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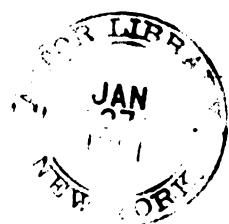
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*Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co.,
Boston.*

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The Harvard Register.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., JANUARY, 1880.

THE MONEY-VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D.

I TAKE it for granted that no one will deny the worth of a thorough collegiate training as regards mental discipline, growth, and capacity. But man has, along with mind, a body, an outward life, and needs, desires, and tastes — increased and multiplied by education — which money alone can satisfy. Then, too, a college education involves a very considerable outlay of capital; and, though for a rich man's son this is a matter of no concern, a man of moderate means who has little else to give his son may very fitly inquire whether the investment will yield a fair return; while the poor youth, who must not only deprive himself of the power of earning money for several of his best years, but must also incur a considerable debt for his education, has no right to leave the money-question out of the account.

In answering this question, I would first say that in every kind of work except manual labor (in which I include brainless pen-work) a man's compensation is measured by the joint ratio of what he is, and what he does. Of

the two, the latter is the constant; the former, the variable, and that within a very wide range. What a man is, determines the quality of his work, its reputation, and — if it be marketable — its market-value. There are unnumbered things which must be done somehow, and for the doing of which, well or ill, there is a scale of prices from the merest pittance to fees that sound like fables to the common ear. The education which gives a man the

largest quantity of being, which makes him the most of a man, must of necessity confer a great advantage in competition for the higher prices in the scale; and there can be no doubt that this distinction belongs to collegiate training. There is every reason why it should. Not only is the college curriculum planned with the utmost care by men of large experience; it represents also the wisdom of successive generations of educators, and the winnowed products of their experience. The college system brings its students into mutual relations both of helpfulness and of competition, in which there is a constant exercise of mental quickness, keenness, and vigor. The courses and methods of college study do not, indeed, stock the mind with large amounts of knowledge in single departments; but they do what is immeasurably better, — they teach one how to study, how to conduct investigation, where and how to find what is wanted, and how to make it availing for its destined use. It is here that is to be found the immense advantage of an average college education over what might seem, as to amount, a superior education under other auspices. I have been often led to make the comparison; and, were it not invidious, I could name some very learned men who have failed even in their own de-

partments, for lack of the suppleness, versatility, and elastic working power, which a college graduate acquires.

Were this not true, still it is generally believed to be true; and the mere belief has an important bearing on the money-question. In certain professions the chief difficulty which a young man encounters is the lack of opportunity. No one is willing to help him till he has shown that he is above the need of help. He is conscious of ability; those who know him intimately have no doubt of his ability; if he had patients or clients, they would have every reason to be satisfied with him; but who is there that will venture to be his first patient, or his first client? Here the college graduate has a very great advantage over one who in all other respects is fully his equal. The graduate is labelled as a man of culture. He has classmates and college friends who are interested in his success, who know his merit, and who, if they need his services, will be very likely to give him the preference over his elders. The opportunity once gained, the way opened, he must depend, like the non-graduate, for ultimate success, on his capacity, skill, industry, and fidelity; but the mere priority of entrance on the active duties of a profession will in most cases be more than an offset to the cost of a college education.

In other professions than those commonly called liberal, college

graduates have generally manifested an aptness to learn, and a practical tact and skill, due, no doubt, to their having been under systematic mental discipline during the very period of life most essential in the formation of mental habits. The late Thomas Handasyd Perkins, for more than half a century chief of New-England merchants, was wont to say that if in filling an important clerkship he had his choice between two young men of



THE NEW HARVARD GYMNASIUM.

See page 4.

equal reputation for ability, one of whom was a recent Harvard graduate, and the other had been four years in a counting-room, he should choose the former. I have known many Harvard graduates who have shown the wisdom of this judgment by the rapidity with which they have risen to foremost places in callings with which their college training seemed to have the least possible connection. As manufacturers, machinists, bankers, farmers, miners, pioneer settlers, they have more than overtaken the four years that might seem to have been lost in college, and have held leading positions at an earlier age than if those four years had been passed in an apprenticeship. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that a very large proportion of our most prosperous merchants, and of the treasurers and managers of our great corporations, are college graduates.

Of course I do not regard a college education as of any worth for a youth without brains; and there are many who plod wearily and painfully through a college course, which will only indispose them for such callings as they are fit for, without preparing them for any thing else. It would be a kindness to such persons, to compel them to see themselves as others see them. But, of those who ought to go through

college, there can be very few who are not benefited by it in estate, as well as in mind and soul. If you could compare the conditions of the men of thirty-five in any one of the professions in which graduates and non-graduates are established side by side, I feel sure that the average of each class would show a very decided superiority, in all the elements of a prosperous career, on the part of the former.

The two latest great benefactors of Harvard College, whose names will be perpetuated in the magnificent edifices erected in their memory, were neither professional nor literary men, but were men of large experience and sound practical wisdom. They must have regarded college education in great part from their own point of view. Col. Sever, who graduated in 1817, is said to have resolved, before he left the University, to be one of its benefactors; and that this resolution should have held the chief place in the disposal of his property more than half a century afterward, is no mean testimony to his own consciousness of benefit from his life at Cambridge. Walter Hastings was disappointed in his early desire for a college education. Fourth of the name in lineal descent, he was compelled, to his lasting regret, to forego the fourth place for the name on the Triennial. Eminently successful, and enjoying equally the acquisition and the liberal use of his wealth, he has left, in the largest donation ever given to the College by one person, a substantial proof that he knew, and felt for his life long, how much he had lost.

ANNUITIES FOR HARVARD OFFICIALS.

THE President and Fellows have been considering, during the autumn, a system of retiring annuities, intended to make an assured provision to a reasonable amount for University officials in old age, and for their heirs at their death, if not premature; and, further, to make some provision for cases of premature death or disability. The main features of the proposed system are: 1. A five per cent reserve from the annual salary of each official, credited annually to him in an individual account. 2. A like sum annually credited by the corporation to each individual account. 3. Compound interest allowed by the corporation on each account. 4. The right to retire upon the savings thus accumulated, for any participant who has completed thirty years of service or sixty years of age. 5. The right on the part of the corporation to retire upon these savings any participant who has completed thirty-five years of service or sixty-five years of age.

The accumulated savings of an official who should spend forty years in the service of the University under this system would be greater than any one ignorant of the power of compound interest would suppose. Thus a professor leaving the service of the University at sixty-five, having entered it as a tutor at twenty-five, would have standing to his credit the sum of \$30,378.18, if the rate of interest had been five per cent. A secretary entering the service at a salary of \$800, and never getting more than \$2,000, would find to his credit at the end of forty years, \$15,654.58. A janitor who should enter the service at twenty, upon a salary of \$600, and should go out at sixty, having never received a salary higher than \$900, would have accumulated \$9,385.05.

It is the object of this scheme to add to the dignity, efficiency, and security, and therefore to the attractiveness, of the service of the University. Any plan of this nature requires careful study and thorough discussion; for in its application it necessarily looks forward for many years, and it must involve those who administer it and those who participate in its benefits in new relations of mutual confidence and accountability.

The President and Fellows, after having elaborated a system which in the main commends itself to their judgment, have recently sent a full description of it to all the persons who are now receiving annual salaries from the University, inviting their criticisms and suggestions. The proposition is, however, a tentative one in all respects. The adoption of any system of the sort depends upon the result of inquiries and discussions which are but just begun. In the University, if anywhere, a good scheme can be wrought out. The discussion and its issue have some public interest; for the main features of the system proposed are applicable to the services of all large corporations.

THE NEW HONORS AT GRADUATION.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES F. DUNBAR.

IN the regulations of the Faculty, as revised in October, 1879, some important changes are made in the conditions on which Commencement parts and other distinctions are assigned at graduation as the rewards of good scholarship.

Heretofore, Commencement parts have been assigned with reference solely to what is known as the general scale,—that is, the scale which is formed by adding together all the marks received by each student in all the studies of his college course. All those who received an average of not less than eighty per cent for the whole course have been rewarded by a diploma *cum laude*, and a place on the list of Commencement parts; ninety per cent entitling the student to an oration, eighty-five per cent to a dissertation, and eighty per cent to a disquisition. In the rare case of a student attaining ninety-five per cent on the general scale, as happened in the classes of 1875 and 1877, he has received the signal honor of an oration *summa cum laude*. All the students thus receiving places on the Commencement-part list have been required to write upon subjects previously approved; and, from the twenty or twenty-five performances thus obtained, a committee has of late years selected the small number of actual speakers for Commencement Day. Students receiving "highest honors," or "honors," for distinguished attainments in special departments, as in classics, history, or mathematics, have also had their names and honors recorded on the Commencement programme, but have had no title, for that reason, to a part,—that distinction being given to none except those qualified by their percentage on the general scale.

The changes which the Faculty have now made have in view two objects, quite distinct from each other. In the first place, the Faculty wished to make Commencement parts the reward for high special attainments in selected branches of study, as well as for the average excellence indicated by the general scale. The student who attains highest honors in philosophy or in mathematics, for example, must perform work which not only is serious in amount, but is perhaps in quality the best that is done in college, and is therefore peculiarly entitled to academic distinction: still it is by no means certain that he would have a corresponding rank on the general scale. In the second place, the Faculty desired to make Commencement parts accessible to a greater proportion of the class, and especially to offer a certain chance of distinction to be won by moderate effort, and likely therefore to act as a stimulus upon those who are discouraged by the severe requisitions attached to most of the college honors.

These objects the new regulations seek to gain by the following means. To the existing provisions as to honors has been added a new one, for giving "honorable mention" on the Commencement programme to any student who, in any department of study, shall have attained an average of eighty per cent, upon an amount of work equivalent to eight hours of recitation per week. This new distinction, being placed within the reach of any student of moderate capacity and industry, promises to exert an influence upon many, who, under previous arrangements, have thought themselves far below the possible reach of academic honors of any sort. At the same time the basis for the assignment of Commencement parts has been greatly enlarged. The degree *summa cum laude* is to be given to students attaining ninety per cent on the general scale, or receiving highest honors in any department: the degree *magna cum laude*, to those attaining eighty per cent, or receiving honors; and the degree *cum laude*, to those attaining seventy-five per cent, and also to those who attain a somewhat lower, but respectable, position on the general scale, together with honorable mention in any subject. Equitable provisions are made in each grade for such students as may have entered in advance, and whose general scale, therefore, does not cover four years of work at Cambridge, and also for some other cases which deserve special provision. The titles of the parts assigned, orations, dissertations, and disquisitions, will correspond to the three grades of honor, *summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *cum laude*.

The number of students entitled, under these various provisions, to

appear in the assignment of parts, will probably be not less than sixty; and the competition among them for the honor of being among the few speakers on the Commencement stage is likely to be sharp. An improvement in the quality of the exercises may therefore be looked for, in addition to the general impulse to scholarship which is expected as a result of the new system.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES C. EVERETT, D.D.

LAST March an appeal was made to the friends of Harvard University, and of an unsectarian theological education, in behalf of the Harvard Divinity School. The sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was asked for. The object of this appeal was in part to make up for a loss of income occasioned by the decline of rents in Boston, and in part to supply what had always been lacking in the equipment of the School. It was proposed to complete the foundation of two additional professorships, — one of ecclesiastical history, and one of theology, — and also to provide more full instruction in elocution. The appeal has been generously responded to, and more than ninety thousand dollars¹ have already been received. An important part of the work yet remains, however, to be done; and the School cannot assume its fitting position unless the whole amount is raised. This movement marks a crisis in the history of the School. Not only will the result provide it with more perfect means for performing its work than it has had before, but the movement itself has brought into a fuller recognition the position of the School and its relation to the University. The School is, in its nature, thoroughly unsectarian. Students enter the School as they enter any other department of the University, a certificate of moral character, together with proper intellectual preparation, being alone required; and men of the most widely different theological views may receive its highest honors.

While this is probably the only theological school in the country in which students pay for instruction and room-rent, and are thus placed on precisely the same footing as students of literature and science, it offers scholarships and other aid to those who need and merit assistance. This help is furnished regardless of denominational differences. The applicants are considered simply with reference to their standing in the School; and, after the first year, the awards are based upon the results of the yearly examinations. The highest scholarships may be won by students who are pursuing the study of theology for its own sake, with no purpose of entering the ministry.

It has been rather absurdly suggested in some quarters, that, in an unsectarian school, a teacher of theology would not be at liberty to utter his own views. On the contrary, in such a school alone does the instructor have absolute liberty in this respect. No denominational standard is held up before him, to which he must conform. He is placed, like teachers in other departments of the University, to present to his pupils the results of his own thought and study. The students receive these results as they do those presented in other departments, — in that of philosophy, for instance. They do not necessarily accept them as their own, but they make them the basis of private investigation.

It has been urged that a school of theology cannot be wholly unsectarian, because the teachers must incline to the views of one denomination or another. But there are opposing systems of political economy, of philosophy, and even of science; and the teachers in each of these branches must incline to one of these systems rather than to others. But it is said that there is this great difference between theological and other studies: that no person believes that a young man's eternal salvation is imperilled by false views of political economy, of philosophy, or of science, while this danger is felt in regard to theology. The truth is, however, that the Roman Catholic Church and a large portion of the Protestant Church do believe that a false system of philosophy, or even a system of science which they deem to be false, — that of evolution by natural selection, for instance,

— may imperil the safety of a soul, while political antagonisms are as violent as religious antagonisms. From these facts it follows, not that these subjects should not be taught, but that they should not be taught by bigots and partisans. It should be further noted that those who offer the argument just considered do not urge it seriously. They do not themselves believe that any system of science, philosophy, or theology, puts in peril the soul's welfare. They simply place themselves for the moment on the side of a blind prejudice, such as the higher education has had to contend against at every step of its advance. They forget, for the moment, that it is not the part of a university to win for itself popularity by consulting popular prejudices, but that its office is to elevate public sentiment to the point where such prejudices shall disappear.

The further question meets us, Where are to be found men fitted to teach theology in an unsectarian school? Thus far, through pressure of circumstances, the professors of the Harvard Divinity School have been taken from the ranks of one denomination, — the Unitarian. These circumstances are rapidly losing their force. The interest of the religious world is becoming transferred from points of sectarian difference to the foundation and nature of religion itself. Sectarian bonds are thus becoming loosened on every side. Every year is making it less difficult to find men of standing and scholarship, bearing different denominational names, but ready to unite in theological instruction that shall not be denominational.

If there is no serious difficulty in maintaining a theological school on a scientific and unsectarian basis, there needs no argument to show the importance of such a department in any thoroughly equipped university. The clergy represents as thoroughly, and affects as powerfully, the culture of the time, as does any other profession. The studies of no profession are more completely liberal in their nature, and no profession needs more broad and thorough training for its special work. If we are not prepared to deny all truth to theology, it must be admitted that the subjects with which it deals are at least among the most important that can be studied, and that now, more than ever, its truths need to be placed upon a scientific basis, and to be developed in a scientific form. For such results, the world may well look to its universities; and any university that is lacking in this respect fails to meet one of the most pressing claims that can be made upon it.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

BY JUSTIN WINSOR, LIBRARIAN.

THERE is a practice which has grown up at the Library, and is producing most excellent results. Nothing serves to broaden the courses of study more. It tends to teach eclecticism in reading, and serves to inculcate a habit of going about a subject, and getting its bearings at all angles, which fore-arms us against surprises, and satisfies us that we have at least laid foundations, upon which we can build securely.

Four or five years ago one or two of the teachers in the Department of History began designating certain books pertaining to the subjects they had under treatment with their classes, to be placed together, where their pupils could always consult them without formality. The books were never to circulate, except for use over night. Gradually other departments adopted the same plan. Two years ago the number of teachers thus availing of this library aid was four or five, which was increased to twenty-one for last year. For the present term over thirty have handed in their lists, embracing several hundred volumes in all. Four alcoves, each with tables and chairs, are now given up to these selections. The books designated by any professor are kept together, and are distinguishable by the color of label, or by other conventional symbol. Above the shelves containing them the professor's name is placed. Old books are withdrawn, and new ones added, as he may from time to time determine.

Following upon this comes another use of the Library, linking it even closer with the instruction of the University. It is almost a new idea to teach by practice the methods of research, familiarizing the pupil with the ways in which clews are found and tracks are followed. Aptness at this work frequently makes the difference between a cre-

¹ In a subsequent issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER a list of the chief contributors will be given.

ative scholar, and the student who never emancipates himself from the leading-strings of his text-books. It needs the close neighborhood of books to do this effectually; and we can hardly hope our college libraries will do all that they should in connection with the classes, until libraries are built with class-rooms contiguous to the alcoves. A disused apartment in the Harvard Library has been divided into three stalls, with shelves about the tables to hold a large number of books; and here the professor brings his class, and illustrates the modes of research.

In the *Nation* (dated Nov. 26, 1879), doubt is expressed whether the "four contemporaneous catalogues" kept up in Harvard College Library are necessary. Two of these catalogues are in effect discontinued. The record or accessions list is now combined with the new shelf-lists. The official catalogue is fed from the order-slips, which do a subsequent duty there in place of new slips formerly written. The other two—the authors' and subject catalogues—are clearly indispensable. The *Nation* reviewer also claims that the sum spent in libraries for administration is greatly disproportioned to that spent for books. There may be injudicious expenditure in the attempts to make a library of the greatest use to the greatest number; but the amount of money that must yet be spent on such effort will be greatly in excess, proportionately, of any outlay now customary in the best-managed libraries. Books in libraries are a sort of raw material; and the library's completed work must necessarily cost in a proportion much like that of any commercial product in relation to the original outlay. This is beginning to be found out, and consequently libraries are accomplishing what they never accomplished before; but they have not reached their full development, by any means. It is the support and organization of an army, that is the drain, not the bounty to the men. A collection of books without this method is no more a library than a mere collection of men is an army. Compensation for this increased expenditure must come from the union of libraries in co-operative work, so as to share a large part of the cost. This is the problem of the near future,—how to make this concert of action.

Within a year the library has received two considerable bequests of books,—one the library of the late Professor Martyn Paine of New York (class of 1813), largely medical, and supplementing the collection already in the college library to a greater extent than was anticipated; and the other that of the late Dr. Charles Pickering of Boston (class of 1823), the botanist, philologist, and ethnologist, which is the choice gathering of a scholar through a life of research. The Paine collection numbers over three thousand volumes, and that of Dr. Pickering about five hundred.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

THE new gymnasium of Harvard University was built by means of one hundred thousand dollars contributed by Augustus Hemenway, a graduate of the College in 1876, and a resident of Boston.

The building is on the Holmes Field, faces on Kirkland Street, and is built, in the colonial style of architecture, of brick, with trimmings of sandstone from the McGregor quarry, near Worcester. The roof is covered with red slate, and is surmounted with a cupola, the top of which is 98 feet above the ground. The building is 125 feet long and 113 feet wide. Over the main window fronting on Kirkland Street, the coat-of-arms of the College is carved in freestone. The exterior is very attractive, and is a great ornament to the city of Cambridge. The main entrance is by the way of an elaborate porch. There is an outer and an inner vestibule. From the latter is a flight of stairs made of North-river blue stone, with iron balusters. On the right is a reception-room finished with enamelled bricks. Opening from this room is a dressing-room 103 feet long, with numerous lockers, through which steam-pipes pass for drying the clothing. On the same side of the building there are two large bath and toilet rooms; and between these is a room arranged for vapor and needle baths, with appliances for giving a lateral, vertical, and descending shower. Three doors open from the dressing-room into the main hall, over which ex-

tends an iron framework arranged with sliding eye-bolts and beams, so that the swinging-apparatus can be suspended from any point. On the left-hand side of the hall is an apartment for developing-apparatus, and a semi-circular room intended for an armory. The main hall is very elegant; the walls being of red and yellow bricks, and the woodwork of hard pine. It is 115 feet long, and in the widest part 84 feet wide, with an open roof having hard-pine, open-timbered trusses resting on large brackets. From the floor to the ridge the height is 54 feet. On the second floor there is a room for the exhibition of trophies and for committee-meetings; and also the rowing-room, shut in from the rest of the building by a high wooden railing, and containing sixteen rowing-machines. Around the hall is a gallery which can be used as a running-track. On this floor is the office of the director, the measuring-room, the janitor's room, etc. In the basement are eight bowling-alleys with suitable appurtenances. The whole north end of the basement under the main hall is reserved for base-ball, lacrosse, and tennis practice, and is enclosed by heavy wire netting. In the basement there are also sparring and fencing rooms, and a boiler and store-room. The apparatus is probably the best that can be made. The whole building is heated by steam, and thoroughly ventilated. When finished and furnished, this gymnasium will be the finest on this continent. The architects were Peabody & Stearns of Boston, and the contractors Norcross Brothers of Worcester. The University has recently appointed Dr. D. A. Sargent assistant professor of physical training, and director of the gymnasium. The house in which Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) was born is shown in the engraving, on the first page, to the left of the gymnasium.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

STEADY progress is being made in increasing the room devoted to the exhibition of specimens, in accordance with the plans of the founder. During the year 1879 two additional rooms have been opened to the public. One in the north-east corner of the building contains on its first floor a systematic collection of fishes, comprising a portion of the large collections of that class of vertebrates accumulated in the Museum, and for the first time placed before the public. As soon as suitable cases take the place of those now in the centre of the room, the fossil fishes will here find their appropriate space. In the gallery of the same room is a systematic collection of crustacea, which will be gradually increased, and supplemented by a collection of insects and other classes of articulates. To the west of the main exhibition-room, the North-American faunal room is now open, containing on the main floor the mammals and birds. In the centre is the skeleton of the mastodon belonging to Harvard University; in the gallery the North-American reptiles, fishes, and invertebrates are now arranged; in the adjoining room, which will shortly be opened, the South-American fauna will be exhibited on the first floor, and the Australian in the gallery. The cast of the skeleton of the megatherium forms the centre-piece.

The new addition to the building has remained unfinished to allow the walls and woodwork to season and settle thoroughly before the plaster is applied, thus avoiding most of the cracking so apt to manifest itself when plaster is applied directly to the bricks and timbers.

The report of the librarian, Miss Frances M. Slack, shows that 1,356 volumes were added during the past year. Alexander Agassiz presented 170 volumes, including 474 pamphlets bound in volumes. The circulation, which is limited to the fifteen members of the Faculty and officers of the Museum, was 538 volumes, 217 parts, and 10 pamphlets.

The following are the titles of the papers in the late issues of the *Bulletin*: Vol. V., No. 15, "On the Development of *Palæmonetes Vulgaris*," by Walter Faxon. No. 16, "On the Jaw and Lingual Dentition of Certain Terrestrial Mollusks," by W. G. Binney. Vol. VI., No. 1, "List of Dredging Stations occupied by the United-States Coast-Survey Steamers 'Corwin,' 'Bibb,' 'Hassler,' and 'Blake,' from 1867 to 1879, by Benjamin Peirce and Carlile P. Patterson, Superintendents of the Coast Survey."

WALTER HASTINGS, THE GREAT BENEFACTOR.

BY JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

It is a happy omen for THE HARVARD REGISTER, that a brief memorial, together with a portrait, of the late Walter Hastings, can be presented in its first issue. His name and family have been associated with the history of Cambridge and of the College for more than two centuries. It appears from Paige's History, that the first Walter Hastings was born in England, came over with his father, John Hastings, and resided in Cambridge from 1654 till his decease in 1705, during which period he was selectman of Cambridge for thirty years, and a deacon of the First Church for twenty-four years. Among his children was Jonathan, born in Cambridge in 1672, who had, besides other children, Jonathan, born in 1708, and Walter, born in 1711, both of whom graduated from Harvard College in 1730. The latter of these two died in 1735; the former, the second Jonathan, lived to 1783, and was steward of Harvard College for thirty years. He purchased in 1742 the Holmes estate,—the headquarters of Gen. Ward in 1775,—and occupied it until his death. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His second son was Walter, born in 1752, who graduated from Harvard in 1771, was surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill as surgeon of the Chelmsford regiment: he afterwards practised medicine in Chelmsford, where he died in 1782. His oldest son, also named Walter Hastings, and the father of our benefactor, was born in Chelmsford in 1778, graduated from Harvard in 1799, became a lawyer, and removed to Townsend in Middlesex County, being the first resident who practised the profession in that town. He was appointed colonel during the war of 1812, in command of the Middlesex troops stationed at what is now Fort Winthrop, where he remained till the close of the war. He died in Townsend in 1821, and was buried with military honors. He was a lawyer of great promise, a conspicuous member of the Masonic fraternity, and exceedingly popular.

The late Walter Hastings was the fifth in descent from the first Walter Hastings, who became so prominent in the history of the Town and First Church of Cambridge. He was born in Townsend, Dec. 9, 1814. His father died before he was seven years of age. His mother was Roxanna Warren. She subsequently was married to Elisha Glidden, a distinguished lawyer of Lowell, where Walter was placed under the tuition of John P. Robinson (H. U. 1823), celebrated alike for his professional qualifications and classical scholarship. When nearly prepared for college he suddenly relinquished his studies, and by the assistance of Amos Lawrence found in an established business-house in Boston a position more congenial to his taste. He entered upon his duties with alacrity, and soon became proficient. In all his subsequent pursuits he evinced what good, stirring blood, a pure and affectionate heart, an inflexible integrity, a clear, far-seeing judgment, and indomitable energy, all combined, can accomplish. There is not a name in the triennial catalogue of the College which has titles and honors attached to it equal to the number of offices of trust and dignity which he has filled.

He paid great attention to the developing of two leading interests

of this country, manufacturing and mining, in both of which he achieved remarkable success. As treasurer of several manufacturing corporations he was an adept in organizing the system of labor, in the purchasing of cotton and wool, in the building and furnishing of mills, and in the selection of patterns and fabrics. Mining he took up and pursued as an industry, made a study of it, and never invested in any mining company without carefully informing himself upon the character of the property and its intrinsic merits, basing his calculations upon the probable product, and not upon the rise of the shares in the market. These were the two principal sources of his fortune. Although during the last five years, after receiving his first attack of paralysis, he withdrew from the laborious offices of the large manufacturing corporations, he continued to serve as director in two of these, in two mining companies, four insurance companies, and in one national and one savings bank, as well as in the Bunker-hill Monument Association, and other public institutions. No citizen of Boston in private station will, on his decease, leave so many important vacancies to be filled. He never took public office, but contributed liberally

to aid in the election of good men, and was a generous promoter of good works. From the time he left his studies at Lowell he always resided within the present limits of Boston, where his hospitality became proverbial; and where he died Oct. 28, 1879, leaving a widow and an adopted daughter.

It is easy to tell from the foregoing imperfect narrative how he was led to concentrate his whole bounty upon Harvard College. He loved to dwell upon these associations. Within the past year he informed the writer, that, when the Holmes estate was for sale, he attempted to purchase it, but, as he said, "the College got ahead of me." Had he bought it, he might have designated it as the site for the Walter Hastings Building, for which he has provided in his will a quarter of a million of dollars. But wherever and for whatever purpose the building may be erected,—which he has wisely left to the President and Fellows to determine,—it would seem that there might well be prepared within its walls an auditorium, where every class in the university might in turn hear the best lectures upon



From a photograph taken about fifteen years ago.

WALTER HASTINGS, ONE OF HARVARD'S GREAT BENEFACTORS.

law, ethics, applied science, astronomy, American history, the care of the body, and the care of the soul,—themes upon which every student should be taught something. And as to the Walter Hastings Fund, which will eventually exceed another quarter of a million, the testator simply suggests that a portion of the income may be devoted to the education of "sons of patriots,"—evidently reminded of the case of his father and his grandfather, both of whom spent a considerable portion of their lives in the military defence of their country, and died prematurely, leaving an insufficient patrimony for their sons. Had his father lived to direct his education, he would undoubtedly have become an alumnus of the University, the fourth of the self-same name, the third in direct descent. Bereft of paternal guidance in his early boyhood, and as if impelled by an irresistible destiny, at the age of fifteen he struck out for the counting-room of Amos and Abbott Lawrence, rather than for Cambridge, and thenceforth made his own way in the world. But true to filial duty, loyal to the ancestral record, he has done better than his father could have wished, for his name will be inscribed upon the higher roll of benefactors. His noble bequest is a tribute to the cause of liberal education; for,

in the conviction that with that cause is ever identified the fate of his country, he has laid down at her altar, in the spirit of patriotism, the best fruits of a remarkably busy and prosperous life.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND HERBARIUM.

THE addition to the Herbarium-building, designed as a fireproof library, is now nearly ready for the bookcases. All the botanical works belonging to the herbarium, except those used in the laboratory, will be transferred from the three rooms which now contain them, to this new and well-lighted apartment. Besides the greater security which will thus be afforded, other ends will be attained by the removal. Two of the smaller library rooms may be devoted to the use of botanists consulting the herbarium, or engaged in special investigation, while the third will be employed as an office for the botanic garden. A new greenhouse has recently been built for the propagation of plants, and for the large collection of cactuses and other fleshy plants. The walls of the old cactus-house have been raised; and the entire front has been reframed, and set with new glass, so that it is practically a new building. One part of this house will be employed for experimental purposes. Near the door, a large tank contains the less hardy aquatic plants. For the coming year, arrangements have been made with the curator of the herbarium for insuring accurate nomenclature of all plants in the greenhouses and gardens.

Before long an appeal will be made to the public for an increase of the botanic-garden fund. The income from the present fund is insufficient for the proper support and development of the gardens. After consultation with many friends of botanical education and horticulture, it has been decided to present the claims of the garden to an adequate endowment. It is believed that the sum of eighty thousand dollars ought to be secured as an addition to the existing fund, and measures are now in progress for bringing the subject to the attention of this community.

THE NEEDS OF THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

BY CHARLES H. MOORE.

THE Fine Arts Department of the University is now so well established, and its *raison d'être* is so generally recognized, that it is not necessary to urge any thing in its favor except the need of suitable facilities for bringing it into more efficient usefulness. But this need is pressing. During the few years that the department has existed, a considerable beginning has been gradually made toward the formation of collections of objects of art—illustrating its essential history, its fundamental principles, and its various forms—such as are indispensable to the efficiency of instruction.¹

This beginning is likely to receive important additions, by gifts and otherwise, in the near future. But such collections cannot be made serviceable without accommodations which will admit of their being arranged so as to secure favorable light, convenient space, and safe protection. At present a portion of the objects already secured—and which are much needed for use—are stored away in Boylston Hall for want of a proper place to receive them; while the rest are crowded into an ill-suited room in the top of the building of the Lawrence Scientific School,—a building which might any day burn to the ground. There is great need, therefore, of proper accommodations for these collections. Moreover, there is need of a large lecture-room, under the same roof, and of an amply spacious and properly lighted room for drawing. In short, the department needs a building, thoroughly adapted to its purposes, and ample enough to provide for the growth which it may reasonably be expected to make with more or less rapidity. The building should command an unobstructed northern exposure, in order to secure abundance and steadiness of light.

¹ This department does not require extensive general collections such as it is the function of the great public art museums to form; but it imperatively needs sufficient collections of selected, typical examples, near at hand for constant reference and study.

The sunny side of the building might be occupied by rooms for prints, photographs, and a small library, which need not exceed a thousand volumes in extent. Provision might also be made for the accommodation of a future Department of Architecture. And music—which rightly groups itself with the fine arts—might also be well provided for. The Department of Music really needs more suitable accommodation. It wants a hall, of considerable size, possessing proper acoustic properties. The collections of the Fine Arts Department, thus provided for, would become of great use and importance to the classical and historical departments of the University. A building fully providing for all these purposes, and presenting an appearance grateful to the eye as well, might easily be erected at a cost which need not reach, and could not well exceed, half the amount which has just been left to the University, for building purposes, by the late Walter Hastings. It would seem, therefore, that a part at least of this fund might reasonably be appropriated to the erection of a building for this department, provided the trustees should feel that the will might be so construed as to admit of more than one building.

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

THE curator, Frederick W. Putnam, has the twelfth annual report now in press. From the proof-sheets it is learned that "during no preceding year have the operations of the Museum been so extended, nor have larger returns ever been received from explorations conducted under its directions." Dr. C. C. Abbott continued his explorations in New Jersey, Paul Schumacher in Southern California and the island of Santa Catalina, Henry Gillman in Northern Florida, Dr. Earl Flint in Central America, Dr. Edward Palmer in Mexico, and Edwin Curtiss in Tennessee. The curator, in company with several gentlemen from St. Louis, visited Cahokia Mound, the largest mound in the United States. It has been called Monks' Mound, "under the belief that a settlement of the order of La Trappe was upon its summit."

During the year 1878 there were three thousand entries made in the catalogue. These entries show that upwards of twelve thousand articles were received. The most valuable gift was from Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia, of the class of 1873. It comprised a choice general collection of ancient bronze implements from various parts of Europe; choice specimens, including stone implements still in their original sockets and handles of horn, from the Swiss lakes; and a very interesting lot of Egyptian antiquities. Dr. Samuel Kneeland of Boston, of the class of 1840, gave his private ethnological collection. Among other donors were Edward A. Flint of Boston, of the class of 1851, John H. Blake of Boston, Charles Derby of Salem, and Alexander Agassiz. The most important purchases consisted of articles of pottery from the mounds of Missouri, and the Clogston collection, particularly rich in pipes and perforated stones. The report contains several carefully prepared special papers, such as "Measurements of 150 Crania of California Indians" by the assistant curator, Lucien Carr; "Flint Chips" (illustrated), by Dr. C. C. Abbott; "The Manufacture of Pottery and Baskets by the Indians of South-eastern California" (illustrated), by Paul Schumacher; "An Account of an Ancient Quarry near Washington, D.C.," by Elmer R. Reynolds. The account refers to a soapstone-quarry worked in former times by the Indians, for the purpose of obtaining stone, from which pots and utensils of various kinds were made. There is also a description of an ancient pueblo on the Animas River, New Mexico (with a ground plan), by Lewis H. Morgan; and the third paper of the series on "The Ancient Mexicans," by Ad. F. Baudelier. These are followed by the treasurer's report for 1878, the titlepage and contents, and the index of vol. ii. These valuable scientific reports are issued annually; the first volume comprising the reports for the first nine years, and the second volume those of the past three years. The twelfth report will contain about 240 pages. The reports are issued in uniform style, and are sold at one dollar per copy for the benefit of the Museum.

Among the many interesting collections lately received is one from

Francis P. Knight, now in Shanghai. It consists of a series of seventy-five clay figures from Tientsin, and illustrates the various costumes and occupations of the Chinese. It is greatly to be regretted that many of these figures were badly broken in transportation; but as far as possible they have been restored, and, when arranged in their cases, will form a very instructive exhibition. We are informed that Mr. Knight intends to provide the museum with as large an ethnological collection as possible, by which he hopes to properly illustrate the present and past of the great nation in which he has taken such a marked interest.

The recent additions from Central America, the result of the explorations of Dr. Earl Flint, are of a very interesting character. Among those worthy of particular notice is a large idol cut out of lava, several human crania from an old burial-cave, and a lot of beautiful vases, dishes, and other articles of pottery, many of which are highly ornamented, and still retain their bright colors. As the funds of the museum will not, without outside help, permit the continuation of the active work of explorations in Central America and other places, which has been carried on with such marked success during the past two years, it is to be hoped that some one will soon offer pecuniary aid for this important work.

Another valuable addition to the Peabody Museum is the Wells Egyptian collection. This collection was made in Egypt in 1856 by the late J. H. Wells, and consists of several large bronzes and six large and beautiful alabaster vases from the tombs at Sakkara, two engraved tablets from Thebes, several sculptures from Karnak, and many small and interesting specimens. As there is no doubt of the authenticity of these articles, and as the Egyptian government now prohibits the exportation of relics, the collection is regarded as one of very great importance and value.

A large collection of Peruvian antiquities is now on temporary deposit, subject to purchase, which the income of the museum will not allow; and it is likely that this collection will soon become the property of some other institution, notwithstanding that it would form an extremely valuable addition to the Peruvian collection already belonging to the museum, which is the largest in this country, and probably the most important ever brought together.

THE OBSERVATORY.

WORK in various departments of the Observatory is progressing finely. The large equatorial telescope is used every clear evening, and very often in the last half of the night. Photometric observations of Iapetus, the outer satellite of Saturn, have been made for over one hundred nights. An attempt is being made to furnish means for the comparison of the scales of stellar magnitude, and a special circular has been sent to astronomers requesting estimates. A work of some magnitude has been undertaken during the latter part of the year, for determining the light of all the stars distinctly visible to the naked eye in this latitude; for this purpose a catalogue of about four thousand stars has been arranged in the order of right ascension, and brought forward to 1880. The force of computers engaged in reducing the old observations made with the meridian-circle has been increased. Subscriptions amounting to over \$5,000 annually for five years, and applicable directly to the scientific work of the Observatory, have provided the means for a large amount of work with the equatorial telescope. With the meridian-circle the observation of the absolute position of stars has been entered upon, a work never before done in this country. The position of 108 stars has been determined in this way. Observations on the zone of stars, undertaken conjointly with other observatories, have also been made with the meridian-circle. This has occupied about eight years, and was completed during the past year: about 20,000 observations were made for this purpose. Two hundred and fifty stars have been observed at the request of the United-States Coast Survey. The time service has been distributing the time over a large part of New England. The regularity and precision with which the signal-ball in Boston has marked the time compares favorably with similar processes abroad.

A large part of the previous resources of the institution was expended for necessary repairs, care of buildings, and other expenses; while the instruments with which the Observatory is equipped could not be employed to their full capacity, because the requisite funds were not provided. A subscription of five thousand dollars a year for five years has for the present reduced this evil. A beginning has been made for a series of improvements and additions much needed in the Observatory building, including extensive repairs upon the shutters of the large dome and in the machinery. The library has been partially re-arranged. Two new volumes of the annals of the Observatory were begun within the past year. The first part of Vol. XI., containing photometric observations, was distributed a short time ago, and the second part is now in preparation. Vol. XII., containing observations made with the meridian-circle in 1874 and 1875, is also far advanced, and will probably be published in a few months. Joseph Coolidge presented to the Observatory a beautiful and well-made pocket-chronometer. It is now forty years since Professor Bond began meteorological observations in Cambridge, in the dome of the house now occupied as the residence of the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., on Quincy Street.

Twelve persons are constantly engaged in the work of the Observatory, under the direction of Professor Edward C. Pickering, to whom we are indebted for the above items. Leonard Waldo has had for the two past years the superintendence of the time service.

HARVARD IN THE COLLEGE BOOK.

THE College Book¹ was issued after a long and careful preparation; and both the contents and the mechanical execution prove that the whole work was well done. In it are historical and descriptive sketches of twenty-four leading educational institutions of the United States. The buildings and surroundings of the colleges are beautifully illustrated by sixty heliotype-photographs. Of the twenty-four chapters, one being devoted to each institution, the editors prepared eight, and each of the others was furnished by some competent person directly interested in the institution described. The chapters are arranged in the order of the date of foundation of the institutions. The first chapter is devoted to Harvard University, and was prepared by Professor James Barr Ames of the Harvard Law School. The chapter is divided into nine parts, with their subjects as follows: Harvard University, Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Divinity School, the Medical School, the Law School, the Philosophical Department, the Dental School, and the Bussey Institution. The first part is a concise and interesting history, tracing the course of Harvard from its origin,—due “to the religious zeal and fearless energy of the Puritans,”—down to the year 1876. There are many positive statements, strengthened by interesting statistics, throughout the chapter; among them is the convincing refutation of the charge that Harvard has passed into the hands of the Unitarians. Professor Ames says that “during the present century the emancipation of the college from sectarian influences has gone on rapidly. In 1805 a Unitarian was elected professor of divinity. Since the accession of President Kirkland in 1810, there have never been, at any one time, more than two clergymen in the corporation. At the present time all but one are laymen. In 1843 the board of overseers was thrown open to clergymen of all denominations; and since 1851 the thirty elective members of the board have been chosen irrespective of their profession. In the present board there are five clergymen,—three Unitarians, one Episcopalian, and one Orthodox Congregationalist. The single clergyman in the corporation is an Orthodox Congregationalist. In 1828 the privilege granted to Episcopal students was extended to students of all denominations; and seats are now furnished, at the expense of the college, to those students who may wish to attend services in any church in the vicinity of the college.

“Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the independent position of the college in religious matters than a fundamental article in the constitution of the Divinity School, which provides ‘that encourage-

¹ THE COLLEGE BOOK. By Charles F. Richardson and Henry A. Clark. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. 1878. Quarto, pp. 400. \$15.00.

ment shall be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth; and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians shall be required either of the students or professors or instructors.'

"That this is not a barren assertion, is obvious from an inspection of the visiting committee of the school, which contains eleven clergymen, of whom five are Unitarians, three are Orthodox Congregationalists, and two are Baptists.

"If further evidence be required to show the groundlessness of the charge brought against the college, that it is in the hands of the Unitarians, it is found in the statistics giving the religious belief of the members of the graduating classes of the academic department of the college."

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF SENIORS.

PERSUASION.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Unitarian	44	54	55	38	38	65	39
Liberal	6	1	2	2	5	6	5
Orthodox Congregationalist	14	16	25	10	19	19	23
Episcopalian	17	31	32	27	37	38	35
Baptist	7	6	5	5	4	8	11
Presbyterian	2	4	5	3	2	3	6
Methodist	2	4	2	2	..	4	2
Swedenborgian	2	7	1	2	..	..	..
Other Trinitarians	1	..	4	3	..	..	..
Quaker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jew . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mormon . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Undecided	12	3	18	14	28	15	23
Catholic . . . . .	..	..	5	3	1	4	2
Total	108	127	156	109	134	163	146

Disregarding the few Catholics, Quakers, Jews, and Mormons, and classing the Liberals with the Unitarians, we have the following result:—

Unitarians	50	55	57	40	43	71	44
Trinitarians	45	68	74	52	62	72	77
Undecided	12	3	18	14	28	15	23

In the part devoted to Harvard College, many significant comparisons are made, by which is shown its remarkable and steady growth.

The thoroughness of the entrance-examinations is evident from the fact, that, "out of 1,847 candidates who presented themselves for admission to the college during the past seven years, 255, or nearly fourteen per cent, have been rejected;" and this fact is used to support the opinion of President Eliot, that "the examination for admission to Harvard College is at least one year's study higher in its standard than the admission examination of any other college in the country."

The development of the elective system of studies is traced from the time when, "about a hundred years ago, an exemption from the study of Hebrew and certain theological exercises was granted to those students who were not proposing to enter the ministry." Tables are given which show that at Harvard the number of students increases constantly, and that the proportion of those coming from the Middle, Western, and Southern States is rapidly rising.

One truth evident to those who know, but which is frequently misrepresented, and one which THE HARVARD REGISTER will dwell upon in future numbers, is stated in very clear language. It is the high moral tone that prevails throughout the University. Professor Ames says, "Harvard College is regarded by many ill-informed persons, particularly in the West and South, as an irreligious place. If those who use the word 'irreligious' mean to imply that a lower moral tone prevails among the young men at Harvard than at other colleges, the only reply to be made is that they state that which is not true. But if, as is more probable, the criticism intended is that Harvard College is not devoted to any religious sect, the charge of being an irreligious college must be admitted to be just; but this is a charge which must be brought against no fewer than seventy-seven of the universities and colleges of the country."

The other departments of Harvard are forcibly sketched, and the whole chapter is evidently the result of extreme care and much research. Facing the titlepage of the book is a heliotype-photograph of Memorial Hall; and other Harvard illustrations are, "Bird's-eye View from Memorial-Hall Tower," "College Yard, looking North," "Western Entrance to the College Grounds," "North-western View."

THE HARVARD-UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE FOR 1879-80.

BY HENRY N. WHEELER, A.M., ITS EDITOR.

THE catalogue¹ for 1879-80 contains: a calendar, showing at a glance at what times the events of interest to officers and students take place; legislative acts passed from time to time relating to the government of the University; the statutes of the University; a general list of all officers; and information about the several departments, comprising in each case a list of the faculty and students, the requisitions for admission and graduation, information relating to scholarships, pecuniary aid, and expenses, and other matter peculiar to the department. At the end of the catalogue is a general summary, showing the total number of officers of each grade and of students in each department.

In 1880 the first examinations for admission, beginning July 1, will be held simultaneously at Cambridge, Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.; and the second examinations, beginning on Sept. 30, at Cambridge only. A table showing the order of the examinations, and the hours when they are to be held, is a new feature of the catalogue; from this table a candidate can also learn how much time is allowed for each examination.

After 1880, all candidates for admission will be examined only by the "new method." This method (first used in 1878) prescribes eleven minimum requisitions, and also offers four groups of maximum requisitions,—Latin, Greek, mathematics, physical and natural science,—of which two must be selected. There are two examinations in each group, thus making in all fifteen examinations for each candidate.

During the freshman year, all students are required to pursue certain prescribed studies in Latin, Greek, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and French or German; if, however, a student passes a satisfactory examination in any of these subjects at the beginning of his freshman year, he is permitted to take elective work in place of the work thus anticipated. After the freshman year, rhetoric (twice a week during the sophomore year) and themes and forensics (three years) are the only prescribed studies. In addition to the prescribed work, referred to above, students of the three upper classes must select elective studies amounting to twelve exercises a week for seniors, to fourteen exercises a week for juniors, and to twelve exercises a week for sophomores.

According to the catalogue for 1869-70, there were at that time thirty-seven elective and voluntary studies offered to the students of the College; now the number of elective courses alone is one hundred and three. The following table shows the number of electives, and the number of exercises a week in each subject:—

	No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.		No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.
Hebrew	1	3	Political economy	3	8
Sanskrit	1	3	History	8	20
Comparative philology	2	3	Roman law	1	3
Greek	9	19	Fine arts	3	8
Latin	8	15	Music	4	9
English	7	15	Mathematics	10	26
German	8	21	Physics	5	13
French	5	14	Chemistry	7	21
Italian	3	9	Natural history	7	20
Spanish	3	9			
Philosophy	8	21	Total	103	260

Besides the above, voluntary instruction of a more general nature is offered in several subjects, amounting to an average of about 42 hours a week. In the prescribed studies there is an average of 38 different exercises a week: each of these, however, is held as many times as there are sections of students in the class. On this basis the total number of required exercises a week is about 135. This, added to the number of elective and voluntary exercises, gives a total

¹ Since the year 1871 the catalogue has been published as a private enterprise by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge, Mass.; but it is edited each year by some college officer appointed by the President, and is therefore in every respect what it would be were it published by the University. The price is thirty-five cents in paper covers, and sixty cents in cloth covers.

of 437 hours of instruction a week in the College. The number of undergraduates of the College is 813; in 1869-70 it was 563.

In the list of instructors in the Divinity School the name of George H. Howison, A.M., lecturer on ethics, appears for the first time.

Professor Charles S. Bradley has resigned, and Professor James Barr Ames succeeds him as the Bussey professor of law. Henry Howland, Ph.D., LL.B., has been appointed instructor in law. A third-year course in law is now, for the first time, required of all candidates for the degree of LL.B. The number of third-year students is 20, and they will comprise the first class to be graduated under the prescribed three-years' course.

In the Lawrence Scientific School the course of instruction is somewhat different from that offered last year; the number of exercises per week required of each student is smaller than before; and the course in mining engineering is no longer offered.

The number of students in the medical school is 251, or 13 more than last year.

In the graduate department 45 courses of study are now offered; but graduates can also take any of the elective studies open to undergraduates. There are 41 candidates for higher degrees.

Mr. Ko Kun-Hua, the newly appointed instructor in Chinese, will give instruction to any competent person who has a serious purpose of acquiring the Chinese language.

The number of teachers in the whole University is 150; and the number of students is 1,356 (not including those in the summer courses). In 1869-70 the number of teachers was 81, and the number of students 1,122.

The total number of hours of instruction given each week in the whole University is approximately 690. In this estimate three hours of laboratory-work, under the guidance of an instructor, have been counted as one hour of instruction.

STATUES AND OTHER MEMORIALS.

THE statue recently erected in front of the Boston City Hall, to the memory of Josiah Quincy, cost eighteen thousand dollars, which



Photograph by Pollock.
THE QUINCY STATUE, BOSTON.

was paid out of the income of a fund of twenty thousand dollars, left in 1860 by Jonathan Phillips (A.M. of 1818) to adorn and embellish streets and public places. This statue, representing as it does a tribute of the city of Boston to one of her great benefactors, must create some pride in the Harvard graduates who have occasion to pass the City Hall during the year; for Josiah Quincy is well remembered, both as an historian of Harvard College and as its president for sixteen consecutive years. The statue is of bronze, the pedestal of Italian

marble, both from designs by Thomas Ball.

Another statue, erected several months ago in the Boston Public Garden, is one of great interest to Harvard men, as it represents one of the most honored graduates and most generous benefactors of the college. Its position gives it still greater interest, since it directly faces another statue of equal significance to those interested in the

University. We refer to the Charles Sumner statue unveiled Dec. 23, 1878. It is of bronze, and stands on a pedestal of Quincy granite.

The design was by Thomas Ball, and the cost (fifteen thousand dollars) was raised from contributions by the people. It faces the statue of Edward Everett, the president of Harvard from 1846 to 1849.

An excellent portrait of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the class of 1829, has been prepared for the subscribers of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is in a style uniform with those superb life-size portraits of Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, and Longfellow.

A beautiful portrait of John Langdon Sibley, the librarian emeritus, has just been given its appropriate place, in the chapel of Phillips Exeter Academy, among the portraits and statues of the great benefactors of the academy. Mr. Sibley, many years ago, gave the institution a sum of money, known as the Sibley Fund, and which now amounts to many thousand dollars. The portrait, which is faithful and life-size, was painted by F. P. Vinton of Boston, at the expense of the trustees of the academy.

The following circular fully explains itself: "It is proposed to give expression, by a permanent memorial, to the general regard and admiration for William Morris Hunt (class of 1844) and to the feeling of the public loss by his death. It seems fitting that this memorial should be in Boston, where he was best known and loved, where for so many years he painted and taught, where his influence has been so widely and strongly felt. We know by the achievements of the last year of his life that he died in the fulness of his assured strength. We have lost the hope and promise of work greater than any he had done. We have lost what was more than this, the inspiring presence and activity of a man whose skill in his art was the instrument of true creative power. Much, however, remains of him. His power and his insight into the truths of art still live in his works, in his words, and in the remembrance of those who knew him. To perpetuate and keep alive his influence is the best service that can now be done in his name; and to form the beginning, at least, of what shall become a permanent and adequate collection of his pictures, seems the most suitable memorial of him. His works are his best monument. It is proposed to raise a fund for the purchase of such of his paintings, now obtainable, as shall be of most value to the public and to artists; to deposit these permanently in the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be at once safe and accessible; and to request the Trustees of the Museum to place them together in a room to be called the Hunt Room, in which a bust or other portrait may recall his presence. Contributions to this fund may be made to Edward Bangs, treasurer, 31 Pemberton Square, or to any of the Committee named below.

"*Horace Gray*,¹ *Edward Bangs*, ELIZABETH H. BARTOL, *Henry I. Bowditch*, *Martin Brimmer*, *Edward C. Cabot*, *Charles P. Curtis*, CHARLES H. DALTON, SOPHIA T. DARRAH, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, *Edmund Dwight*, JOHN M. FORBES, GEORGE FULLER, ELIZABETH B. GREENE, *Henry L. Higginson*, HELEN M. KNOWLTON, SUSAN M. LANE, *Quincy A. Shaw*, *Samuel G. Ward*, SARAH W. WHITMAN.

¹ The names in italics are those of alumni of Harvard.



Photograph by Pollock.
THE SUMNER STATUE, BOSTON.

THE MAIN WORK OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

At the breakfast given Dec. 3, 1879, by the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* to Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot, upon being introduced by William D. Howells, spoke as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—How shall I interpolate my unprepared prose into this mass of poetical manuscript? Looking around these tables, and listening to what has been said, it seems to me as if this company did not fully understand the friend in whose honor we are met. I come here, and I see only one or two representatives of the medical profession. I see poets here, essayists, story-tellers; and I feel that it is my duty to remind you all that the main work of our friend's life has been of an altogether different nature. [Applause and laughter.] I know him as the professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard University [applause] for the last thirty-two years, and I know him to-day as one of the most active, hard-working of our lecturers. Some of you gentlemen, I observe, are lecturers by profession, at least during the winter months. Dr. Holmes delivers four lectures every week for nine months of the year. I am sure the lecturers by profession will understand that task requires an extraordinary amount of mental and physical vigor. [Applause.] And I congratulate our friend on the weekly exhibition of that vigor which he gives in our medical school. [Applause.] Most of you have perhaps the impression that Dr. Holmes chiefly enjoys a beautiful couplet, a beautiful verse, an elegant sentence. It has fallen to me to observe that he has other great enjoyments. I never heard any mortal exhibit such enthusiasm over an elegant dissection. And perhaps you think that it is the pen with which Dr. Holmes is chiefly skilful. I assure you that he is equally skilful with scalpel and with microscope. And I think that none of us can understand the meaning and scope of Dr. Holmes's writings unless we have observed that the main work of his life has been to study and teach an exact science, the noble science of anatomy. It is his to know with absolute precision the form of every bone in this wonderful body of ours, the course of every artery and vein, of every nerve, the form and function of every muscle; and not only to know it, but to describe it with a fascinating precision and enthusiasm. When I read his writings I find the traces of this life-work of his on every page. There are three thousand men scattered through New England at this moment, who will remember Dr. Holmes through their lives, and transmit to their children the memory of him as student and teacher of exact science. And let us honor him to-day, not forgetting, as they can never be forgotten, his poems, his essays, as a noble representative of the profession of the scientific student and teacher. [Loud applause.]—*Boston Advertiser*.

YOUNG LADIES AT HARVARD.

A RECENT number of the *Woman's Journal* contained the following opinion of Col. Thomas W. Higginson, of the class of 1841, in regard to the "annex":—

"To my mind, the great merit of the whole enterprise is not so much that it does something to remove the stigma of one-sidedness that has so long rested on Harvard, as that it is a weight thrown into the scale of thorough training, so far as it goes. In respect to the education of young women, I confess to a strong sentiment against the whole race of 'summer schools,' and against all courses of winter lectures, however good, not followed by systematic examination. All these may be pleasurable excitements or useful stimulants; but what is peculiarly needed is thorough training. To study somewhere and under some good teacher some one thing, to study it accurately and faithfully, and to be tested by some sort of examination afterwards,—this seems to me to be the beginning of education. I confess that such exercises as those at Concord last summer, for instance, seemed to me likely to be only an injury to untrained and crude minds, however pleasant or profitable they might be to those already disciplined. American men and women are already too willing to believe that they can take in the most difficult study at a glance, or develop it out of

their own internal consciousness, or by listening to 'conversation': what we need is to begin with mental discipline, always softened and enriched, of course, by intellectual enthusiasm. As a step in this direction, the new Harvard courses look very promising. The variety of studies shows a wholesome range of tastes, and the 'electives' sought belong rather to the more difficult than to the easier courses offered. Several of the students are teachers, in active employment, who can take but a single study. One student is a graduate of Smith College, who comes to Harvard for history and political economy; while the student of 'quaternions' is a Vassar graduate, and a pupil of Professor Maria Mitchell. Another of the students spent a year or two at Wellesley; and another was for a time principal of the Oread Institute at Worcester. Eight of the twenty-five reside in Cambridge, the family of one having removed there for that purpose. Among these eight are two daughters of Professor Longfellow, one of ex-Professor Horsford, and one of Mr. Arthur Gilman, the secretary of the 'annex.' There are two students from New York, one from Connecticut, one from Vermont, and one from Missouri. The recitations take place in some cases at the houses of the professors, and in other cases at rooms hired for the purpose by the superintending committee."

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

THE School of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Veterinary Science, known as the Bussey Institution, is a department of Harvard University, established under the trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury, which was proved and allowed as long ago as 1842. By the conditions of the will, the University did not come into immediate possession of Mr. Bussey's property. It was directed that the estate at Jamaica Plain, now occupied by the institution, should be left in possession of certain members of Mr. Bussey's family during their lives, and various annuities had to be paid; so that a number of years elapsed before any definite steps could be taken towards the establishment of the "Bussey Institution" in accordance with the testator's directions. It was not until 1870 that the President and Fellows began the organization of the School of Agriculture which Mr. Bussey had planned and provided for thirty-five years before, under date of July 30, 1835. A commodious building amply provided with lecture, recitation, museum, and laboratory rooms, was built upon a field abutting on South Street, Jamaica Plain (now Boston), in accordance with a clause in Mr. Bussey's will, which orders:—

"The said edifice to be not less than ten rods from said road; the exterior walls thereof to be built of stone in blocks not hammered. . . . And I earnestly enjoin it upon my trustees to have the said edifice constructed and completed, with a proper regard to durability and beauty, and so as best to secure the comfort and convenience of the inmates of said building."

The accompanying illustration offers convincing proof that one part at least of these injunctions has been faithfully fulfilled. Besides the stone building, a dwelling-house was built for the residence of the professor of agricultural chemistry, as well as several greenhouses for horticultural instruction, and a convenient dissecting-room has recently been fitted up for students of anatomy of domestic animals. The estate was already well equipped with farm-houses, barns, and out-buildings, when it came into the hands of the Corporation. In 1872, through the gift of the trustees of James Arnold of New Bedford, a special arboretum department was established, and a portion of the farm was set apart for its use. It is intended to grow upon this allotment all kinds of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, which can support the climate of the locality, and to have the ground laid out as an ornamental park, with suitable walks and roadways; and it is expected that an agreement will be made between the authorities of the University and of the city of Boston, by which the public will be granted ready access to the arboretum park,—the city to police the grounds, and keep the walks in order, while the University instructors in arboriculture and horticulture look to it that vegetation shall flourish.

Though it is but a few years since the Bussey Institution was organized, it has already acquired a very prominent position in the estimation of agriculturists, both as an experiment station or place for research and as a school of agriculture and horticulture. From 1874 to 1878 the results of experiments and investigations made in the laboratories and greenhouses were published from time to time as "Bulletins of the Bussey Institution;" and it is much to be regretted that a lack of funds available for scientific research has prevented the continuance of this publication. It was everywhere received with favor by the agricultural public, and had the effect of bringing several excellent students to the school.

During the last few years the Bussey Institution has suffered severely from loss of income through depreciation of real estate in Boston. The Bussey Trust Fund of the University is invested, in accordance with directions given in Mr. Bussey's will, in stores in the best business quarter of the city, and under the prescriptions of the will these real-estate investments cannot be changed; but in 1876 there was a serious fall in the rentable value of these stores, and the depreciation persists. In spite of these losses, the School of Agriculture has continued to offer better and better facilities for students. Almost every year has been marked by some improvement in this regard; and at the present time there is probably no college in the country where the courses of instruction upon agricultural science are so full or so well taught as here. Systematic instruction is given by a corps of seven teachers in agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, agricultural chemistry, and the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals; and some of the abler students have found time to attend courses of instruction indirectly relating to agriculture, which are given in other departments of the University. Instruction at the Bussey Institution is given by lectures and recitations, and by practical exercises in the laboratories, greenhouses, and fields; every student being taught to make experiments, study specimens, and observe for himself. The aim of the teachers is to give the student a just idea of the principles upon which the arts of agriculture and horticulture depend, to teach him how to make intelligent use of the scientific literature which relates to these arts, and to enable him to put a proper estimate upon those kinds of evidence which are obtained by experiments and by the observation of natural objects. There can be no doubt that the day will come when the far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Bussey will be appreciated by the community at large, when the significance of the teaching power of the institution which bears his name is more clearly understood. A thoroughly impartial observer, the editor of the *New-England Farmer*, has expressed this conviction in the following terms: "We have no desire to favor one college more than another. They are all useful in their way, and all would be more so if they were better sustained and patronized by those for whose benefit they were established. We have had occasion during the past year to know something of the work which is so quietly done at the Bussey, and we have felt that it should be better known to the public."

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, the librarian emeritus, will soon complete the second volume of his "Harvard Biographies;" a gigantic work, and one which will hold the same important position to Harvard that the famous "Athenæ Oxonienses," by Anthony à Wood, holds to Oxford. The new volume, of which about three hundred pages are already in type, will probably be published next Commencement Day.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

A Memoir of Benjamin Robbins Curtis, LL.D., with some of his professional and miscellaneous writings. Edited by his son BENJAMIN R. CURTIS. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1879. 8vo, 2 vols., cloth, \$6. With two steel-portraits, and two wood-engravings.

This is peculiarly a Harvard book. The subject of the memoir was graduated in the class of 1829, which is noted for the number of men who afterward became distinguished. The author of the memoir, George Ticknor Curtis, graduated in 1832; and the editor of the works, Benjamin R. Curtis the younger, in 1875. In the memoir it is interesting to learn how resolved the mother of Judge Curtis was to send him to Harvard, even though he had to be sent at a great sacrifice. To secure him the necessary preparation with her very limited means, she invested in a "share" to aid in founding the "Academy" at Watertown, in 1822; and to her the author of the memoir pays the following tribute: "It may be suggested that many a boy has worked his own way through college and into a life of usefulness and distinction. Such efforts are not to be undervalued. But, in giving an account of my brother's life, I owe a duty to the memory of a parent whose exertions and sacrifices gave both of us our educations, and who did not deem it well that the years which ought to be devoted to study should be harassed with earning bread and clothes, and the means of paying tuition-fees. She preferred to spend the little all she had, taking upon herself the risk of destitution when her plan had been accomplished. She had once sacrificed all that she could give up to her husband. She now sacrificed it again for her children. But she lived for many, many years, saw the honors and distinctions that were bestowed unsought upon her eldest son, and felt that her mission had been fulfilled." It is beyond our means to dwell upon the life of Judge Curtis. He entered college at the age of sixteen, and graduated the second in his class.

He received two Bowdoin prizes for dissertations, both of which are published in full in Vol. II., together with other miscellaneous and professional writings. Chap. II. of Vol. I. is devoted to his life at college, and Chap. III. chiefly to his study of law at the Harvard Law School and elsewhere. Both of these chapters are well worth being read by college-students. Judge Curtis practised law in Northfield for three years; he then practised in Boston for seventeen years; at the end of which time, at the age of forty-two, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court at Washington, D.C. It is said that in seventeen years, from 1857 to 1874, his professional receipts amounted to \$650,000, or almost \$40,000 a year. The two volumes are a fitting tribute to the memory of a man whose career in professional and social life stands without a blemish.

The Reader's Hand-Book of the American Revolution, 1761-1783. By JUSTIN WINSOR. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. 1880. 16mo, pp. 335. Cloth, \$1.50.

This is a guide, by the librarian of the University, to the printed and manuscript literature and maps illustrating the American Revolution, from its incipency in the struggle against the crown, when James Otis made his great plea against the writs of assistance, to the close of the war in 1783. The story is told chronologically, with headings of the salient points; the concise statement of events, phases, and opinions, being but the thread upon which the references are strung. These are not only to monographs and local narratives, but to the chapters



THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION,
THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

and even pages of more general works. It follows out the political as well as military course of events, and enlarges upon the contemporary progress of affairs in Europe, as far as they affected the condition of the American cause. The final section is given to the general authorities, which cover the whole period of the preliminary controversy and the war, marking also the chief sources of contemporary information, which are comprehensive in their character. An index to the books cited, phases elucidated, events followed, and persons mentioned, affords a full summary. The author calls it "a continuous footnote to all histories of the Revolution," pointing out the second-hand authorities as well as sources. He has intended the book to be useful to all readers, singly or in classes, of such history. "I believe it a part," he adds, "of the duty of a public librarian, to induce reading, and gently to guide it as far as he can. I am no great advocate of courses of reading. It often matters little what the line of one's reading is, provided it is pursued, as sciences are most satisfactorily pursued, in a comparative way. The reciprocal influences, the broadening effect, the quickened interest, arising from a comparison of sources and authorities, I hold to be marked benefits from such a habit of reading. It is at once wholesome and instructive, gratifying in the pursuit, and satisfactory in the results." The author announces this volume as the initial one of a series, to cover various departments of knowledge.

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated into English by JOHN D. LONG. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., 1879. 431 pages.

The motives that could have actuated the Governor-elect of Massachusetts to undertake the translating of the whole *Æneid* into English blank verse, must have been indeed the workings of a noble heart, and the craving of innate talent to render some service to the world. The motives seem far nobler when it is remembered that the translator's life has been active to the greatest degree, both in public and private business, and also that the book is published without hopes of pecuniary reward commensurate with the great labor that was required. The book is indeed a "mite of tribute to the old studies, paid after drifting far from the academic inspiration and shelter;" for, as it was completed just a quarter of a century after the author was graduated at Harvard, it bears testimony to the faithfulness of the author's work as a student in college, and to his constant intellectual development as a graduate in active life. On the merits of the work, we have no space for comment; but it is certainly an interesting and faithful translation, while the printing is good, and the binding unique and tasteful.

Mathematical Tables, chiefly to Four Figures. First series. By JAMES MILLS PEIRCE, University Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1879. pp. 43.

Under the above title the principal tables of one of Professor Peirce's former works, "Three and Four Place Tables of Logarithmic and Trigonometric Functions," together with some new tables, are published in duodecimo form. The work comprises tables of logarithms, of logarithms of sums and differences, of logarithms of circular functions, of inverse circular functions, of logarithms of hyperbolic functions, of natural sines and cosines, of natural tangents and cotangents, of natural secants and cosecants, and of proportional parts. The explanations for the use of the tables are full and simple, though concise and exhaustive.

An Account of the Early Land-Grants of Groton, Massachusetts. By SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton, 1879. 60 pp.

Although this pamphlet is chiefly a copy of original land-grants, it is nevertheless valuable for the records which it contains. It also gives evidence of being the work of an antiquarian, etymologist, and chirographer. In fact, there are few persons so well calculated to copy old records as is Dr. Green (of the class of 1851); for he combines, with natural ability, a thorough education, and a peculiar fitness for doing such work as requires the greatest care and deepest research; and, as librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he has had for many years the advantages of the valuable archives of the Society, as well as the experience which the position affords and

demands. The work begins with an explanation of the various terms used in the original grants, and a description of the methods of keeping records. Then follows a brief account of the division of the township of Groton, and a vocabulary of words having a meaning at the time somewhat different from that which they have at present, and which comes the copy of the grants.

A Short German Grammar for High Schools and Colleges. By E. SHELDON, tutor in German in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1879. pp. 103.

This grammar is designed as an elementary text-book for use by students who understand the meaning of common grammatical terms. Its chief peculiarity is the omission of many topics that usually encumber elementary grammars, and which the advanced student is supposed to know before he begins a study of German.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY is at work on the "Quinquennial Catalogue" for 1880.

MARK SIBLEY SEVERANCE, the author of "Hammersmith: Harvard Days," was married Nov. 1.

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE expects to publish his exhaustive Latin grammar during the coming spring.

FRANCIS PARKMAN (1844) is at work upon a new volume of his series, "France and England in North America," which will be entitled "Montcalm."

HENRY N. WHEELER, A.M. (1871), revised his "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" for the new edition which was recently published by Ginn & Heath.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, whose essay on Daniel Webster has just been published as a preface to "Webster's Great Speeches," received an honorary degree from Harvard in 1848.

DR. H. A. HAGEN, professor of entomology at Harvard, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "The Destruction of Obnoxious Insects by the Application of the Yeast Fungus."

PROFESSOR C. C. LANGDELL, dean of the Law School, has enlarged his "Leading Cases on the Law of Contracts," and a second edition of the work has just been issued by Little, Brown, & Co.

PROFESSOR J. B. GREENOUGH is preparing the notes for a new and complete edition of Virgil. The book will be printed wholly from new plates, and will contain numerous illustrations.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS J. CHILD is having set in type some five hundred pages of his new work on Folk-lore, Ballads, etc., to which he has devoted many hours during the past twenty years. It is expected that the first volume will be ready within one year.

PROFESSOR ROBERT F. PENNELL, of Phillips Exeter Academy, whose valuable elementary histories of Rome and Greece, and treatises on the "Latin Subjunctive," have met with noteworthy success, are now at work on the genealogy of the Pennell family.

PROFESSOR G. A. WENTWORTH, class of 1857, can well be congratulated on the success of his "Elements of Plane and Spherical Geometry;" for the book has proved to be not only one of the most profitable of the many publications of Ginn & Heath, but also one of the most satisfactory text-books now in use.

PROFESSOR W. W. GOODWIN is re-writing and enlarging his German grammar. The part devoted to etymology will be increased to double its present size. Upwards of thirty thousand copies of this grammar have already been printed. The new edition will be published by Ginn & Heath of Boston, and Macmillan & Co. of London.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph. D. 1879) has just published a "Report on the Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw County, Michigan." In the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History will appear three papers by Mr. Wadsworth. The subjects are as follows: "On Darklite from Bartlett, N.H.;" "On Pierolite from Florida, Mass.;" "On the Compression of Pebbles in Conglomerates."

PROFESSOR GEORGE L. GOODALE'S "Concerning a Few Common Plants"—a brochure, complete in two parts, bound together, giving an account of the organs or "helpful parts" of plants, and how they can be cultivated and used in the schoolroom for the mental training of children—has just reached its second edition. Ginn & Heath, Boston, publishers.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All officers and instructors in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; but the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

To insure the usefulness and success of this paper, all Harvard men are urged to furnish it with such news as comes to their knowledge, that may be of interest to the University and her alumni.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

Moses King, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1880. NO. I.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE President of Harvard University, on the 14th of January, 1880, presents to the Board of Overseers his Annual Report for 1879, which is undoubtedly the most thorough, the most carefully prepared, and the most interesting review of the work being done and the progress being made at Harvard, that is published at any time during the year. This report deserves the thoughtful reading of every graduate and student of Harvard, and also commands the attention of every person who is in any way interested in higher education. The University will this year issue only a limited number of copies of this report, and these are used for special circulation; but THE HARVARD REGISTER will, on the 15th of January, issue an extra number, which will contain the President's report in full. This extra number will be sent to the regular subscribers without charge, and to non-subscribers upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

CALENDAR FROM DEC. 15 TO JAN. 15.

DEC. 16. — Professor Benjamin Peirce's free lecture on Ideality in Science: Sanders Theatre, 7.30 P.M.

DEC. 17. — Professor Palmer's translation of the twelfth book of the Odyssey: Harvard Hall, room 4, 7.30 P.M.

DEC. 17. — Hasty Pudding Theatricals: Society Building, Cambridge, 7.30 P.M.

DEC. 18. — Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Sanders Theatre, 7.30 P.M.

DEC. 22. — To Jan. 4 (both days included), vacation.

JAN. 7. — Mr. Frederick Lutz's reading of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea": Harvard Hall, room 4, 7.30 P.M.

JAN. 8. — Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Sanders Theatre, 7.30 P.M.

JAN. 14. — Stated meeting, Board of Overseers: at University 5, Cambridge, 8 P.M.

NOTES.

DURING last summer a number of microscopes and other apparatus were obtained to equip a temporary biological laboratory for elementary instruction. The course will be in charge of Professor Farlow and Dr. Faxon.

THE most important accessions to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy during the past year are the magnificent collections of the "Blake" Expedition of 1878-79, and the large collections of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fishes made by Mr. Garman at St. Kitts, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, after he left the "Blake."

"MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF YE HARVARD STUDENT," by F.G. Attwood, a collection of amusing caricature sketches of life at Harvard, continues to meet with deserved success by way of sales of the book. Several editions have been issued by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., of Boston.

"THE LIBRARY BULLETIN No. 14," for January, begins the second volume. A change takes place in the style of type used, by means of which space is gained, and the matter is made more legible. Any person who has all the numbers of the first volume, can get a titlepage for it on application to the librarian.

"THE HARVARD INDEX," edited by W. R. Taylor of the class of 1876, contains the names of the officers and members of all the societies of the University, a list of degrees conferred at commencement, and the prizes given for special work done during the past year, a complete record of the athletic sports, and a full list of the officers, instructors, and students of all departments. It is neatly printed, and sells at 35 cents a copy.

"YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," by Col. Thomas W. Higginson (1841), has been published in raised letters, by the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston. The book was specially revised and adapted for the purpose by the author himself, and was printed and electrotyped at the expense of some generous friend of the blind, who prohibits the publishing of his name.

THE curator of the Peabody Museum, Frederick W. Putnam, is now carrying through the press his report on the archaeology of California, which, with the account of the material obtained from the ancient Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, will form the bulk of the seventh volume of the "Report of the United-States Geographical Surveys, West of the One Hundredth Meridian, under the Engineer Department, United-States Army, Capt. George M. Wheeler in charge."

"THE HARVARD ECHO," a daily morning paper, made its first appearance Dec. 9. It is a small folio, 9 by 11 inches, and sells at two cents a copy. The subscription is one dollar for three months. With proper management, the *Echo* can be made a very useful publication. The "Bulletin," which is chiefly a transcript of the official announcements, is a valuable feature. The editors, it is said, are six members of the Sophomore class (1882).

A NEW dissecting-room for students of the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals has been fitted up this autumn, at the Bussey Institution. It measures 26 by 27 feet, and is light and airy. An abundant supply of material for dissection is provided at the cost of the school; and the progress of the students is directed by Professor D. D. Slade, of the department of Applied Zoölogy, and by his demonstrator Lester S. Ford.

"HARVARD MEETINGS FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSIONS" is the name under which meetings are held every Thursday afternoon from half-past four to six o'clock, in University 19, for the purpose of informally discussing scientific questions. These meetings were originally suggested by Professor Benjamin Peirce. At the first gathering Professor Henry L. Eustis was chairman, and Frederick W. Putnam was elected permanent secretary.

MR. CHARLES S. SARGENT, for the past seven years, and since its formation, director of the arboretum of Harvard University, has been appointed to the newly-created chair of arboriculture, which, as well as its arboretum, the University owes to the public spirit of the late James Arnold of New Bedford. The arboretum, which is situated in the College property in West Roxbury, will comprise a living collection of every tree and shrub which the climate permits to grow in Massachusetts, museums illustrative of dendrology and forestry, and a library of these and kindred subjects. Such an institution, managed with energy and ability, may be expected to contribute not a little to the prosperity of the country through its influence, more or less direct, on the development and standing of American forestry. More immediate benefits will be a better and more genuine knowledge of our trees, both botanically and culturally; the introduction of new plants; increased and more correct taste in ornamental planting; and the facilities which the arboretum will afford botanists, landscape architects, and horticulturists, for studying a large and comprehensively arranged collection of trees. — *The Nation*.

It is said that some graduates are raising a subscription, to present the University Boat Club with a much-needed steam launch.

THE Dean of the Dental School Faculty, Dr. Thomas H. Chandler, has removed to No. 74 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

THE next addition to the building of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which is to be built by means of the Agassiz Memorial Fund, will be almost wholly devoted to laboratories, lecture-rooms, and work-rooms, and will furnish necessary facilities for instruction in biology and geology.

VOL. II. of the "Diary of Samuel Sewall" was recently published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which Robert C. Winthrop (1828) is president. The chairman of the publishing committee is the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D. (1833); and on the same committee are Professor Henry W. Torrey (1833), William H. Whitmore (A. M. of 1867), and Professor James Russell Lowell (1838).

THE forthcoming annual report of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy will contain the following papers: on the Work of the Museum, by the Curator, Alexander Agassiz; on the Geological Department, by Professor Josiah D. Whitney; on Palæontology and Geology, by Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler; on Mammals and Birds, by Joel A. Allen; on Reptiles, Batrachians, Selachians, and Fishes, by S. W. Garman; on Insects, by Dr. Hermann A. Hagen; on Crustacea, by Walter Faxon; on Worms, by Edward L. Mark; on the Conchological Department, by Charles E. Hamlin; on Radiata and Protozoa, by L. F. Pourtales; on the Library, by Miss Frances M. Slack.

IT is with pleasure that we record Professor Paine's success in securing a series of five grand concerts in Sanders Theatre, each to be given with the full Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, of forty performers. Distinguished solo singers and performers take part in these concerts, and the programmes embrace a wide range of selections from old and new masters, such as Beethoven's 5th and 8th Symphonies, and Overture to Leonore, No. 3, Mozart's E-flat Symphony, Goetz's Posthumous Symphony, Mendelssohn's Overture to Fingal's Cave, and works by Bach, Schumann, Wagner, Saint-Saens, and others. The concerts take place on Thursday evenings, the first on Dec. 18, and the second on Jan. 8.

THE Library of the University has recently issued, as the first of its "Special Publications," a "Catalogue of Scientific Serials of All Countries, including the transactions of learned societies in the natural, physical, and mathematical sciences, 1633-1876. By Samuel H. Scudder." The entries amount to about 6,000, arranged under 4,500 numbers, the numbers attached to societies often embracing several distinct series, distinguished by letters. The most extensive previous list of periodicals was that prefixed, in 1867, to the first volume of the "Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers," — a list which commences with the present century only, but includes both pure and applied sciences, and contains about 1,400 titles. Mr. Scudder's catalogue extends to 370 pp., 8°, and was issued by subscription at \$4 a copy, bound in cloth.

THE evening readings and pianoforte recitals announced for 1879-80 are: Æschylus and Aristophanes, by Professor Goodwin; Homer's Odyssey, by Assistant Professor Palmer; Herodotus, by Assistant Professor J. W. White; Sophocles' (Edipus at Colonus, by Mr. Dyer; Homer's Iliad, by Mr. L. B. R. Briggs; Horace's Epistles, by Mr. Hale; Lucretius, by Mr. Gould; Shakspere, by Professor Child; French Plays, without translation, with comments in French, by Assistant Professor Jacquinet; Lessing, by Assistant Professor Bartlett; Easy German Prose, without translation (Chamisso, Tieck, Heyse), with comments in German, by Mr. Sheldon; Hermann and Dorothea, by Mr. Lutz; Easy Italian Prose, without translation (Dall' Ongaro, Goldoni, Boccaccio), with comments in Italian, by Mr. Bendelari; Easy Spanish Prose, without translation (Hartzenbusch, Treuba, Cervantes), with comments in Spanish, by Mr. Bendelari; German — Popular Scientific Authors, by Mr. H. B. Hodges; pianoforte recitals from the great masters, by Professor Paine. Many of the above have already been given; and the dates and places of those that are yet to be given will be announced, as far as possible, each month in the Calendar on this page. These courses are open without charge to the public as well as to the students.

"AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES," by William Raimond Baird, is a repository of facts relating to the many college organizations in the United States, but chiefly to the Greek-letter fraternities. The book has the appearance of having been carefully compiled. To the fact that secret societies are discouraged (but not prohibited as Mr. Baird states) at Harvard, is to be assigned the reason of the existence of only a few of the Greek-letter societies; but there are several at Harvard which are overlooked by Mr. Baird. The book, however, contains so much matter, and is so well arranged, that it is almost invaluable to any one who takes an interest in the college fraternities. The publishers are J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

In place of secret societies at Harvard, there is springing up a class of societies, or clubs, which, with those already organized, promise well for life at Harvard. In the College proper there are the following: Fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, Hasty-Pudding Club, O. K., Signet, Pi Eta, Harvard Natural-History Society, Harvard Meetings for Scientific Discussions, Harvard Philosophical Society, Harvard Finance Club, Harvard Art-Club, Harvard Glee-Club, Harvard Cricket-Club, Harvard Arion Quartette, Harvard Bicycle-Club, Harvard Chess-Club, Pierian Sodality, Christian Brethren, St. Paul's Society, Reading-Room Association, Harvard Dining Association, College Telegraph Company, University "Nine," University "Crew," University "Fifteen," Harvard Athletic Association, Harvard Lacrosse-Club, Harvard Tennis-Club, Harvard Rifle-Club, A. D. Club, Porcellian Club, Δ. K. E., Α. Δ. Φ., Ὑπέρτατοι Χριστοῦ, Everett Athenæum, Institute of 1770, K. N. To this list might be added the groups of students who comprise the editorial boards of the college papers; which at present include the *Harvard Advocate*, the *Crimson*, and the *Harvard Lampoon*, each having twelve editors, and the *Harvard Echo*, which is said to have six editors. There are also several class organizations, such as the Freshman Nine, the Freshman Crew, the Football Team, etc., all of which have a tendency towards strengthening the ties that are formed among classmates.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRUATES.

Two students in the class of 1881 succeeded in doing in one year the work required in both freshman and sophomore years, and have been permitted to enter the junior class. One of the students was Charles A. Mitchell of Cleveland, O.; and the other was Mars E. Wagar of East Rockport, O.

ALL students in the junior, sophomore, and freshman classes of the College, who do not spend their Sundays at home, or with friends outside of Cambridge, are required regularly to attend some church, chosen by themselves at the beginning of the year. Of the whole number who have chosen their churches for the present year, 66 attend the College-chapel, 19 the Unitarian churches, 69 the Congregational, 58 the Episcopal, 12 the Catholic, 11 the Baptist, 7 the Swedenborgian, 6 the Jewish and 5 the Methodist.

ARTHUR L. HALL (1880) was presented with the Senior Sculler's prize cup, by the Executive Committee of the H. U. B. C., as he had no competitor.

FREDERIC J. B. CORDEIRO, Edwin C. Howell, Joseph E. Maxfield, Charles B. Penrose, and Herman I. Thomsen, all of 1881, and Warren N. Goddard of 1879, have been awarded second-year honors in mathematics.

THE fall class race in eight-oared boats was won by the class of 1881. The crew was composed of Edward W. Atkinson of Brookline, Edward D. Brandegee of Utica, N.Y. (stroke), Herbert B. Howard of Bellows Falls, Vt., William Freeland of Syracuse, N.Y., Samuel Hammond of Boston (captain), Charles M. Hemenway of Somerville, James Otis of Roxbury, and William D. Swan of Cambridge. The coxswain was Henry R. W. Browne of Boston. The victors were given a complimentary supper at the St. James Hotel, Boston, Nov. 14.

THE officers chosen for class-day of 1880 are as follows: *Orator*, Charles Wesley Bradley, Cambridge. *Poet*, Arthur Lee Hanscom, New York City. *Secretary*, Frederick Almy, New Bedford. *Oditor*, William George Pellew, New York City. *Jury Orator*, Albert Bushnell Hart, Cleveland, O. *Chorister*, Frank Herbert Brackett, Jamaica Plain. *Marshals*, 1. Robert Bacon, Boston; 2. Charles Ware, Roxbury; 3. Richard Trimble, New York City. *Class Day Committee*, John Woodbury, Lynn; Theodore Roosevelt, New York City; Albert Barnes Weimer, Philadelphia. *Class Committee*, Howard Townsend, Albany, N.Y.; Eugene Fuller, Cambridge; Frederick Hobbs Allen, Boston.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE law-clubs continue to serve as an important auxiliary to the usefulness of the school. In them students often do their most efficient and conscientious work, preparing cases for argument with as much earnestness and careful research as characterize the work of an attorney in actual practice. At the sessions of each superior court, presided over by a chief justice selected in turn from the supreme division, two members act as counsel in the case under appeal, while the rest sit as associate justices. Each member, accordingly, has to prepare and argue a case once in every four or five weeks, the courts sitting once a week. Each supreme court meets also once a week; two members arguing a case, and the rest acting as judges. The clubs are composed as follows: THE POWWOW. *Supreme Court*: Emmons Blaine, Warren K. Blod-

ett, Charles F. Chamberlayne, Robert H. Gardiner, Lewis Hancock, Augustus P. Loring, Henry G. Nichols, William Sullivan, Harold Wheeler. *Superior Court*: Edmund L. Baylies, James Byrne, Ralph W. Ellis, William B. Van Rensselaer, Lockwood Myrick, William E. Otis, Edmund M. Parker, Joseph G. Thorp, jun. THE AMES PLEADING-CLUB. *Supreme Court*: Sigourney Butler, Charles F. Chamberlayne, Irving Elting, Frederick L. Greene, John R. Holmes, Henry G. Nichols, Edward H. Strobel, Edward Woodman. *Superior Court*: Richard S. Albert, Isaac T. Burr, jun., Glendower Evans, John H. Morison, Marion Story, Arthur H. Weiman, Henry Wheeler, Stephen B. Wood. THE GRAY CLUB. *Supreme Court*: Charles M. Curtis, George K. Boutelle, Augustus P. Loring, Edward P. Reed, Benjamin I. Stanton, John F. Tyler, Roswell B. Lawrence, William E. Fiske, Albert J. Cornish. *Superior Court*: George D. Ayers, Frank Bolles, Robert P. Clapp, William B. Lawrence, Elijah H. Merrill, Henry C. Mulligan, Thomas Russell, William C. Tarbell. THE DANE CLUB. *Superior Court*: William R. Austin, John M. B. Churchill, Woodward Hudson, Thomas Lee, Henry B. McDowell, Robert D. McFadon, Charles H. Vinton.

A communication setting forth the needs of a new building, and of additional funds for professorships in the Law School, is crowded out. This department, owing to its flourishing condition, is not as well provided for as it has a right to demand.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

H. A. WESTALL (t. 1880) is preaching regularly at Tyngsboro', Mass.

A. T. BOWSER (t. 1880) is in charge of the Channing Free Church, Brookline, Mass.

HENRY NORMAN (t. 1880) is supplying the pulpit of the First Unitarian Church of Malden.

CHARLES J. STAPLES (t. 1881) is assisting the Rev. Henry W. Foote, of King's Chapel, in the regular Sunday services.

THE regular Christmas service will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 22, at 7.30 o'clock. Henry Norman (t. 1880) has been chosen to preach the sermon. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE Debating Society was re-organized at the beginning of the college year, and is now in good working order. Its meetings are held on alternate Monday evenings at 7.30 o'clock, in the chapel of Divinity Hall. The main object of the Society is the discussion of the living questions in religion and politics. The officers are: *President*, Henry Norman (t. 1880); *Vice-President*, A. M. Weeks (t. 1880); *Secretary*, C. J. Staples (t. 1881); *Treasurer*, A. D. Smith (t. 1882).

It was suggested at the opening meeting of the Debating Society, that the alternate Monday evenings, on which the debates were to be omitted, could be most profitably used for a series of essays or lectures to be delivered by persons interested in the work of the school. The suggestion was accepted, and has been in part carried out. The first of the series was delivered on the evening of Nov. 5, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the parlors of Rev. Dr. C. C. Everett. Not only the members of the Society and Divinity School, but also many invited guests, were present; and among them, besides the professors of the Divinity School, were Henry W. Longfellow, Dr. Asa Gray, C. P. Cranch, Professor W. W. Goodwin, and Professor F. H. Hedge. The second lecture was given by Professor F. H. Hedge, who spoke upon Utilitarian Ethics in relation to other systems. The third lecture was by the Rev. J. G. Brooks of Roxbury, a graduate of the Divinity School. His subject was "Reading for Ministers." The Society has the promise of many other addresses from prominent men. Due notice of each will be given, and an invitation is extended to all who desire to be present. Among the speakers expected are Rev. Joseph Cook, Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., Professor Benjamin Peirce, Professor George H. Palmer, T. W. Higginson, Judge E. R. Hoar.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE Secretary of the Medical School Faculty, Dr. R. H. Fitz, has changed his office and residence to No. 18 Arlington Street, Boston.

A. L. MASON, M.D. (1863), and F. C. Shattuck, M.D. (1868), have recently been appointed clinical instructors in auscultation and percussion.

THE President and Fellows have sent to the mayor of Boston a communication, stating that if the land upon which is built the Beacon-hill reservoir, between Temple and Hancock Streets, is for sale at a reasonable price, the entire lot will be bought as the site of a new building for the Harvard Medical School. There is already a fund of upwards of \$150,000 awaiting the selection of a suitable situation for the school.

In the *Journal of Physiology*, Vol. II., No. 3, appears an article by Henry P. Bowditch, M.D. (1861), professor of physiology at the Harvard Medical School. Its subject is "The Physiological Apparatus in Use at the Harvard Medical School." It describes (1) the apparatus used for keeping animals alive by artificial respiration; (2) dog-holder; (3) cannula for observations on the vocal cords of animals, without interfering with their natural respiration; (4) unpolarizable electrodes, used in studying certain problems in the physiology of the nervous system.

In the same issue of the *Journal of Physiology* appears an article by James J. Putnam, M.D. (1866): "A Description of a modified Pendulum-Myograph," a modification of Wundt's apparatus for accurate notation of the time of muscular movements.

By the same author appears in the same publication an article "On the Reliability of Marey's Tambour in Experiments requiring Accurate Notations of Time," being an account of the sources of error in the use of this apparatus to record the time of contraction of human muscles.

DR. C. J. BLAKE (n. 1865) has written "Die Verwendung des Trommelfells als Phonograph und Logograph." *Zeitschr. f. Ohrenheilkunde*. Bd. viii. (1879), S. 5.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

THE Episcopal Theological School¹ opened with twenty-two students, of whom five were new men. They have come from many States, and dioceses of the Episcopal Church, to prepare for the ministry in this seminary, which, though not a part of Harvard University, yet possesses the advantages connected with being in such a centre as Cambridge. This number is in excess of that provided for in Lawrence Hall, the dormitory; and several live elsewhere. It is expected that the Hall will soon be enlarged to its full capacity of forty. This is the maximum aimed at by the authorities of the school. In view of the fact that it is only one of eleven seminaries in the Episcopal Church, and of other considerations, it is not to be expected that it would ever embrace a larger number of students, if it were desirable.

As to the class that graduated last June, the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith is settled in Flushing, N.Y., Rev. John N. Jones in New Brunswick, and the Rev. Howard F. Hill in Montpelier, Vt. P. A. Rodriguez expects in due time to assume his duties as professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of Mexico, his native land.

Burnham Hall, the new refectory, is nearly finished, and will be opened in January. The dining-hall is a beautiful room, forty-five feet by thirty, with stained-glass windows and open roof, finished in hard woods. Attached to it are the kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms. It is probably the most complete structure of the kind in America, and will perpetuate the name of its munificent donor, John A. Burnham of Boston. A tablet, on a noteworthy monumental chimney, records his generosity.

During the summer and autumn, another edifice has been in progress on the grounds of this institution, which is now finished. It is the residence of the Dean. Its external appearance, and interior arrangements and finish, have been very much admired, and reflect great credit upon the architects, Ware & Van Brunt of Boston. These gentlemen have designed all the buildings of the school, and have thus embellished Cambridge with a group of singular harmony and effectiveness. They were also the architects of the Harvard Memorial Hall. St. John's Memorial Chapel is attended with more or less regularity by about seventy-five Harvard students. It cannot be too strongly urged, that this chapel was given to the school for the especial accommodation of members of the University, who are there consequently not by favor, but by right. The Dean, Rev. George Z. Gray, D.D., has expressed the desire that all who attend shall call on him, so that he can make their acquaintance, and that any who desire any pastoral service shall inform him without hesitation.

The schedule of studies for the current year assigns fourteen hours per week in the class-room to the juniors, and thirteen hours to the middle and senior classes each. These duties are divided among the four professors. In February the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D.D., will begin his annual course of lectures on Systematic Divinity; and the Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D., of New York, will deliver a special course of lectures on Epochs in Church History. In April the Rev. Charles R. Baker will deliver the course on the practical duties of the ministry, for which an alumnus is annually chosen.

¹ Although this school is not a department of Harvard, it is a sister institution, with its buildings close by those of the University. There are some privileges which both institutions enjoy in common; and, moreover, the rules of Harvard College have in respect to chapel attendance been modified in favor of students who are inclined towards the Episcopal Church.

THE STUDENTS AND THEIR HOMES.

IN the regular and summer courses at Harvard, there are now 1,422 students. Of these there are 41 candidates for higher degrees, seven holders of fellowships, and three resident graduates. Of the remaining 1,371 students, the following table shows the number in each of the various departments, and also the states or countries from which they come.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	DEPARTMENTS.									
	College.	Law.	Divinity.	Scientific.	Medical.	Dental.	Agricultural.	Unmatricu- lated.	Summer Courses.	Total.
Massachusetts	509	94	8	10	18	13	7	12	39	871
Maine	22	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43
New Hampshire	17	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Vermont	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Connecticut	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	26
Rhode Island	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18
New York	100	12	4	1	5	1	1	1	3	126
New Jersey	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Maryland	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Pennsylvania	24	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	30
Delaware	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
North Carolina	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
South Carolina	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Indiana	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Illinois	17	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Michigan	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Minnesota	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Wisconsin	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10
Missouri	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Virginia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Alabama	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kentucky	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Texas	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kansas	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
California	18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Dist. of Columbia	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Ohio	17	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	28
England	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Chili	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azores	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
British Provinces	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Total	813	165	23	16	35	15	7	15	66	1371

Among those registering from Massachusetts, are found many who, for various reasons, register from Cambridge and neighboring places, while, as a matter of fact, their homes are in the far West and South. Three registered from Massachusetts, because, as they said, they have been away from California a few years, and will have to remain here a few years longer.

THE COST OF AN EDUCATION.

IT is not possible to give the average expenditure of the student at Harvard; and yet it is possible to give figures upon which one can safely estimate the outlay necessary for the support of a young man during his four years of college-life. The table given below was compiled for President Eliot from trustworthy data, obtained of parents, guardians, and students. The figures given are for the college year, and do not include expenditures during the summer vacation.

ITEMS, ETC.	LEAST.	ECONOMICAL.	MODERATE.	VERY LIBERAL.
Tuition	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150
Books	20	25	30	35
Stationery	8	10	15	20
Clothing	70	120	150	300
Room	30	30	100	175
Furniture (annual average)	10	15	25	50
Board	140	175	175	304
Fuel and light	11	15	30	45
Washing	15	20	40	50
Car-fares	15	15	30	50
Societies and subscription to sports (annual average)	-	-	35	50
Servant	-	-	-	30
Sundries	30	40	50	100
Total	\$499	\$615	\$830	\$1,365

1 Divinity Club. 2 Memorial Hall. 3 Private Club.

From the figures it is apparent that \$500 will do only for those students who are willing to get the benefits of a college education at a great sacrifice of personal comfort. An income of \$650 will suffice for the student who knows how to economize, while from \$750 to \$1,000 is ordinarily required to afford such pleasures and luxuries as most students ought to have. If, at times, a few students have scraped through at a cost of less than \$500 a year, a greater number of students spend from \$1,500 to \$3,000. On the average the students spend about \$750; and a sum less than that would tend to pinch most young men, while an excess goes towards supplying comforts that parents and guardians are willing their sons or wards should have.

THE GRADUATES.

[Graduates are indicated as follows: College in parentheses (—); Law School (l); Divinity School (d); Medical School (m); Scientific School (s); Dental School (d).]

S. B. WESTON (l. 1879) is preaching at Leicester, Mass.

W. J. LLOYD (1873) was ordained recently at Wayland, Mass.

HENRY W. ROBINSON (l. 1879) is engaged in the work of Felix Adler, in New York.

DR. C. P. PUTNAM (1865) delivered, Dec. 6, in Hawthorne Hall, Boston, a lecture on the Care of Children and Infants.

DR. FRANCIS MINOT (1841) delivered a lecture on the Preservation of Health, in Hawthorne Hall, Boston, Dec. 13.

"STORIES OF THE WAR, TOLD BY SOLDIERS," is a new work edited by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D. (1839).

REV. F. G. PEABODY (1869) sailed from New York recently for California, intending to spend a year at Santa Barbara.

GEORGE MILLER PINNEY, JUN. (1878), has been appointed instructor at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE (1829) gave three lectures on Ideality in Science, in Sanders Theatre, Dec. 2, 9, and 16.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB (s. 1858) of Washington, D.C., delivered in Sanders Theatre, Dec. 8, 10, and 12, three lectures on Taxation.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D. (1829), presided at the annual dinner of the Boston Latin School Association, Dec. 17.

DR. THOMAS W. PARSONS, whose translation of Dante is spoken of so highly, received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1853.

JOHN FISKE, A.M., LL.B. (1863), until recently assistant librarian, is now in the lecture-field. His lectures on "The History of America" are being very favorably received.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN, of the class of 1851, has written a brief sketch of the history of Boston, to appear in "King's Dictionary of Boston."

DR. T. H. CHANDLER (1848), Dean of the Harvard Dental School, has been recently elected vice-president of the American Academy of Dental Science.

ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M., who edited the three volumes of "The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," recently published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., is secretary of the so-called "annex" of Harvard College.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1829) was given by the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* a breakfast at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Dec. 3, 1879, — the occasion being the celebration of his seventieth birthday, which was Aug. 29.

"DEXTER HALL" is the name given to one of the halls in the Cincinnati Music Hall building, in honor of Julius Dexter (1860), who was chairman of the committee that had charge of the construction of the building.

REV. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D.D. (1830), pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., delivered an historical address at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bedford, Mass. The address was published in pamphlet form a few weeks ago.

At the meeting of the Ministers' Institute held at Providence, R.I., during the first week of November, essays were read by Rev. C. C. Everett, D.D., Dean of the Divinity School, and by Rev. Ezra Abbot, D.D., Professor of New-Testament Criticism; the subjects being respectively "The Relation of Philosophy to Liberalism," and "The Gospel of John." An essay was also read by Rev. J. W. Chadwick (l. 1864).

B. B. TOWNSEND, of the class of 1871, is the editor and publisher of a unique, neat, spicy, and interesting critical journal of politics and ethics, — the *Comment* — published weekly at one cent a copy. Although the paper, as well as its price, is small, nevertheless the contents give evidence of considerable ability. The *Boston Advertiser* says, "The *Comment* is well written, and the editor evidently writes from conviction and with the feeling that he has something to say that ought to

be said;" and the *Saturday Evening Gazette* adds, "The *Comment* evinces marked ability and independence in its editorial writings, and is very handsomely printed."

AMONG the students at the Johns Hopkins University there are the following four graduates of Harvard, pursuing the studies named: Francis G. Allinson (1877), Greek; Frank Donaldson (1879), biology and French; Washington I. Stringham (1877), mathematics; and Henry C. Warren (1879), Sanskrit and Teutonic. Allinson and Stringham are fellows of the University.

AN exhibition of the works of the late William Morris Hunt (1844) was given recently at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. "The catalogue," says the *Nation*, "which embraces no less than 200 oil-paintings and 121 charcoal drawings and pastels, — an unprecedented collection for an American artist, unless we are mistaken, — is adorned with a fine photograph of this lamented artist. A life of Mr. Hunt is in preparation by his brother, Leavitt Hunt (a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1856) of Brattleboro', Vt."

MR. JOHN FISKE of Cambridge has prepared a new course of three lectures on American Political Ideas, as viewed from the standpoint of universal history, which he will deliver in London next spring. The *Courier* says that the lectures as a whole constitute an elaborate and entertaining sociological essay on the progress of society in government, as illustrating the law of evolution. Mr. Fiske will trace the growth of the federative idea, and show that it is the only idea that can work well in the government of a great country like the United States. Without being partisan, — on the contrary, purely philosophic and historical, — these lectures are likely to clear away a good deal of the "centralization" nonsense with which politicians have befogged the public mind. — *Boston Advertiser*.

ROBERT M. MORSE, JUN. (1857), is spoken of by the *Boston Herald*, as "an able Boston lawyer, who has been out of political life since the conclusion of his second term in the Senate in 1867. He was a prominent member of the committee on the judiciary, and the author and advocate of the act to repeal the usury-laws. He was also chairman of the joint special committee of thirty members, more or less, before whom Gov. Andrew appeared for the petitioners for the repeal of the prohibitory law and the substitution of a license law. The report of the committee dealt a severe blow to prohibition, and from which it seems not to have recovered." In reference to the Speakership of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the *Herald* says, "Indeed, it is understood that he [Mr. Morse] will make no effort to advance his prospects in this direction. If the honor comes to him, he will accept it;" but finally adds, "Wise men in the Republican party think he would serve the community better at the head of the judiciary committee, where would be found a wide field for the exercise of his superior legal talent."

WILLIAM H. MOODY (1876) is practising law at Haverhill, and is associated with Edwin N. Hill (1872). Mr. Moody's career already seems to foretell a successful and distinguished life. In his freshman and sophomore years at college, the average percentage of his studies averaged only a little over forty per cent, but in his junior and senior years he obtained an average of about ninety-five per cent. Since graduation he began the study of law at the Harvard Law School, and continued there until he entered the office of Richard H. Dana, jun. (1837), where he remained up to the time of his admission to the bar, — after studying law only eighteen months in all. He has been somewhat identified with the local politics of Haverhill. Recently he made his first argument before the Supreme Court of this State; and was heard in the November term, at Salem, before Chief Justice Gray (1845) and Judges Morton, Endicott, Lord, and Soule. The questions involved were in real property law, the construction of a will, and whether a power to sell for the support of the donee of the power implied a power to mortgage, and several collateral questions. At the conclusion of the argument, he not only succeeded in his case, but also received the very highest compliments from the chief justice, some of the judges, and many members of the bar who were present.

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT (1865) is paid the following tribute by the *Boston Herald*. In referring to his chances of becoming Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, it says, "He is the youngest of the list, being a little less than a year the junior of Mr. Noyes, and his age is used as an argument against him; not that he is too young to be efficient, but that, being young, he can afford to wait until preferment has been meted out to men who were engaged in the fray when he was yet a schoolboy. Mr. Brackett's fitness for the position nobody seems to question, nor is his record lacking in recommendations in his own behalf. Study at Harvard developed his intellect; practice at the bar gave him a knowledge of law and of men. Membership in the Boston Common Council for four years, the last as president, schooled him in the ways of municipal government and in parliamentary

proceedings. The last three years he has been a member of the House of Representatives, and was among the candidates for the speakership in 1879. In 1877 he was chairman from his branch of the committee on labor and taxation, which reported the bill authorizing the formation of building-associations after the Philadelphia pattern, the bill for factory-inspection (both of which became law), and the bill which proposed a relief from the double taxation of mortgages. This bill was never enacted. In 1878 he was chairman, on the part of the House, of the committees on probate and education, and this year of the committee on retrenchment, whose work is still upon the lips of the people. Mr. Brackett ably defended the report of this committee, and was the champion of reform measures generally. He opposed the civil damages law."

POLITICS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

JOHN D. LONG (1857), as is generally known, has recently been elected governor of Massachusetts. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Long is the first graduate of Harvard chosen to fill the executive chair since Edward Everett's term, in 1840. However, the University has been well represented in the administration of Massachusetts: for, under the first charter, one graduate was governor; under the second charter, five graduates were appointed governors by the king; and under the Constitution, from 1780 to 1840, all the thirteen governors, with one exception, for two years, had graduated at Harvard.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1853), who was one of the recent candidates for the governorship of Massachusetts, is also one of the alumni of Harvard.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, late candidate for governor of Massachusetts, although himself not a graduate, has a son who graduated at Harvard.

SEVENTEEN out of thirty-five United-States Senators from Massachusetts have been graduates of Harvard. They were: Caleb Strong, Tristram Dalton, Samuel Dexter, Benjamin Goodhue, Dwight Foster, John Quincy Adams, Timothy Pickering, James Lloyd, Christopher Gore, Harrison Gray Otis, Prentiss Mellen, Nathan Silsbee, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Robert Rantoul, jun., Charles Sumner, and George Frisbie Hoar.

THE Board of Examiners of Law Students for Suffolk County has five members, and four of them are Harvard graduates; viz., William G. Russell (1840), Charles Allen (1847), George S. Hale (1844), and Nathan Morse (1846).

THE mayor of Boston and the governor of Massachusetts are graduates of Harvard College, and the president of the United States is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

THE re-election of Frederick O. Prince as mayor of Boston recalls the fact that the graduates of the University have taken an active part in the municipal affairs of that city. The following table gives the names of the mayors of Boston who were graduated at Harvard:—

NAME.	CLASS.	TERM.
John Phillips	1788	One year.
Josiah Quincy	1790	Six years.
Harrison Gray Otis	1811	Three years.
Theodore Lyman, jun.	1810	Two years.
Samuel A. Eliot	1817	Three years.
Jonathan Chapman	1825	Three years.
Martin Brimmer	1814	Two years.
Josiah Quincy, jun.	1821	Three years.
John P. Bigelow	1815	Three years.
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	1831	Three years.
Frederick O. Prince	1836	Three years.

Of the fifty-nine years that have elapsed since the inauguration of the first mayor of Boston, the city has had its affairs directed for thirty-two years by Harvard graduates, who also comprise eleven of the twenty-three mayors that have been elected.

Of the eleven persons who have held the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, ten have been graduates of Harvard. Their names are: John Adams, William Cushing, Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant, Francis Dana, Theophilus Parsons, Samuel Sewall, Isaac Parker, Lemuel Shaw, George Tyler Bigelow, and Horace Gray.

HENRY K. OLIVER, of the class of 1818, has just been re-elected mayor of Salem. Mr. Oliver is the oldest person now living in Massachusetts who holds the office of mayor of a city.

FREDERIC THOMAS GREENHALGE, the recently elected mayor of Lowell, is a graduate in the class of 1863.

THE CLASS OF 1879.

OF the class of 1879, Albert C. Aldrich, Horace C. Alger, John T. Bowen, Frederic M. Briggs, William M. Conant, Samuel Delano, Charles W. Galloupe, 2d, Andrew H. Hodgdon, Francis C. Martin, Atherton P. Mason, George N. Miller, John G. Morris, Herbert W. Newhall, Frederick G. Perry, Willard E. South, John E. Wolff, have entered the Medical School; William R. Austin, George D. Ayers, Edmund L. Baylies, Howard K. Brown, Isaac T. Burr, John M. B. Churchill, Robert P. Clapp, Livingston Cushing, Frederick H. Ellis, Ralph W. Ellis, Glendower Evans, Frank A. Houston, Woodward Hudson, William E. Hutchins, George W. Jackson, William B. Lawrence, Thomas Lee, Henry C. Mulligan, John L. Nichols, Jesse R. Norton, William M. Richardson, Edward Robinson, William Sheafe, Frank E. Simpson, Charles F. Sprague, Marion Story, William C. Tarbell, Frederick H. Temple, Joseph G. Thorp, Walter Trimble, William B. Van Rensselaer, Stephen B. Wood, the Law School; and Frank L. Porter, Richard T. Wilton, the Divinity School. Of the rest of the class, Francis Almy, Clement W. Andrews, Harrison W. Apthorp, Henry Baily, Walter Cary, James A. Gage, Edward L. Houghton, Benjamin Rand, William Schofield, and Francis J. Swayze are in Cambridge, studying for the degree of A.M.; John W. Dalzell is in Cambridge, studying for the degree of Ph.D.; Charles C. Burlingham, Frank L. Crawford, Jabish Holmes, Martin R. Jacobs, Earl B. Putnam, Peter T. Barlow, Charles O. Brewster, jun., Wallace Macfarlane, and Wilnot T. Cox are at the Columbia Law School, New York City; William De Witt Hyde is at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Edward W. Shannon is in the law-office of Ex-Gov. William Gaston, Boston; William H. Schwartz is studying law in Bangor, Me.; Albert S. Brandeis is teaching in the public schools of Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Brown is at present engaged with his father in the lumber business at Athol; Frederick M. Leonard is teaching in Parkersburg, Penn.; Edward Hale, who is a candidate for the degree of Ph.D., has gone to Rome, Italy, taking with him two young men whom he will prepare for college; Charles W. Bacon, Waldron Bates, Samuel C. Bennett, and George F. Cook are in the Boston University Law School; W. Bancroft Hill is teaching in Sing Sing, N.Y.; Henry W. Johnson is principal of the Phillips Academy and Danville Graded School, Danville, Vt.; Francis W. Anthony is principal of the Patten Academy, Patten, Me.; Alfred S. Tubbs is connected with the San Francisco Cordage Company, San Francisco, Cal.; George H. Burrill is teaching in Cornwall, N.Y.; Amos Binney, jun., has entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a two years' course in industrial chemistry.

The first marriage was that of J. Templeman Coolidge to a daughter of Francis Parkman. The first death was that of Willet Losce Titus.

The secretary, Francis Almy, has issued his first report, and in it are numerous comparative tables which make a good showing for the class. Of the 276 that were connected with the class,—an increase of 194 over the class of fifty years ago,—189 received degrees last Commencement Day. Of the 198 that were in the class June 25, 1879, it appears that 133 were born in New England, 32 in the Middle States, 5 in the Southern States, 20 in the Western States, and 8 outside the United States. Their probable occupation is given as follows: law, 68; undecided, 44; teaching, 22; medicine, 21; business, 20; ministry, 9; student, 4; manufacturing, 3; artist, 1; banker, 1; broker, 1; mechanical engineer, 1; professional, 1; school superintendent, 1; declined to state, 1. And their religious views were: Unitarian, 42; Episcopalian, 36; undecided, 35; Congregational (Trinitarian), 32; Baptist, 11; liberal, 8; none, 6; Universalist, 4; Methodist, 3; Swedenborgian, 3; Roman Catholic, 3; declined to state, 4; Quaker, 2; Christian, 2; evangelical, 1; natural religion, 1; Platonist, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Protestant, 1; sceptical, 1; Holy Catholic (universal) Church, 1. In the February issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER, an additional record of the class will be given.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.]

THE Harvard Club of Albany was founded to advance the interests of the University, and to promote social intercourse among the Harvard men residing in Albany, N.Y., and its vicinity. It was organized last winter, and now has about forty members. It expects to have rooms at the leading hotel, meet once a month, and give an annual dinner. The officers are: Hon. William Dorsheimer (now lieutenant-governor of New York), (A.M. of 1859), president; Francis O. Dorr,

(1825), and Edward Bowditch (1869), vice-presidents; low Weed Barnes (1876), secretary and treasurer. A who has been connected with any department of the university is not only eligible to membership, but is also invited to join the organization. At the regular meeting in December following topics were to be discussed: 1. Forming a permanent organization. 2. The question of an admission-fee. 3. and place of future meetings. 4. An annual dinner. 5. tion of members. 6. Miscellaneous business.

THERE is a movement on foot to organize a Harvard (the alumni residing in Iowa, Wisconsin, and the northern of Missouri.

THE Harvard Club in Cincinnati, O., will probably give an annual dinner this year. Charles B. Wilby is the secretary.

ALFRED S. TUBBS (1879) has been elected a member Harvard Club, San Francisco, Cal.

THE University Club of Cincinnati was organized November. A number of Harvard graduates are enrolled members.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

UNDER this heading it is purposed to give a list, as far as possible, of the titles, and necessary explanatory material, of all printed work of the graduates and officers of every department of the University. The list will begin on the January, 1880, and will include books, pamphlets, maps, and the contributions to the leading daily periodicals. It is sincerely hoped that those persons who hesitatingly call attention to the work they are doing, and there may be no omissions in the list. The gentlemen names appear below have undertaken to furnish the title may come to their knowledge in their respective departments and there will be other departments added as soon as arrangements can be made.

General Literature	JUSTIN WINSOR, Librarian
Greek	PROF. JOHN WILLIAMS W.
Latin	PROF. CLEMENT L. SMITH
French	PROF. ADRIAN JACQUINOT
German	PROF. WILLIAM COOK
Italian and Spanish	PROF. B. H. NASH
Theology	PROF. EDWARD J. YOUNG
Law	PROF. JAMES BARR AME
Botany	PROF. GEORGE L. GOOD
Agriculture	PROF. FRANCIS H. STORR
History	DR. EPHRAIM EMERTON
Philosophy and Psychology	PROF. WILLIAM JAMES
Archæology and Ethnology	F. W. PUTNAM, Curator
Physiology	PROF. HENRY P. BOWDIN
Medicine	PROF. JAMES C. WHITE
Obstetrics	DR. WILLIAM L. RICHARD
Mathematics	PROF. JAMES MILLS PER
Physics	PROF. JOSEPH LOVERING
Astronomy	PROF. E. C. PICKERING
Geology	PROF. N. S. SHALER
Zoology	DR. WALTER FAXON

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, and place of marriage, are known at this office.]

1869. Mark Sibley Severance, of Los Angeles, Cal., to Annie, daughter of Hiram Callender of St. Louis, Mo., in Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1, 1879.

1879. Francis Wayland Anthony, to Miss Alice G., daughter of Aaron H. Safford, all of Cambridge, in Cambridge, No by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

DEATHS.

[The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as full as possible; and any person knowing of the death of a graduate will place the publisher under obligation notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon S. A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.]

The Harvard Register.

The February Number of THE HARVARD REGISTER will contain articles by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. Dr. George Z. Gray, Professor Josiah D. Whitney, Professor Charles C. Everett, Professor F. H. Storer, Professor N. S. Shaler, Justin Winsor, John Fiske, Arthur Gilman, Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, Dr. D. A. Sargent, and others; abstracts of reports, reviews of new books by Harvard graduates, record of publications of all kinds by Harvard men, reprints of articles relating to the University, miscellaneous notes, items about graduates and undergraduates, chronicle of births, marriages, and deaths, etc. The illustrations will comprise views of the new Sever Hall, and of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School buildings, and an excellent portrait of the Rev. Dr. Peabody. Single copies sent upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

The Harvard Register, although a private enterprise, is published with the good-will and encouragement of the authorities of the University, and has received the hearty approbation of many officers, graduates, students, and friends of the various departments, besides a number of subscriptions from individuals and institutions in no way connected with Harvard University.

Important. — It might as well be stated, once for all, that, although many personal notices of Harvard men will appear in every number of the REGISTER, not any remuneration whatever will be accepted for any thing which appears in the columns of the paper, outside of the regular advertising pages. Moreover, it will always be a pleasure to note any changes or success made in the business or profession of Harvard men; and, to make these notes as complete as possible, all graduates are requested to send in items, regarding not only their friends, but also themselves.

The Class Secretaries are urged to send in such information about their classmates as may seem appropriate for publication in THE HARVARD REGISTER. Notices of meetings will be printed free of charge. Resolutions cannot always be printed in full; but, when known, will at least be mentioned.

Clubs vs. Graduates. — If THE HARVARD REGISTER can be made readable to the graduates of the University, they should not forget that to them the publisher looks for his chief pecuniary support. Already several of the clubs in different parts of the country have sent in their subscriptions, which are quite acceptable and earnestly solicited; but, if the members make the club's copy suffice for all of them, THE HARVARD REGISTER will not receive support sufficient to continue its publication. The subscription-price is only two dollars a year; and surely almost every graduate will derive each month, by way of a cheerful reminder of the four years spent in Cambridge, an equivalent for the cost.

Libraries, clubs, schools, private instructors, and all persons interested either in Harvard University, or in matters relating to the higher education of men and women, will find in each number of THE HARVARD REGISTER something of interest to them.

Rand, Avery, & Co., the printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are the printers of THE HARVARD REGISTER. Their printing-establishment is one of the largest and best-equipped in America, and it will be their aim to make each number of the paper an excellent specimen of plain typography. Their office is at No. 117 Franklin Street, Boston, where subscriptions, advertisements, and items or communications can be left. All communications by mail should be addressed to

MOSES KING, PUBLISHER,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

VOL. I. CAMBRIDGE, MASS., JANUARY 15, 1880. No. 2.

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Additional copies of this, or the first issue, will be sent to any address upon receipt of twenty-five cents. Subscription \$2 a year.

MOSES KING, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

AN INTERESTING AND EXHAUSTIVE PAPER.

To the Board of Overseers: —

The President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1878-79; namely, from Sept. 26, 1878, to Sept. 25, 1879: —

THE LATE DR. J. B. S. JACKSON.

On the 6th of January, 1879, the University sustained a great loss by the death, after a brief sickness, of Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, professor of morbid anatomy since 1847, and senior professor in the Medical School. Curator of the Warren Museum of Anatomy for thirty-two years, he greatly enlarged and enriched that collection by his own indefatigable labor; his influence with the medical profession in New England was wide and good; throughout a long and active life he studied and taught with an admirable scientific enthusiasm which he communicated to many of his pupils; and, above all, his character and life illustrated the inestimable worth of simplicity, sincerity, and uprightness.

THE LATE JAMES WINTHROP HARRIS.

Not quite four weeks after the last Commencement Day, died Mr. James Winthrop Harris, the College Secretary. With characteristic devotion to duty, he had struggled against pain and feebleness for several months, doing his work with his usual forethought, punctuality, and diligence, but with increasing effort and suffering. When he had finished the labors of the term, and discharged his habitual functions on Commencement Day, he went home, never again to go out of doors. Mr. Harris had been in receipt of a salary from the College for the last nineteen years, and he had been much employed in the library and the president's office during fifteen years before. Of all the officials of the University he was the best known to officers and students; and no one knew him but to respect him. Whatever he undertook was sure to be done; and whatever he did, he did well. The service which he rendered to the University was intelligent, disinterested, and hearty. Always frugal, conservative, and reasonable in his desires, he felt a cheerful satisfaction in his daily work, and his life grew more and more prosperous to its peaceful close.

RESIGNATIONS.

GERRIT S. SYKES, Proctor, Oct. 7, 1878.
WILLIS A. KINGSEURY, Proctor, Oct. 7, 1878.
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Proctor, Nov. 11, 1878.
JOHN FISKE, Assistant Librarian, to take effect April 1, 1879, Jan. 13, 1879.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Bussey Professor of Law, to take effect at the end of the academic year, March 10, 1879.
JAMES B. AMES, Professor of Law, April 9, 1879.
CHARLES B. PORTER, Demonstrator of Anatomy, to take effect Sept. 1, 1879, May 12, 1879.
GEORGE T. MOFFATT, Professor of Operative Dentistry, June 30, 1879.
WINSLOW UPTON, Assistant at the Observatory, as of date Sept. 1, 1879, Sept. 22, 1879.

HON. CHARLES S. BRADLEY.

By the resignation of Hon. Charles S. Bradley, Bussey Professor of Law since Sept. 1, 1876, the Law School lost the services of one

whose professional eminence and large experience in affairs lent weight to his teachings, and whose cordial liking for young men made him a sympathetic and inspiring instructor. Unable to withdraw himself from an engrossing practice, Judge Bradley found the double work of a practitioner and a professor too much for his strength, and reluctantly came to the decision that he must resign his professorship. The Law School can congratulate itself that it has had the benefit of Judge Bradley's co-operation for six years in all, three as professor and three as lecturer.

DR. GEORGE T. MOFFATT.

The Corporation is under great obligations to Dr. George T. Moffatt, who, on the occasion of his departure for Paris, resigned in June last the professorship of operative dentistry, in which he had labored, almost without compensation, for eleven years. Dr. Moffatt was the first professor of that important department of the Dental School, and his standing as a well-educated and skilful practitioner contributed very much to establish the reputation of the school.

APPOINTMENTS.

[UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.]

REGINALD H. FITZ, to be Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Nov. 25, 1878.
 WILLIAM COOK, to be Assistant Professor of German for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, March 31, 1879.
 JAMES B. AMES, to be Bussey Professor of Law, April 9, 1879.
 WILLIAM G. FARLOW, to be Professor of Cryptogamic Botany, April 9, 1879.
 CHARLES S. SARGENT, to be Arnold Professor of Arboriculture, June 30, 1879.
 JOSIAH P. COOKE, JUN., to be Director of the Chemical Laboratory, July 28, 1879.
 LUTHER D. SHEPARD, to be Professor of Operative Dentistry, Aug. 18, 1879.
 HENRY B. HILL, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, Aug. 18, 1879.
 DUDLEY A. SARGENT, to be Assistant Professor of Physical Training, and Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, Sept. 22, 1879.

LE BARON R. BRIGGS, to be Tutor in Greek, from Sept. 1, 1878, Oct. 7, 1878.
 GEORGE R. BRIGGS, to be Tutor in Mathematics for three years from Sept. 1, 1878, Nov. 25, 1878.

HENRY N. WHEELER, to be Instructor in Mathematics from Sept. 1, 1878, Oct. 7, 1878.
 WILLIAM M. DAVIS, to be Instructor in Geology for three years from Sept. 1, 1879, June 30, 1879.
 KO KUN-HUA, to be Instructor in Chinese for three years from Sept. 1, 1879, Sept. 22, 1879.
 HENRY H. A. BEACH, to be Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years from Sept. 1, 1879, May 12, 1879.

WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, to be Proctor, Oct. 7, 1878.
 SUMNER B. STILES, to be Proctor, Dec. 9, 1878.

HENRY W. TORREY, EZRA ABBOT, WOLCOTT GIBBS, FRANCIS J. CHILD, CHARLES E. NORTON, and GEORGE L. GOODALE, to be members of the Council of the Library for three years from Jan. 1, 1879, Dec. 30, 1878.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, to be Assistant Librarian, Feb. 24, 1879.

WILLIAM F. WHITNEY, to be Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum, April 14, 1879.

[FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.]

For 1878-79.

GEORGE F. GRANT, to be Demonstrator in Mechanical Dentistry, Oct. 7, 1878.
 HENRY F. DUNKEL, to be Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry, Oct. 7, 1878.
 HENRY G. CAREY, to be Instructor in Singing, Dec. 30, 1878.
 HUGH McCULLOCH, to be Lecturer on Finance, Feb. 24, 1879.
 CHARLES F. FOLSOM, to be Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Feb. 24, 1879.

ALFRED W. FIELD, to be Assistant in Chemistry, Nov. 25, 1878.
 NATHANIEL D. C. HODGES, to be Assistant in Physics, Nov. 25, 1878.
 WILLIAM H. MELVILLE, to be Assistant in Mineralogy, Nov. 25, 1878.
 CHARLES F. MABERY, to be Assistant in Chemistry, Nov. 25, 1878.
 ROBERT W. GREENLEAF, to be Assistant in Botany, Nov. 25, 1878.

For 1879-80.

ISAAC T. HOAGUE, to be Instructor in the Constitutional History of the United States, April 9, 1879.
 HENRY HOWLAND, to be Instructor in Torts, April 9, 1879.
 EDWARD BURGESS, to be Instructor in Entomology, May 26, 1879.
 CHARLES F. FOLSOM, to be Lecturer on Hygiene and on Mental Diseases, June 9, 1879.
 FRANK W. DRAPER, to be Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, June 9, 1879.
 GEORGE F. H. MARKOE, to be Instructor in Materia Medica, June 9, 1879.
 HENRY P. QUINCY, to be Assistant in Histology, June 9, 1879.

ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, to be Assistant in Pathological Anatomy, June 9, 1879.
 EDWARD N. WHITTIER, to be Assistant in Clinical Medicine, June 9, 1879.
 GEORGE M. GARLAND, to be Assistant in Physiology, June 9, 1879.
 THOMAS WATERMAN, to be Assistant in Anatomy, June 9, 1879.
 MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, to be Assistant in Anatomy, June 9, 1879.
 FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis, June 9, 1879.
 SAMUEL G. WEBBER, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System, June 9, 1879.
 EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis, June 9, 1879.
 CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Clinical Instructor in Otolaryngology, June 9, 1879.
 JOHN O. GREEN, to be Clinical Instructor in Otolaryngology, June 9, 1879.
 JAMES J. PUTNAM, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System, June 9, 1879.
 JOSEPH P. OLIVER, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children, June 9, 1879.
 THOMAS M. ROTCH, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children, June 9, 1879.
 CHARLES E. FAXON, to be Instructor in Botany, June 25, 1879.
 LESTER S. FORD, to be Demonstrator of Zoölogy, June 25, 1879.
 HOWARD M. TICKNOR, to be Instructor in Elocution, June 30, 1879.
 CHARLES P. WARE, to be Instructor in English, June 30, 1879.
 THOMAS S. PERRY, to be Instructor in English, June 30, 1879.
 JAMES L. LAUGHLIN, to be Instructor in Political Economy, June 30, 1879.
 GIORGIO A. C. BENDELARI, to be Instructor in Modern Languages, June 30, 1879.
 GEORGE RIDDLE, to be Instructor in Elocution, June 30, 1879.
 JOSEPH H. ALLEN, to be Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History, June 30, 1879.
 ARTHUR T. CADOT, to be Instructor in Oral Pathology and Surgery, June 30, 1879.
 BENJAMIN M. WATSON, to be Instructor in Horticulture, June 30, 1879.
 EDWARD L. MARK, to be Instructor in Zoölogy, June 30, 1879.
 SIMON NEWCOMB, to be Lecturer on Political Economy, Sept. 22, 1879.
 WILLIAM S. FENOLLOSA, to be Instructor in Music during the absence of Professor Paine, Sept. 22, 1879.
 HENRY G. CAREY, to be Instructor in Vocal Music, Sept. 22, 1879.
 GEORGE F. GRANT, to be Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879.
 HENRY F. DUNKEL, to be Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879.
 JOHN T. CODMAN, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
 SAMUEL F. HAM, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
 TIMOTHY O. LOVELAND, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
 CHARLES WILSON, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
 ALBERT B. JEWELL, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.
 EDWIN P. BRADHUR, to be Clinical Instructor in the Dental School, Sept. 22, 1879.

ALPHONSO M. WEEKS, to be Proctor in the Divinity School, June 30, 1879.

AMORY T. GIBBS, to be Secretary of the College for one year from Sept. 1, 1879, July 28, 1879.

WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APPLETON, to be Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1879, Nov. 25, 1878.

DEGREES.

In April, 1879, the Corporation and Overseers adopted an amendment of the University statute concerning degrees, to the effect that there shall hereafter be four grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts instead of two, and two grades of the degree of Bachelor of Laws instead of one. This change was made at the instance of the College Faculty and the Law Faculty. In the Law School two courses of study had been arranged, each conducting to a degree, and each affording a comprehensive and thorough training; but one, called the honor course, more difficult than the other. The Faculty desired that graduates who accomplished the honor course with credit should receive a degree *cum laude*. In the College, the Faculty had adopted, after long debates, new regulations concerning Commencement honors, which involved the institution of four grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The objects of the Faculty were, first, to increase considerably the number of Commencement honors; and, secondly, to make them attainable either by excellence in a wide range of studies, none of which need be carried far, or by excellence in one subject pursued quite beyond the elements, and respectable attainments in a moderate range of less advanced studies. It had been observed that the number of parts at Commencement, which twenty-five years ago was generally about half the number of the graduating class, had in late years been reduced, by changes in the regulations governing the assignment of parts, to twenty or thirty for classes of one hundred and fifty to two hundred members. The institution of "honors," obtained by severe special examinations, had, to be sure, supplied in the meantime a new and valuable incentive; but these "honors" had not proved in practice to be accessible to any considerable number of persons. It was the desire of the Faculty to at least double the number of distinctions for good scholarship which the Commencement program records; and it was believed that the new regulations would have this effect. The Corporation and Overseers, sympathizing with the general purposes of the Faculty, readily assented to the establishment of three grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, superior to the ord-

nary degree. These three grades will be distinguished by the words, *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *summa cum laude*, respectively. An increase in the number of honorary distinctions for scholarship, accessible alike to rich and poor, had become the more desirable, because of the publication in the annual catalogue since 1878 of the names of the holders of scholarships. The number of honorary distinctions of various kinds, offered under the new regulations, to ambitious students, at their graduation, will be from two to three times the number of scholarships held in each class. The competition for scholarships is strenuous, but is necessarily limited to those who need pecuniary aid. The competition for second-year honors, final honors, Commencement parts, and the especially honorable grades of the degree, is unrestricted. Any undergraduate who desires distinction may win it, if he can, and the Faculty hope that at least a quarter of each class will win distinction of some sort. The details of the new regulations will be found in the subjoined report of the Dean of the College Faculty, together with an interesting exposition of the motives and purposes of the Faculty in adopting them [p. 72].

REQUISITIONS FOR ADMISSION.

During the past ten years the number of candidates for admission to the Freshman class has slowly increased, though not regularly, from year to year. When the number and nature of the changes made in the requisitions for admission during this period are considered, this fact will be found very satisfactory. It has been surprising to see how quickly the high schools, endowed academies, and private schools, which habitually or frequently prepare boys for this College, have accommodated their methods and their courses of study to the requisitions of the Faculty. The English requisition, first enforced new so lately as 1874, has met with universal approval. The requisition in French or German, first enforced in 1875, has been fairly complied with, apparently without serious difficulty. The examinations in Latin and Greek at sight, which make part of the new method of admission adopted in 1876-77, can be avoided, in Latin until 1881, and in Greek until 1883; but they have so commended themselves to the teachers of preparatory schools as fair tests of the acquaintance of their pupils with those languages, that, out of 284 candidates for admission to the Freshman class in 1879, 179 chose to be examined in Latin at sight, and about 150 in Greek; while at the preliminary examination of 1879, out of 245 candidates, 215 were presented upon the new method, and of these 215 only eight chose to avoid the Greek examination at sight. The new requisition in science, first enforced in 1876, has been met moderately well, to all appearance; yet this is undoubtedly the requisition which in its practical working has given the least satisfaction to the Faculty and the schools.

OPTIONS AT THE ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS.

The options introduced into the admission examination have tended to enlarge still further the work of the preparatory schools. The first option, announced in 1870-71, was limited to a substitution of certain advanced mathematical subjects for portions of the classical authors, and for writing Latin and Greek. But in 1876-77 the Faculty very much improved and extended this original option, by adopting a system under which every candidate is required to pass an examination upon a minimum requisition in all the preparatory studies, and a further, or maximum, requisition in at least two out of the four departments, Latin, Greek, mathematics, and science. This free choice of two out of these four departments, made by the candidates or their teachers, has three effects: First, it makes a college education somewhat more accessible to young men for whom Latin and Greek are less profitable studies than mathematics and science; secondly, it widens the range of studies in the preparatory schools, to their great advantage; and, thirdly, it obliges the College to furnish, in the Freshman year, instruction adapted to the wants of students who enter upon the minimum requisition in each of the four departments, as well as instruction adapted to the wants of those who enter upon the maximum. In the Dean's Report [p. 68] will be found a very interesting table showing the use made of this liberty of choice by

¹ The references in brackets are to the pages of the regular pamphlet issue of the Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer.

the candidates under the new method in 1878 and 1879. It appears from this table, that in 1878 the maxima in Latin and Greek were offered by 84 per cent of the candidates, and by 69 per cent in 1879. Undoubtedly the full effect of the options is not yet developed; for in both these years a large proportion of the candidates under the new method had begun their preparation under the old. The same table suggests that the maximum requisition in physics is not equivalent, as it should be, to the maxima in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, respectively.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

Since the report of the year 1873-74 inclusive, the report of the Dean of the College has contained each year the statistics of the failures in each subject at the admission examination. Whoever examines carefully these returns will receive the impression that the preparatory schools are, on the average, weakest in their mathematical, scientific, and English teaching. As regards mathematics and science, this state of things is to be accounted for by the fact that it is but a small proportion of professional teachers who have any natural aptitude for teaching these subjects; while only the largest and best-organized schools can afford to have a special master for them. The neglect of English is of such long standing, that the subject cannot be brought up in six years to its proper place in the secondary schools. The schools which feed the College must have time to exact from the lower schools a better teaching of English than they have heretofore supplied.

The secondary schools of New England are greatly impeded in their development, and distracted in their work, by unmeaning and unnecessary diversities in the admission requisitions of the principal New-England colleges. Undoubtedly, substantial differences exist, and must continue to exist, among the colleges, in regard to the qualifications of the students whom they are willing to receive; but this necessary diversity need not prevent the adoption of uniform definitions of the requisitions and a common standard of examination, in those subjects or parts of subjects which the colleges agree in prescribing. Thus one college demands French or German for admission and another does not, or one college demands the whole of plane geometry and another only a part, or one demands six orations of Cicero and another eight; but these diversities need not prevent the adoption of a common standard of examination upon the four books of Cæsar which both require, or upon that part of plane geometry and those six orations of Cicero which both require. Co-operation among the New-England colleges to these ends would be very helpful to secondary schools, and would strengthen the colleges themselves in the public regard.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Nearly three-sevenths of the candidates annually examined for admission to Harvard College are fitted for college at private schools or by private teachers. About two-sevenths come from high or public schools, and about the same proportion from endowed academies and schools. About one-twentieth of the whole number come from other colleges. Of late years the endowed schools and academies have been slowly gaining upon the public schools in the number of candidates presented, and in the quality of the training given to their pupils. The facts concerning these two classes of preparatory schools which were brought out by the admission examination of 1879 are given in the following table:—

Candidates from	Examined.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted clear.	Admitted with Conditions.	Average No. of Conditions.
Endowed schools and academies	79	70	9	28	42	3 1-42
Public or high schools	77	74	3	22	52	3 73-104

ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS OUTSIDE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The admission examinations of the University were held at Chicago, as well as Cincinnati, in June, 1879. Several requests have been

received, that these examinations be held in other more distant places, where immediate supervision by a college officer would be impracticable; but the Faculty is of opinion that it is not expedient to hold their examinations anywhere except under the direction of a disinterested college examiner, intimately acquainted with all the details of the examinations as they are conducted at Cambridge. The practice of conducting admission examinations at remote points, in order to save for the candidates their travelling expenses, which was instituted by Harvard College in 1876, has proved to be of great convenience for candidates, and of some service to preparatory schools within easy reach of the points at which examinations are held. Yale College promptly adopted the idea, and now holds formal examinations, like those of Harvard, both at Cincinnati and Chicago; while several other New-England colleges are in the habit of forwarding their examination papers to friends in distant cities, who conduct examinations on their behalf. The practice, in its best form, might easily be considerably extended.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRESCRIBED WORK.

After long discussions during the year 1878-79, the Faculty at length saw their way to remove the prescribed logic and metaphysics from the Junior year, and the prescribed history from the Sophomore year. The arguments which prevailed with the Faculty are clearly presented in the report of the Dean [p. 69]. There now remain no prescribed exercises in the last three years of the College course, except the study of rhetoric and the writing of themes and forensics. This prescribed study of English must remain in the course until the secondary schools relieve the College of it; but the study of rhetoric and the elementary drill in writing ought to be moved back into the Freshman year. The natural reluctance of the Latin, Greek, and mathematical departments to give up any part of the time now allotted to them in the Freshman year, prevents the adoption of this improvement. Under the present arrangement, such attention as the Freshman had given to the study of English at the school from which he came is intermitted for a year.

NEW AND REVISED ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Without adding to the cost of the instruction, the Faculty made, during the year, several substantial improvements in the list of elective studies, particularly in the departments of philosophy, political economy, history, and natural history. A few new courses were introduced in these and other departments, but the chief improvement was the more systematic arrangement of progressive courses in all the departments. The revision of the list of studies was, on the whole, the most thorough which has ever been made.

The Faculty also adopted in 1878-79 a permanent division of the hundred or more elective courses of instruction into thirteen groups. The motives and effects of this great improvement in the elective system are fully described in the report of the Dean [p. 53]. The new arrangement, which seems at first sight to diminish the student's liberty of choice, really increases it; for the proposed permanence of the grouping permits the student to lay out beforehand a three-years' course of study with the certainty that he will not be prevented, by new conflicts of weekly appointments or of examinations, from pursuing the subjects of his deliberate choice. In the earlier years of the elective system, and so long as the number of courses was comparatively small, it was possible to construct, after the students' choices were made, a tabular view of daily appointments which accommodated almost all the various choices; but, as the number of elective courses increased, it became more and more difficult, and finally quite impossible, to do this. For two or three years the Faculty had seen with concern that the elective system was falling into some confusion, but had not discerned the remedy. They owe their extrication from this embarrassment in great part to the penetration and perseverance of Instructor S. M. Macvane, who first mastered the difficulties of the situation, and then found the way out of them. The number of the groups is practically determined by the number of hours used for recitations and lectures during the week, which is at present thirty-four. The number of elective courses can be hereafter increased, without abridging the present liberty of choice,

by putting each new course into an existing group in which it is no likely to interfere with the courses already composing the group selected, or by putting new courses at hours not now occupied, such as 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. If eight hours should be used on six days of the week, — which is by no means impracticable, — at least five new groups could be made. As eight incompatible courses can generally be found for each group, it is obvious that there will be room, under the general plan adopted, for a large extension of instruction.

SATURDAY WORK.

There is no reason why Saturday should not be used precisely like any other day. Every student and every instructor may well have one or more free afternoons, or free days, in the week; but there is no good reason why all the students and all the instructors should have the same afternoon, or the same day, free. On the contrary, a grave abuse has grown out of the traditional disuse of the Saturday hours. Many of the students whose homes are within fifty miles of Cambridge go home on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, and do not return to Cambridge until Monday morning. A large proportion of those who thus go home every week do no real studying while they are absent from Cambridge. High scholarship is not to be won on such easy terms. The serious student should regard the days or weeks in term-time, when regular lectures, recitations, and laboratory work are intermitted, as time to be used for reading, writing, and converse with comrades in intellectual pursuits. The summer vacation is, in itself, a quarter of the year; to take vacation in addition during one-third of each of the other weeks in the year, means to use but half of the year for work.

It is also an important advantage of the permanent grouping of the elective courses, as the Dean points out, that the semi-annual period of examination, which have for several years trenched very seriously upon time which was needed for instruction, will be reduced within reasonable limits.

THE DINING-HALL ASSOCIATION.

The average membership of the Dining-hall Association during the year 1878-79 was 638, and the average weekly price of board was \$4.06. The total charges against members for articles ordered in addition to the regular fare was \$6,230.25, or about 33 cents a week, on the average, for each member. More than one-half of these extra charges occur in the last third of the year, partly because variety is craved in the latter months of the year, and partly because May and June are the months when fresh fruits can be had upon order. The membership was larger than ever before, and at the beginning of the year many students applied for admission who could not be received. At the beginning of the current year nearly one hundred more persons applied for admission than the tables accommodate. The number of seats in the hall has been already increased from five hundred to six hundred and fifty, and cannot be further increased without impairing the comfort of all who board there; for the number of waiters is already quite as great as can work to advantage in the space provided for the service, and the passages between the tables are none too large. On the other hand, an increase in the membership is sure to be advantageous; because the fixed charges, such as the payments for interest, reduction of the debt, fuel, gas, and water, are made divisible among a larger number of persons, and the increase in the cost of provisions and in wages is by no means proportional to the increase in the number of members. The best solution of this problem is to be found in the provision of two sets of meals each day, one set consisting of breakfast from seven to eight o'clock, luncheon from twelve to one, and dinner from five to six; and the other of breakfast from eight to nine o'clock, luncheon from one to two, and dinner from six to seven; each member being required to choose one set, and as a rule to confine himself thereto. For some years to come, the hall would probably not be full at either set of meals, so that the service would be better, the cooking to order prompter, the noise and confusion less, and the general comfort greater, than at present. A majority of the students would prefer the later set of meals; and a large number would elect the earlier, particularly in the spirit of autumn. Permanent improvements were made in the equipment ordi-

ing the past summer, at a cost of about \$1,100. Throughout the five years of its existence the Dining-hall Association has been completely self-supporting. It has met all its expenses, maintained and insured its stock and apparatus, paid for all improvements out of current receipts, paid a fair rate of interest on all advances made by the College, and reduced its debt by \$5,500.

THE SYSTEM OF JANITORS.

From the beginning of the year 1879-80, after due notice given early in 1878-79 to all students who occupied College rooms, all the buildings were placed in charge of janitors, who receive from the College fixed wages and the exclusive privilege of making fires, blacking boots, bringing water, and so forth, at a fixed price, for those students in their respective buildings who wish to employ some one to do this work for them. This system, copied from Little's Block and Beck Hall, where it had worked well, was tried in Holyoke House and Matthews Hall during 1878-79, and was found to be so great an improvement on the former system, that it has been extended to the other buildings, with confidence that it will soon commend itself to their occupants. The janitors, with such assistance as they themselves hire, take the whole care of the buildings, and perform, either personally or by deputy, all the service which is required by the students. The buildings are cleaner than before; they are better protected from peddlers and thieves; and the work done for the students is done at a lower price than the "scouts" formerly charged. It had become quite impossible longer to give free access to the College buildings, by night and by day, to a large number of servants, hired by the students without much caution, and under no responsibility whatever to the College. Repeated efforts had been made to bring them under some wholesome regulation, but without success.

DEGREES OF Ph.D. AND B.S.

The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science were instituted in 1872, and were first conferred in 1873. As these degrees were intended to foster advanced study, and particularly to promote the development of a class of specialists and highly trained teachers, the University public has a legitimate interest in the subsequent career of the gentlemen who obtain these degrees. The names and present occupations of the persons who have received one or other of these doctorates are given in the following table:—

1873.

Doctors of Philosophy.

William Elwood Byerly,	In Mathematics,	Assistant Professor of Mathematics, H. U.
Charles L. B. Whitney,	In History,	Counsellor at Law, Boston.

Doctor of Science.

John Trowbridge,	In Physics,	Assistant Professor of Physics, H. U.
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1875.

Doctors of Philosophy.

William K. Brooks,	In Natural History,	Associate in Zoölogy, at the Johns Hopkins University.
William Everett,	In Philology,	Master of Adams Academy, Quincy.
Stuart Wood,	In Political Science,	In business in Philadelphia.

1876.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Lucius H. Buckingham,	In Philology,	Master in the English High School, Boston.
Robert Grant,	In Philology,	Studied Law, taking the LL.B. in 1879.
James L. Laughlin,	In History,	Instructor in Political Economy, H. U.
Henry Cabot Lodge,	In History,	Author and Editor, Boston.
Ernest Young,	In History,	Holds a fellowship in H. U.

Doctor of Science.

Nathaniel S. Shaler,	In Natural History,	Professor of Palæontology, H. U.
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1877.

Doctors of Philosophy.

W. Fewkes,	In Natural History,	Student of Natural History.
A. Gooch,	In Chemistry,	Assistant in U. S. Geological Survey.
Snow,	In History,	Holds a fellowship in H. U.
White,	In Philology,	Assistant Professor of Greek, H. U.

1878.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Franklin Bartlett,	In History,	Counsellor at Law, New York City.
Edward R. Benton,	In Natural History,	Student of Geology.
Edward A. Birge,	In Natural History,	Instructor in Natural History, University of Wisconsin.
Grenville Stanley Hall,	In Philosophy,	Now studying in Europe.

Doctors of Science.

Walter Faxon,	In Natural History,	Instructor in Zoölogy, H. U.
Byron D. Halsted,	In Natural History,	Assistant Editor of "The American Agriculturist," New York City.
Charles S. Minot,	In Natural History,	Student of Physiology.

1879.

Doctors of Philosophy.

Melville M. Bigelow,	In History,	Lecturer on Law in Boston University, and Author.
Marshman E. Wadsworth,	In Natural History,	Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, H. U.

Doctor of Science.

Leonard Waldo,	In Mathematics,	In charge of the Horological Bureau of Yale College.
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NEW ENDOWMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

In the last Annual Report the inadequacy of the endowment of the Divinity School was set forth with some detail, and it was stated that an addition of at least \$127,000 to its endowment was urgently needed. Early in the spring of 1879 a subscription was begun, under the direction of an influential committee appointed at a public meeting held in the First Church of Boston. The fruits of their labors to this date (Jan. 9) are \$85,593.25 paid in, \$6,200 subscribed in the form of annual payments and not yet due, and about \$9,000 promised, but not yet actually subscribed or paid. Of this very large contribution to the resources of the school, \$40,000 came from the family of the late Thomas Tileston of New York, and \$10,000 from Mr. Henry P. Kidder of Boston, who has repeatedly testified his interest in the University by large gifts to its various departments. The liberal terms upon which the Tileston endowment was given will be found in the letter of the Rev. H. W. Bellows, which accompanied the gift [App. I.]. The list of subscriptions paid before Sept. 1, 1879, is printed in the Treasurer's Statement [p. 7].

UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

The manifestation of interest in theological instruction by the authorities of the University, and their acceptance of money for the better endowment of the existing professorships which are at present grouped in the Divinity School, has awakened some adverse criticism, based partly on a general objection to training ministers of any sort at the University, and partly on the assumption that it is impossible to teach Christian dogmatic theology to any purpose in a university which declares itself unsectarian, without impairing public confidence in the genuineness of the impartiality which the institution professes. The public utterance of this well-meant criticism, coming as it undoubtedly does from friends of the College, shows that it is desirable to state anew the historical and actual position of the University with regard to theological learning.

THEOLOGY A LIBERAL STUDY.

Before proceeding to this re-statement, however, it is important to observe that, as regards the appropriateness to university instruction of the subjects ordinarily, though inaccurately, designated as theological, the grounds for any difference of opinion whatever among men of learning are very narrow. These subjects are by common consent as liberal and as unsectarian as chemistry, philosophy, or history, with the exception of Christian dogmatic theology, which is quantitatively a very small proportion of their enormous mass. Thus, Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages, ecclesiastical history, the literature and criticism of the New Testament, ethics, natural theology, philosophy in its relation to religion, ethnic religions, and the history of religions, are all, when properly defined and treated, matters of pure science, which, in every university worthy of the name, should be studied not only by persons who expect to make a professional use of

them, but also by young men, graduates or undergraduates, who pursue them as elements of liberal culture. The expediency of grouping the professorships which deal with these subjects into a separate organization called a Divinity School may, perhaps, be reasonably questioned, either now or hereafter, as it has been repeatedly in the past; but it cannot be doubted that the subjects themselves possess an exalted and enduring intellectual interest which make them necessary parts of a comprehensive scheme of university instruction.

SEPARATION OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Using the word "theology" in that broad sense which includes all the scientific subjects above enumerated, it is an indubitable fact that Harvard University has been thoroughly committed these many years to the maintenance of instruction in theology. The institution was originally established largely for the sake of training ministers: the first professorship founded in it was a professorship of divinity (the Hollis professorship, 1722); the Hancock professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages (one of those for which additional endowment has lately been sought) dates from 1765; the Dexter lectureship on Biblical literature (another of the endowments to be increased) was created in 1811; and the Parkman professorship was originally endowed — very inadequately — in 1815. All these still existing endowments antedate the organization of the separate Divinity School in 1815-19, and would remain in possession of the Corporation, though the kindred trusts later accepted on behalf of the Divinity School should be transferred to other hands. The successful movement made in 1815, "for increasing the means of theological education at the University," proceeded directly from the Corporation itself; and at various subsequent times the Corporation accepted bequests and gifts, large and small, for the support of theological education under their administration. In 1852, the College proper having been for thirty years in a somewhat unprogressive state, which gave solicitude to its friends, and to its enemies grounds of public attack, the Corporation and Overseers decided to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to transfer to other hands their trusts for the support of theological education. A separation of the Divinity School from the College was sought under a bill in chancery. The case was thoroughly argued by Messrs. Charles G. Loring and W. H. Gardiner for the College, in March, 1855, no counsel appearing in opposition to the bill. In the following November the Court, by Mr. Justice Dewey, gave an elaborate decision, reviewing all the facts of the case, and denying the prayer of the Corporation.¹ Since this adjudication the President and Fellows have repeatedly accepted gifts for the benefit of the Divinity School or for the promotion of theological education under their direction.

It is obvious, that, under these circumstances, the Corporation do not, and cannot, regard the question of maintaining theological instruction in the University as an open one. They have too lately been authoritatively instructed as to their duties in that regard. It is their plain duty to administer their trusts on behalf of theological learning with the same fidelity and zeal with which they strive to discharge their functions in relation to other branches of learning.

UNSECTARIANISM OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

If the legal duties of the Corporation are plain, the spirit in which they have discharged, and propose to continue to discharge them, is

¹ "In view of all the facts before us, the Court are of opinion that they cannot, in the proper exercise of any chancery powers they possess, direct the withdrawal of the funds above described, and others of like character, from the supervision and trust of that permanent public corporate body to which they were intrusted by their donors for the purpose of maintaining a Theological School as a branch of the University, and commit them to an independent board of trustees, to be appropriated to maintaining a separate Theological School. We feel constrained, therefore, to deny the prayer of the complainants for a change in the trust in relation to this public charity.

"A contrary decision would furnish a precedent dangerous to the perpetuity and sacredness of all our great public charities, leaving the question of the management and supervision of our public charities to be the subject of change with every fluctuation of public opinion as to what may be the more expedient and useful mode of administering them. *Bill dismissed.*"

(From the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Dewey, at November Term, 1855, in the case of *Harvard College v. Society for Promoting Theological Education.*)

fortunately not less so. The constitution of the Divinity School expressly prohibits the application of any sectarian test whatever, either to teachers or students. A student of theology may enter the School, receive its scholarships if he need and deserve pecuniary aid, and win its honors, without an inquiry being made as to what he believes or does not believe, or as to what religious organization he belongs to or proposes to join. Greater freedom cannot be secured. It is, in truth, this absolute freedom which makes the School, at present, peculiar among theological schools, and practically unserviceable to the vast majority of young men who prepare for the ministry. The fact of this peculiarity, and this consequent unserviceableness, is to-day indisputable; but it is the result of causes quite beyond the control of the University. It is not a fact inevitable and permanent in its nature, for freedom in theological study may commend itself to more general acceptance; and, moreover, it in no way affects the legal duties of the Corporation.

The spirit or atmosphere of a school conducted on these principles can never be satisfactory to sects which believe that the acceptance of certain dogmas is of vital importance; but to these very sects a university which includes a theological department conducted on these principles may well be more acceptable than one which banishes theology completely from its precincts.

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES ARE LIBERAL.

Some instruction is given in the Divinity School, as in all theological seminaries, which is of a professional rather than of a scientific character, resembling in this respect much of the instruction given in schools of law, medicine, engineering, and architecture. Of this character is the instruction in sermon-writing, extemporaneous speaking, and elocution. It, of course, presents no difficulty whatever from the point of view of sectarianism; but it has been objected to in some quarters on the broad ground that it is no part of the business of the University to give a technical training to ministers. The doctrine that professional studies are not liberal, and that, consequently, a university should have nothing to do with them, has often found advocates, but at present is not accepted in practice by any civilized nation. That a special application of this doctrine to the clerical profession alone can be acceptable to the authorities and constituency of Harvard University, will not be anticipated by any person who is familiar with the history of the institution, who remembers the inestimable services which the New-England ministry has rendered to education during seven generations, or who appreciates the immense influence of the clerical profession at the present day.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES SINCE 1852.

There are some grounds for thinking that the University has already passed through the period of greatest difficulty in the administration of its trusts for the promotion of theological study. Several reasons which had weight in inducing the Corporation and Overseers to apply to the Supreme Court in 1852 have ceased to exist. The official connection between the State and the College, which seemed to them a serious complication, no longer exists. The constitution of the Board of Overseers, which at that time was productive of many embarrassments, has been changed, and now presents no difficulty whatever. Most important of all, the allegation then made that the College was suffering seriously from the mere presence of the Divinity School could not now be plausibly supported. In 1852 the College had not enjoyed any marked prosperity for many years; but ever since the close of the civil war the College proper, and indeed the whole University, has thriven to an unprecedented degree, doubtless from the concurrent operation of many complex causes; and particularly the College proper has received incessant marks of public confidence and approval, both in pecuniary gifts and legacies, and in the resort to it of large numbers of young men whose parents are of every religious persuasion, from the Israelite to the Roman Catholic. Furthermore, during the past twenty-five years the bitterness of sectarian strife has somewhat abated, and the dividing-lines between sects have been much obscured. It is sometimes alleged that this cessation of controversy is one of the signs of a general public indifference to theological

subjects. The existence of wide-spread indifference to theological learning is not to be lightly taken for granted. Through constant changes in the direction of interest and in the field of actual debate, theological themes remain the themes of supreme interest to thinking men; but, did real indifference ever prevail, then especially it would be for the University, as a school of general learning, to foster theological study pursued with a scientific method and with perfect freedom from sectarian dogmatism.

It was another interesting event in the Divinity School during 1878-79, that the Faculty carried into practice the policy of refusing pecuniary aid to unpromising students.

As has been repeatedly the case in former years, half the instructors in the School are now laymen.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The year 1878-79 was an exceptional one in the Law School; for there was no third-year class, and yet the second-year class was not entitled to take the degree, because the new requisition of three years of study was already in force. The following table shows that the establishment of an admission examination for persons who hold no literary or scientific degrees, and the requirement of three years of study before taking the degree of the School, have together had, in 1876-79, not so much effect in reducing the number of students, as the lengthening of the course of study from eighteen months to two years, and the reconstruction of the course had in 1870-73. These great improvements in the School have been carried out at a small and temporary sacrifice. There was an excess of expenditures over receipts during 1878-79; but this deficit is more than covered by the reserves made in the two preceding years expressly to provide for this emergency. During the current year the number of students is larger than in 1878-79; the expenditures have been somewhat reduced; and there will be no deficit.

YEAR.	NO. OF STUDENTS.	YEAR.	NO. OF STUDENTS.
1869-70	120	1874-75	139
1870-71	154	1875-76	161
1871-72	134	1876-77	187
1872-73	113	1877-78	189
1873-74	138	1878-79	160

The endowment of the Law School is deplorably small. The Bussey professorship is the only one which is substantially endowed. To put the Dane, Royall, and Story professorships upon a sound footing would require, in addition to the two small funds which now exist, not less than \$225,000. The library has no endowment whatever. The Dean calls attention in his report [p. 83] to the inadequacy of Dane Hall for the uses of the School.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The prosperity of the Medical School continues and increases. In 1878-79 the number of students increased ten per cent, and the excess of receipts over expenditures was \$9,540.07; although each of the clinical instructors received an honorarium, which was a new charge upon the School. The Dean's report contains interesting statistics concerning the admission examination, and the annual examinations upon the studies of the School. It also gives some very encouraging facts about the previous education of the students, and the length of time which, on the average, they now spend in the School. Thus it appears that eighty-eight per cent of the class which graduated in 1879 had spent three whole years in the School, whereas only five per cent of the class which graduated in 1872 had done as much. The number of students who possess literary or scientific degrees has doubled in ten years, and now amounts to forty-eight per cent of the whole number.

WOMEN AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The most interesting transaction of the year was the discussion in the Board of Overseers and the Medical Faculty on the admission of women to the school. Early in May, the joint committee of the Cor-

poration and Board of Overseers, to whom the proposition of Miss Marian Hovey, Trustee, had been referred in the preceding year [Report for 1877-78, p. 48], presented a majority and a minority report to the Board of Overseers. The majority, consisting of Alexander Agassiz, chairman, Morrill Wyman, Charles W. Eliot, and J. Elliot Cabot, recommended, that, after the completion of the new building for the School, women be admitted, as an experiment only, for ten years, or so long as their admission does not, in the opinion of the governing boards, conflict in any way with the best interests of the School, but nevertheless upon the following conditions: That they be not less than twenty-two years of age; that the same requisitions be made of them as of men; that for personal instruction in laboratories, and for recitations, the two sexes be separated; that complete separation be made in such subjects as obstetrics, the diseases of women, and certain portions of anatomy and physiology; and that about \$65,000 be provided to cover the cost of the experiment during ten years, the whole principal to be expended. The minority, Dr. Le Baron Russell, while agreeing with the majority that the means for a thorough medical education should be provided for women, was of opinion that this object would best be attained by the establishment of a separate medical school for women, which might, or might not, be conducted by the University. The conclusions arrived at in each of the reports were supported by arguments at some length. These reports, having been read and discussed at a meeting of the Board of Overseers early in May, were printed, and informally communicated to the members of the Medical Faculty. Thirteen months earlier, the Faculty had had the proposition of Miss Hovey before them, at a single meeting, and without prolonged discussion had passed, by a considerable majority, the following resolution: "The Faculty record their opinion in favor of offering the advantages of the Harvard Medical School to women on equal terms with men, provided a sufficient sum of money can be obtained to warrant the Corporation in so doing." To the majority of the Faculty a permanent fund of \$200,000 seemed no more than a sufficient sum to guarantee the School against loss from the irrevocable admission of women. During the summer of 1878 the committee of the Corporation and Overseers procured from each member of the Medical Faculty an expression in writing of his individual opinion upon the subject. It appeared from these letters that there were many shades of opinion in the Faculty, and the committee had great difficulty in forming a clear conception of the state of mind of the body. After the majority and minority reports of the joint committee had been received by the members of the Faculty, a special meeting of the Faculty was held on the 24th of May, with the specific purpose of putting before the two governing boards a clear expression of the opinion of the body, — an opinion formed fourteen months from the time of their first consideration of the subject, and in the light of much discussion, both public and private. At that meeting the following resolution was adopted by a vote of thirteen ayes to five nays: — "Whereas the Medical Faculty are now engaged in radically changing the plan of study in the School, — an undertaking which will require several years for its completion, and will demand all the time and ability of the teachers which are available for the purpose, — we deem it detrimental to the interests of the School to enter upon the experiment of admitting female students." This vote being communicated to the Overseers at a meeting of the Board on May 27, the majority of the joint committee withdrew their recommendations, and proposed the adoption of the following vote: "In view of the state of opinion in the Medical Faculty, the Overseers find themselves unable to advise the President and Fellows to accept the generous proposal of Miss Marian Hovey." The Board first amended this vote by striking out the clause which precedes the words "the Overseers," and then adopted it. Thereupon the President of the University, in order to procure an expression of the views of the Board itself upon the general subject, proposed the adoption of the following vote: "That, in the opinion of the Board of Overseers, it is expedient that, under suitable restrictions, women be instructed in medicine in the Medical School." This vote was first amended so as to read, "instructed in medicine by Harvard University in its Medical School," and then adopted by a decided majority. Upon the 23d of June following, the Corporation passed the following vote: "That, while the President

and Fellows recognize the importance of providing thorough medical education for women, they do not find themselves able, under existing circumstances, to accept Miss Hovey's generous proposal." The passage of this vote disposed of the subject so far as the offer of Miss Hovey was concerned; but the prolonged discussion was, nevertheless, not without fruit. It is obvious that both the governing boards are in favor of giving medical education to women in the University, under suitable restrictions; and it is also apparent that the reasons given by the Faculty for not admitting women to the School are temporary in their nature.

Since these transactions, the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society have taken action which goes far to prove that the majority of the medical profession recognize the fact that there is a legitimate demand and an appropriate field of work for well-educated female physicians. At their meeting of Oct. 1, 1879, it was voted, yeas 48, nays 32: "That the Councillors instruct the censors of the society to admit females to examination as candidates for admission to fellowship." This action cannot but suggest the inquiry whether it be expedient that Harvard University should make no provision for educating a class of persons who are admissible as members of so ancient and respectable a professional body as the Massachusetts Medical Society.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Dental School incurred no deficit in 1878-79; but only because the instructors worked without compensation. In each of the three years 1875-78, the School incurred a serious deficit; so that the debt due from the School to the treasury of the University — which is but partially secured — increased from \$11,918.29 on Aug. 31, 1875, to \$16,564.84 on Aug. 31, 1878. In the eleven years of its existence the School has never received from the profession or the public any endowment. Considering the nature and extent of the services which the dental profession is constantly rendering to the well-to-do part of the community, it is a curious fact that no money gift has ever been made to the School. Its resources are the tuition-fees of its students, and the devotion of its teachers. By constantly improving the instruction, and raising the requisitions for the degree, the Faculty have made the School thoroughly creditable to the profession and to the University; and this they have done at the sacrifice of their own immediate pecuniary interests.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The future of the Lawrence Scientific School is not so clear as could be wished, in spite of its considerable endowments and the large resources of the scientific establishments which are accessible to its students. The number of its students diminishes from year to year, although the courses of instruction offered are various, ample, and well-planned, the instructors numerous and eminent in their several departments, the conditions of admission reasonable, and the requisitions for graduation severe enough to make the degrees given by the School highly honorable. During the year 1878-79, the Faculty again revised all the courses of study, with the intent of reducing the amount of daily work demanded of the student, which had proved to be excessive. They also endeavored to make attractive provision for special students, — that is, for persons who wish to study one subject, or two or three kindred subjects, without aiming at a degree. Of late years the School has been drained in several ways. The institution in 1872 of the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, under the charge of the Academic Council, deprived it of a small class of advanced students, who formerly gave it dignity. The opening of the elective courses of instruction in Harvard College, since 1876, to unmatriculated students not less than twenty-one years of age, deprived the School of another class of students who formerly resorted to it. Again, the long-continued depression in the industries which demand engineering and chemical skill has reduced the number of students preparing themselves for the scientific professions. Finally, it is probable, though not demonstrable, that the great expansion of the elective system in the College proper since 1869 has had some effect to diminish the resort to the School; because students of

scientific tastes are almost as well able to follow their inclinations the College, after the freshman year, as they would be in the Scientific School. The most effective re-enforcement which the School could now receive would be the endowment of a professorship of architecture.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is regarded as a part of the Lawrence Scientific School, because its founder, Professor Louis Agassiz, was professor of geology and zoölogy in that School from the time of its original organization, and there made the beginnings of the collections which have now become so vast. Nevertheless the Museum to-day serves fifty College students for one Scientific student; and its special students have lately been for the most part candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Science. The subjoined report of the Curator [p 123] will be found full of interest. It describes the accessions of the year 1878-79, the good progress made in arranging the collections, the scientific work done, the instruction provided, the successful dredging operations of the Curator during the winter of 1878-79 in the United-States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," and the important publications which were issued during the year. One important fact concerning the administration of the Museum is not mentioned in the Curator's report; namely, that, in order to maintain the present large scale of expenditure at the Museum, Mr. Agassiz draws heavily every year upon his private fortune.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The Bussey Institution gains slowly in the number and quality of its students, and its staff of teachers was never so strong as it is now; but its pecuniary condition was never so bad as during the current year. Its income from the Bussey Trust Fund, which was \$17,155.92 in 1875-76, fell to \$8,902.98 in 1876-77, to \$8,825.52 in 1877-78, and to \$5,113.35 in 1878-79. During the current year it is estimated that the income of the Institution from the Bussey Trust Fund will not exceed \$4,000. Out of this income, \$3,000 are to be paid in execution of a contract to the instructor in farming. The working expenses of the Stone Building, the greenhouses, and the dissecting-room, will probably absorb the tuition-fees and the balance of the income of the Trust Fund; so that Professor Storer will be left without compensation, except the use of the house which belongs to the Institution, while Professor Slade will have no compensation at all. Mr. Charles E. Faxon, newly appointed instructor in botany, and Mr. Edward Burgess, newly appointed instructor in entomology, have consented to serve without pay. From private sources very small salaries have been provided for Mr. Benjamin M. Watson, instructor in horticulture, and Mr. Lester S. Ford, demonstrator in anatomy.

PECUNIARY TROUBLES OF THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

This state of things — so humiliating to the Corporation and so embarrassing to the immediate sufferers — is not likely to last. It is hardly credible that so large a diminution of net income, as has been suffered during the past four years upon the real estate in which the Bussey Trust is invested, should be permanent; and it is to be observed that the Trust is now charged with annuities to the amount of \$6,900. The present evil is in part a consequence of that far-reaching disaster, the Boston fire of 1872; for, when the Corporation began to organize the Bussey Institution in 1870, the Bussey Trust had a considerable interest in the general investments of the University (\$80,489.45, Aug. 31, 1870), so that the fund was not, as now, exclusively invested in real property used for business purposes. As the Corporation did not think it proper to give to the principal of the Bussey Trust any share of the proceeds of the fire subscription, although more than half of the buildings burnt belonged to that Trust, the whole of the Bussey interest in the general investments was expended in rebuilding at the high prices of 1873, and \$40,000 besides were borrowed from the treasury, on which interest has to be paid.

THE NEED OF A GENERAL FUND.

The present condition of the Institution is a severe lesson on the danger of attempting to support permanent charges upon an income derived from local investments all of one kind, and also on the extreme imprudence of the testator who undertakes to dictate the investments in which his money shall be placed through all time, or even through so short a period as forty years. Another more general lesson can be learned from the recent experience of the Corporation at the Bussey Institution, — namely, the imperative need of a large contingent fund, the income of which can be used at the discretion of the Corporation, now for this purpose, now for that, in any department of the University which is temporarily embarrassed or depressed. A department which, like the College, the Law School, and the Medical School, is supported mainly by its tuition-fees, is liable to be distressed by any cause, either from within or from without, which temporarily diminishes the number of students. On the other hand, a department which, like the Library, the Bussey Institution, the Observatory, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, is dependent mainly or wholly upon the income of endowments, is subject to grave embarrassments from any external cause which reduces the income of special investments, or the average interest upon the general investments. In such cases of temporary embarrassment the Corporation are now completely helpless. They are powerless to avert the injury which is inflicted upon the whole University by serious though temporary reverses in any one of its departments; they cannot contend against that sense of general instability which such reverses are calculated to inspire; they cannot prevent frequent breaks in the continuity of the development of the various departments, although that continuity is essential to economy of administration, to robustness of growth, and to the dignity of the University.

A NEW DEGREE OF B. A. S.

The degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science was conferred for the first time at Commencement, 1879, and upon a candidate of distinguished merit. There is at present a tendency among the students of the Institution to pursue zealously veterinary studies. Some of the students, to this end, attend courses of instruction at the Medical School, in addition to their courses at the Institution. Should this tendency continue and increase, the Corporation may think it expedient to institute some veterinary degree.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The accumulation of the Arnold Arboretum Fund to \$150,000, as prescribed in the indenture under which the fund was received [Report for 1871-72, p. 77], was completed in 1878-79, and nineteen-twentieths of the income of the fund may hereafter be expended for the purposes of the trust. During the past seven years the Arboretum has received large pecuniary support in various ways from the Bussey Institution, of which it is a department; but the diminished resources of the Institution made the continuance of that support impossible. The income of the Arnold Fund becoming available most opportunely, the Corporation were enabled to appoint Mr. Charles S. Sargent, who has been Director of the Arboretum from its beginning, Arnold Professor of Arboriculture, upon a salary derived wholly from the Arnold Fund. The change in Mr. Sargent's title involves no change in his duties.

Professor Sargent calls attention in his report [p. 100] to the grant of \$2,500 which he received in 1878-79 from the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. In every year since 1871 inclusive, the Trustees of this ancient society have devoted from \$2,500 to \$3,500 of their income to the furtherance of agricultural or horticultural science at the Bussey Institution, the Arnold Arboretum, or the Botanic Garden. These repeated gifts have been exceedingly welcome to the President and Fellows, whose own resources are quite insufficient for the adequate support of these departments, and it is hoped that they have not been without effect in advancing the sciences and arts which it is the object of the Society to promote.

THE LIBRARY.

The subjoined report on the Library [p. 101] will give a vivid impression of the vigorous growth of that central department of the University, and of the activity which pervades all branches of its administration. The publications of the Library have never before been so numerous and serviceable; the work of arranging the books by subject on the shelves of the new book-room has gone forward with reasonable rapidity; the accessions of the year have been larger than ever; and the use made of the Library has increased.

THE LIBRARY'S GREATEST NEED.

But while the Library is prosperous, so far as a vigilant, liberal, and hard-working internal administration can make it prosper, it is necessary to point out an evil which is felt more and more, impairing its usefulness and hindering its growth. The cost of its administration and service falls wholly upon the College, since the Library has no endowment of its own except for the purchase of books. Whenever the Corporation feel anxious about the College finances, they inevitably bethink themselves of the Library as the first place in which to cut down expenses. Four times within ten years the President has been instructed to request the Librarian to reduce the running expenses of the Library, because the College had incurred, or was threatened with, a deficit. The continuity of the work in various departments of the Library has been repeatedly interrupted under such circumstances in a wasteful and most vexatious manner, and the activity of the officials has been diverted into other, perhaps private, channels. Thus the Library Bulletin, which was enlarged in 1877-78, and had begun to interest students and bibliographers, was, in 1878-79, reduced to an inconsiderable bulk, in order to save the cost of printing. The Library should possess permanent funds for salaries, cataloguing, and bibliographical printing. As the funds for the purchase of books, now in hand, or soon to become available, will yield at least \$12,000 a year, it is desirable that the attention of friends of the Library should be directed to the fact that the need of funds to maintain the administration and service is more urgent than the need of more funds for books.

GRATUITOUS BORROWING OF BOOKS.

On the 30th of December, 1878, the Corporation, on recommendation of the Council of the Library, adopted new rules concerning the use of the Library by persons not connected with the University [App. II.]. It was the general purpose of these rules to put an end to the gratuitous borrowing of books, except by scholars known to be pursuing systematic investigations in some department of knowledge. Graduates of the University, and other persons properly introduced, can borrow books on payment of \$5 a year; and any person may use books within the building.

GRATUITOUS SERVICES.

In this connection it may be remarked that the Corporation desire to put an end, as fast as natural occasions for change arise, to the rendering of gratuitous services on the part of the University, and to the gratuitous distribution of printed documents, except by way of exchange with other institutions of learning, or of presentation to libraries, learned societies, officials, and benefactors. Some steps have been already taken in this direction. For example, as large an edition of the annual catalogue is now sold as was formerly distributed gratuitously.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Director of the Observatory has the pleasure of reporting [p. 112] that the subscription of \$5,000 a year for five years, begun in 1877-78, was completed in 1878-79. This large and seasonable gift will enable the staff of the Observatory to make adequate use of all the instruments, to push forward rapidly the reduction of old observations, as well as of new, and to print and publish a large amount of interesting work. It is gratifying evidence of the readiness with which cultivated people enter into a genuine scientific enthusiasm, and unite to further its ends.

THE NEW SEVER HALL.

The plans for Sever Hall were prepared in the winter of 1878-79 by Mr. H. H. Richardson, under the direction of a committee of the Corporation, consisting of the treasurer and Mr. Adams. In the spring the contract was awarded to Messrs. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, and in May the work was begun. Before winter the masonry was finished, and the building roofed in. The contract provided that the Hall should be finished on April 1; but the committee have decided to give the contractors more time, in order to obtain better work. The building will be occupied at the beginning of the next academic year. It is 176 ft. 4 in. long by 74 ft. 4 in. wide, and contains:—

Two lecture-rooms,	71 ft. X 33 ft.,	with seats for 300-350 persons.
Eight rooms,	33 ft. X 28 ft.,	with tables for 60-70 "
Twelve "	22 ft. X 28 ft.,	" " 40-45 "
Two "	24 ft. X 24 ft.,	" " 40-45 "
Twelve "	16½ ft. X 28 ft.,	" " 25-30 "
And an examination-room, 70 ft. X 52 ft.		

The arrangement of the rooms suggests the permanent assignment of a set of three connecting rooms of different sizes to each department which has use for so many, in order that the books of reference and the illustrative material used in each department may be kept together, and used in common, so far as is desirable, by all the instructors. Such a set of rooms will be very convenient for each of the following departments: Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish, German, English, history, and philosophy. Great pains have been taken by the committee with the arrangements for lighting and heating, and it is to be hoped that all the rooms will prove to be amply lighted and well ventilated. For ten years past the instruction of the College has been much impaired, and both teachers and students have suffered many annoyances and discomforts, from the lack of lecture and recitation rooms. For these evils Sever Hall will provide a complete remedy. It is the most welcome of gifts. The will of Mrs. Sever [App. III.] gave to the Corporation not only the \$100,000 for the building itself, but also an unrestricted fund of \$20,000, the income of which will go far to pay the annual expenses of the building, and a fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of books.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

The Hemenway Gymnasium was made over to the College in October last, but was not opened for use until after the Christmas recess just past. The building is very handsome and substantial within and without, and is highly creditable to its architects, Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, and to its builders, Messrs. Norcross Brothers. In September the Corporation, who had had the matter under advisement for several months, appointed Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of New York Assistant Professor of Physical Training, and Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium. It was the purpose of the Corporation, in making this appointment, to put the department—for the accommodation of which Mr. Hemenway had so superbly provided—into the hands of a man of medical education, who was also practically familiar with every kind of bodily exercise and athletic sport. As it was Dr. Sargent's wish to provide the Gymnasium with apparatus made under his immediate direction, some of which was of his own designing, Mr. Hemenway very generously gave to the College \$3,000 to cover the cost of all the apparatus required for the building, that sum being considered by Dr. Sargent sufficient for the purpose. It has taken nearly three months to make and put up the apparatus; but those who have been impatiently waiting to occupy the building will undoubtedly be reconciled to the unavoidable delay by the excellence of the result. The Corporation will make every effort to carry on the Gymnasium in a manner consistent with the completeness and elegance of the building and its appointments.

THE HERBARIUM: BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Herbarium Building at the Botanic Garden was much improved, during the summer of 1879, by adding to it a fire-proof room for books, and protecting its wooden cornice with a casing of copper. Professor

Gray planned these improvements, and supervised their execution having previously obtained from generous friends the sum of \$4,500 to defray their cost. The list of subscribers will be found in the Treasurer's Statement [p. 9]. Later in the year Professor Goodenough built, chiefly at his own expense, a new propagating-house for the service of the Garden. During the early months of 1879 the Corporation had under consideration a subject which had previously been suggested to them several times, but had never been fairly taken for discussion and settlement,—namely, the policy of ultimately removing the Botanic Garden and the Herbarium to the Buss Institution, in order that all the botanical and horticultural establishments of the University might there be united. After thorough discussion the Corporation came unanimously to the conclusion which was recorded in the following vote under date of March 10: "Vote that the Botanic Garden, with its Herbarium, Library, and other appliances for investigation and instruction, shall be regarded as permanently established at Cambridge." The historical development of the department, and the wishes of its professors, had undoubtedly some influence towards the adoption of the above vote; but the determining consideration was the impolicy of separating botany from the other branches of natural history which are taught in the University. Since 1872 the Garden had been under the direction of Mr. Sargent, who, being at the same time Director of the Arnold Arboretum, was able to make each establishment help the other. The Garden has been greatly improved while under his charge, and it was not an unnatural idea that an association which had temporary inconveniences might prove permanently advantageous. At the close of the year 1878-79, however, when Mr. Sargent assumed the professorship of arboriculture, the Corporation restored the Garden to the charge of the professor of botany, its most natural guardian. As has already been mentioned, Mr. Sargent had, during his administration of the Garden, considerable sums at his disposition, in addition to the income of the endowment. His administration, therefore, sets for his successors an example of activity and progress. To put the Garden upon a firm basis, a large addition to its endowment is needed. The Corporation has additional endowment the professors of botany have now set earnestly about procuring, with good prospects of efficient support in their endeavors.

THE BEQUEST OF GEORGE BEMIS.

Under the will of the late George Bemis of Newton, the President and Fellows received a bequest of fifty thousand dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship of public or international law in the Law School [App. IV.]. The bequest has already been paid; but for the present the whole income is to be applied to the payment of a life-annuity. The need of an endowed professorship in this important subject has been repeatedly mentioned in these Reports, but Mr. Bemis had anticipated the want, and seven years ago made provision to supply it. The fact that his own studies lay much in the direction of public law makes his benefaction more interesting and acceptable, because thoroughly understood by him in its wide use and results.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

In 1868 a subscription of about three thousand dollars was raised to provide lectures at Harvard College on "the practical affairs of business, the mutual relations and interests of capital and labor, and the development of national resources;" and the money was left in the hands of William Gray, treasurer, subject to the control of a committee of the subscribers, consisting of Messrs. William Gray and Ingersoll Bowditch. No use was ever made of this fund until the year 1878-79, when, under an agreement made between the committee and the Corporation in 1877, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch gave a course of seven lectures on Finance in the Sanders Theatre. This course was followed in December last by a course on Taxation, delivered by Professor Simon Newcomb. It is proposed to expend the whole fund principal and interest, for lectures on any of the subjects above mentioned, to be open to members of the University and the public. The two courses delivered in 1879 were of high character, and were listened to by interested audiences.

PROFESSORS' PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

In connection with the promotion of Dr. William G. Farlow to a professorship of cryptogamic botany, the Corporation had occasion to consider, in March, 1879, the policy of the University in regard to the ownership of a private collection by a professor who, in virtue of his position, would naturally be the creator or custodian of a University collection of the same nature. On reviewing their own experience and that of other institutions, the Corporation arrived at the following conclusions: First, that an instructor in any branch of science, who had no collection when he entered the service of the University, should not become the owner of a collection while in the service; secondly, that the owner of a scientific collection, on entering the service of the University at the regular salary of his grade, should dispose of his collection, either by gift or by sale, to the University or some other purchaser; thirdly, that when the owner of a collection enters the service at a salary confessedly inadequate and exceptional, and is unwilling to part with his collection, lest his chances of obtaining a better position elsewhere should be impaired, the Corporation should enter into a special agreement with him in writing, touching the disposition of his collection and of the increase thereof while he is in the service of the University, in the case of his withdrawal from the service. These conclusions are based upon the general principle that the curator of a collection belonging to the University ought not to be simultaneously interested in a collection of his own. The Corporation are, however, compelled to acknowledge that the strict application of this principle, though highly desirable, may be sometimes out of their power, through lack of means to pay an adequate salary, or to buy the collection of a desirable candidate for a scientific position.

INSTRUCTION IN CHINESE.

In 1877 Mr. Francis P. Knight of Boston, who had been many years a resident of China, being for some months in this country, raised a subscription of \$8,750 (mostly payable by annual instalments), for the purpose of maintaining at Cambridge, for a term of five years, a native teacher of Mandarin Chinese. Returning to China in 1878, Mr. Knight endeavored to find some educated Chinese gentleman willing to go to Cambridge on this service. After having been long unsuccessful in this search, he finally, in June, 1879, engaged the services of Mr. Ko-Kun-hua of Ningpo, for three years from Sept. 1, 1879. Mr. Ko reached Cambridge with his family punctually at that date, and has already justified in every respect the selection made by Mr. Knight on behalf of the President and Fellows. Mr. Knight and the Corporation have been greatly assisted in this exceptional undertaking by Mr. E. B. Drew and Mr. H. Ballou Morse, graduates of the College, who have been employed for several years in the customs service of China, and by Mr. Walter C. Hillier, interpreter at H. B. M. Consulate at Peking. Each of these gentlemen supplied elaborate instructions for students concerning the best way of learning Mandarin; and Mr. Drew, who is stationed at Ningpo, was much relied on by Mr. Knight in selecting Mr. Ko. The University is under obligations to all these gentlemen for their disinterested labors, and also to the subscribers who responded to Mr. Knight's appeal in 1877. But for their enterprising liberality the experiment could not have been tried.

BUILDINGS NEEDED.

The present needs of the University, as regards buildings, are three: first, a new Law School; secondly, a laboratory of physics; and, thirdly, a building for the accommodation of the department of fine arts. These structures might be detached, or grouped under one roof. The Dean of the Law Faculty has stated fully the grounds of the demand for a new building for the Law School. The physical department has a strong claim for laboratories, cabinets, and lecture-rooms expressly designed for its use. In consequence of the make-shifts to which the College has been obliged to resort for several years past in the lack of lecture and recitation rooms, the department of physics is now divided between two buildings, neither of which is well adapted to its peculiar wants. This division is a serious

hindrance to efficiency. Moreover, a modern physical laboratory requires so many special constructions in the building itself, that a good one can hardly be made in an old building not designed for such uses. The department of fine arts needs a large lecture-room, and, in immediate connection therewith, exhibition-rooms for small typical collections of ancient and modern art in all departments, and properly lighted rooms for drawing and painting. In the satisfaction of the legitimate wants of this department, several other departments are greatly interested, notably the classical and historical departments. All these structures should be as nearly fire-proof as possible, because of the valuable collections which they would contain.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The future prosperity of the University depends greatly upon the ability of the Corporation to pay adequate salaries, and upon their wisdom in regulating the scale of compensation and the steps of promotion from the bottom to the top of the service. Although twenty-five years have seen great changes in the compensation of the University teachers, it will be noticed on an inspection of the following table that during the past ten years salaries have been almost stationary. It is plain that the subject of salaries must soon engage very seriously the attention of the governing boards.

YEAR.	COLLEGE.			LAW SCHOOL.	DIVINITY SCHOOL.
	Professor.	Asst. Prof.	Tutor.	Professor.	Professor.
From Sept. 1, 1853	\$1,800	....	\$654	\$3,000	\$2,000
From Sept. 1, 1854	2,000	....	645	3,000	2,000
From Sept. 1, 1855, to Aug. 31, 1858,	2,200	....	645	3,000	2,200
From Sept. 1, 1858, to Aug. 31, 1860,	2,200	\$1,200	645	3,000	2,200
From Sept. 1, 1860, to Aug. 31, 1864,	2,400	1,200	800	3,000	2,400
From Sept. 1, 1864	2,600	1,300	900	3,000	2,600
From Sept. 1, 1865	3,000	1,700	900	3,000	3,000
From Sept. 1, 1866	3,200	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,200
From Sept. 1, 1867, to Aug. 31, 1869,	3,000	1,875	1,000	3,750	3,000
From Sept. 1, 1869	4,000	2,000	1,000	3,750	3,000
From Sept. 1, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1875,	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000
From Sept. 1, 1875, to Aug. 31, 1879,	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,500	4,000

The salary of \$1,800 for the regular College professor dates from the year 1838-39. Before that date it had been \$1,500 for a long term of years. The salary of \$3,000 in the Law School dates from 1845-46. In July, 1875, the Corporation fixed the salary of an assistant professor in his second term of five years at \$2,500 a year. The institution, in 1858, of the grade of assistant professor, has been of great benefit to the University, because it has been the means of procuring the services of a large number of excellent teachers at a low rate of compensation; but it has also had the effect of diminishing seriously the probable average earnings of the teacher who passes his life in the service of the University. Most of the present professors, who have been long in the service, became full professors before they were thirty years old, and so received the maximum salary offered by the College at an early age. The institution of the grade of assistant professor has made this early accession to a full professorship very improbable. At present, a young man can hardly expect to become a professor on the full salary before he is thirty-five years of age, except by some rare piece of good fortune; and, at the existing rate of promotion, he may easily be forty years old before he obtains the salary of \$4,000. It is obvious that these new conditions modify very much the meaning of the fact, made evident in the above table, that the regular professor's salary has doubled since 1854. Moreover, although the prices of food, clothing, and fuel have not advanced in proportion to the advance in salaries, the general scale of living in the community at large has greatly changed; so that the relative position of an assistant professor who lived on \$2,500 in 1879 was by no means as good as that of a full professor who lived on \$2,200 in 1859.

CHANGES IN SCALE OF SALARIES.

Two changes in the scale of salaries are clearly to be recommended: First, an increase of the regular professor's salary to \$4,500; and, secondly, an increase of the salary of an assistant professor in his second term to \$3,000. If, in addition, the Corporation had the means of promptly advancing through the regular grades every meritorious and successful teacher, the service of the University would be

much more desirable than it now is. A promising tutor, for example, should never be obliged to serve a second term as tutor at a salary of \$1,000; but, upon the expiration of the statutory term of three years, he should be promoted to an assistant professorship at a salary of \$2,000. These moderate and much-needed improvements could not be made by the Corporation without an addition of about \$25,000 a year to their present income applicable to salaries. The only thing now to be done is to state as forcibly as possible these urgent wants, in the sure hope that the means of doing what is just and expedient will in time be provided.

RETIRING ANNUITIES.

The President is of opinion that the interests of the whole University would be greatly subserved by the establishment, simultaneously with the next advance in salaries, of a judicious system of retiring annuities, or pensions. For some months past a discussion of various methods of securing to University officials the right of retirement upon an annuity provided during the period of active service, has been going on in the Corporation and among the members of the permanent service of the University; but as yet no conclusions have been arrived at. A few interesting points have, however, been already determined. In the first place, it would be regarded as a boon by a large part of the teachers and other servants of the University, if the Corporation would undertake to invest and hold their annual savings for them, under close restrictions as to the withdrawal of deposits thus made. Secondly, the privilege of retirement, in a normal and predetermined way, upon an annuity or pension provided during active service, would be very welcome to most professors by the time they reach sixty-five years of age. Some old professors would like to stop teaching altogether, and enjoy a well-earned repose; others wish to devote their ripest years exclusively to scientific or literary labor; while others would gladly give up a part, though not the whole, of their work, if they were entitled to a retiring annuity to supplement their reduced salary. Thirdly, a compulsory system of providing retiring annuities by annual reserves from salaries, supplemented by annual appropriations from the treasury, commends itself to eight-tenths of the present members of the staff, but appears seriously objectionable to another tenth, and is a matter of no interest to the remainder. The chief reasons for the adoption of some good system of retiring annuities in the University are these: First, it would add to the dignity and attractiveness of the service, by securing all participants against the chance of falling into poverty late in life, or of seeing an associate so reduced; secondly, it would provide for participants the means of honorable ease, when the capacity and inclination to work abate; thirdly, it would promote the efficiency of the service by enabling the Corporation, without inflicting hardship, to relieve from active duty officers whose powers are impaired by age; lastly, it would accomplish the very important object of making promotion through all the grades of the service more rapid than it can be in the absence of such a provision. The Corporation propose to pursue the study of this interesting subject.

PUBLIC BENEFICENCE.

It will be seen in the Treasurer's Statement for 1878-79, that the liberality of the community constantly augments the resources of the University, and that the Corporation have not failed to keep good every thing which has been intrusted to their care.

OTHER REPORTS.

The usual information concerning the degrees, honors, and prizes given by the University will be found in the Appendix [V.-VIII.], together with a list of the examining committees appointed by the Board of Overseers for 1878-79 [IX.]. The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following reports from the Deans of the several Faculties, the Librarian, the Directors of the Observatory and the Botanic Garden and Arnold Arboretum, and the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9, 1880.

TREASURER HOOPER'S STATEMENT.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Board of Overseers of Harvard College:—

The Treasurer of the College submits the Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, in the usual form.

During the year, \$15,450 of United-States six per cent bonds, belonging to the Gray Fund for Engravings, have been exchanged for \$15,000 of United-States five per cent bonds; the difference in value, which was less than the accrued interest on the "called bonds," being treated as income of the Gray Fund. All other changes in the investments of the College are accounted for by the sales and purchases hereinafter stated in detail.

The funds separately invested are as follows:—

DEPARTMENTS.	PRINCIPAL.	INCOME.
UNIVERSITY.		
Graduates' Scholarship (part of), \$20,000, Providence City Bonds, sold during the year		\$752 78
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of), Real Estate in Baltimore	\$11,800 00	665 00
COLLEGE.		
Bowditch Scholarships (part of), \$70,000, Massachusetts 5% Bonds	70,000 00	3,500 00
Shattuck Scholarships (part of), 20 shares Cocheco Manufacturing Co. Stock	6,512 50	600 00
Bassett Scholarships (part of), Mortgage	5,000 00	275 00
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of), Pennoyer Annuity in England	4,444 44	280 36
Rumford Professorship (part of), French Rentes	10,000 00	586 51
Jonathan Phillips Fund, Mortgage	10,000 00	550 00
Daniel H. Peirce Fund (part of), Mortgage	12,375 62	742 54
Samuel Ward's Gift, Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor	1,200 00	50 00
Botanic Garden Fund (part of), \$17,000, New York Central R.R. Bonds	17,000 00	1,020 00
Herbarium Fund (part of), \$12,000, Ionia & Lansing R.R. Bonds	11,520 00	960 00
LIBRARY.		
Charles Minot Fund (part of), \$60,000, Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsb. R.R. Bonds, Ichabod Tucker Fund (part of), Policy of Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co.	60,000 00	4,200 00
Charles Sumner Fund (part of), 36 shares St. Paul & Duluth R.R. Stock	5,000 00	212 50
1 share New England Glass Co. Stock	1,200 00	None.
	325 00	None.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.		
George C. Shattuck Fund (part of), 7 shares Stark Mills Co. Stock	7,000 00	490 00
DIVINITY SCHOOL.		
Adams Ayer Fund, \$1,000, European & North American R.R. Bond	1,000 00	None.
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.		
James Lawrence Fund, \$50,000, United States 6% Bonds	50,000 00	3,000 00
John B. Barringer Fund (part of), 40 Shares Schenectady Bank Stock	2,200 00	200 00
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.		
Gray Fund for Museum, Mortgage	50,000 00	2,750 00
Sturgis Hooper Fund (part of), \$20,000, Erie Basin Dock and Warehouse Bonds, Agassiz Memorial Fund (part of), \$10,000, Summit Branch R.R. Bonds	20,000 00	None.
Chicago Debt Certificate, paid during the year	10,000 00	700 00
Personal note (indorsed)	8,000 00	108 16
		200 00
OBSERVATORY.		
Anonymous gift (now used to pay annuities), \$1,000, Mich. South'n & No. Indiana R.R. Bond, \$2,000, Cincinnati Municipal Bonds	1,000 00	70 00
\$2,000 Minneapolis Municipal Bonds	2,000 00	140 00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago R.R. Stock	2,000 00	160 00
	5,000 00	350 00
SPECIAL FUNDS.		
Bussey Trust, Real Estate	413,092 80	17,126 69
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of), \$15,000, United States 5% Bonds	15,000 00	782 40
Sever Hall Building Fund, Manufacturing Co.'s Notes	75,000 00	2,480 21
	\$887,670 36	\$49,958 15

The other funds of the College are invested as a whole. These investments, with the income thereof, are as follows:—

INVESTMENTS.	PRINCIPAL, Sept. 1, 1878.	PRINCIPAL, Aug. 31, 1879.	INCOME.
Notes, Mortgages, &c.	\$734,634 03	\$955,603 74	\$51,384 17
Railroad Bonds	338,700 00	432,704 86	22,612 82
Railroad Stock	75,719 37	43,690 22	5,247 00
United States 6% Bonds	136,624 42		825 00
United States 5% Bonds		190,781 25	
Massachusetts Bonds	49,950 00		1,964 45
Municipal Bonds	75,440 00		3,396 01
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds	9,000 00	9,000 00	350 00
District of Columbia Bonds			1,681 50
Bank Stock	63,964 00	63,964 00	4,303 10
Manufacturing Stock	99,658 29	99,658 29	8,020 00
Real Estate	902,511 30	904,011 30	56,078 56
Unoccupied Lands	106,887 49	106,887 49	
Brattle-street Reversion	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Advances to Scientific School	8,288 69	8,585 66	497 32
Advances to Dental School	16,564 84	16,376 80	993 89
Advances to Bussey Trust	40,082 13	39,726 13	2,392 93
Advances to Observatory	749 67		
Advances to Dining-Hall Association	41,900 91	40,232 16	2,514 05
Advances to Scudder's Catalogue		1,392 28	
Advances for altering Appleton Chapel	2,859 62	2,859 62	
Advances for repairing College Wharf	1,438 43	1,119 12	100 69
Term Bills not collected Aug. 31	68,387 30	76,801 67	
Baring Brothers & Co.	1,678 59	5,134 73	
Cash in Suffolk National Bank	4,415 82	7,621 52	
Cash in hands of Bursar	3,353 61	7,360 53	
Totals of general investments	\$2,783,868 51	\$3,014,511 37	\$162,361 49
Totals of special investments	831,670 36	887,670 36	42,952 15
Amounts	\$3,615,538 87	\$3,902,181 73	\$205,313 64

The net income of these general investments (\$162,361.49) has been divided at the rate of 5.68 per cent among the funds which they represent. The balance of \$247.14 has been placed to the credit of the University account.

The rate of income this year, as compared with that for 1877-78, shows a falling-off of only .18 of one per cent. The very low rates for money throughout the financial year were in part offset by the receipt within the year of more than a year's interest on part of the money of which the investment was changed. If the improvement in general business and in the demand for money, which has already begun, shall continue, the rate of income from the "general investments" for 1879-80 is not likely to fall below five and one-half per cent, unless a fire or other disaster should occur to reduce the income from the real estate.

The following table shows the income available for the departments dependent upon the College proper, and the expenditures in those departments:—

Interest on funds for—		
University Salaries and Expenses	\$21,647 81	
College Expenses	1,789 20	
Library	1,042 80	
College Salaries	29,879 11	
Gymnasium, and repairs on College buildings	None.	
Cash received from undergraduates	159,634 35	
Sundry cash receipts	4,083 50	
		\$218,076 77
Expended for—		
University Salaries and Expenses	\$29,749 81	
College Expenses	30,160 73	
Library Salaries and Expenses (not books)	20,607 64	
Gymnasium Salaries and Expenses	2,186 66	
College Salaries	129,090 64	
Repairs and insurance on College Buildings not valued on Treasurer's books	5,572 30	
		217,367 78
Balance showing surplus for the year, which has been carried to Stock Account, to repay in part last year's deficit		\$708 99

In the University, College, and Library accounts, an increase of income, chiefly from College tuition fees and the interest on new funds, and a reduction of expenses, chiefly in the Library, have left a surplus of \$708.99, which has been used to repay in part last year's deficit. The large apparent reduction in both the income and expenditure of the University account is due to a change in the form of stating the account of advances for the extension of the Library building. During the year 1879-80 the large increase of expenditure for the service of the new Gymnasium and the loss of income from room-rents of students will cause a deficit in the College account which cannot be overcome, unless some new sources of unrestricted income shall offer themselves.

In the Divinity School, loss of income from the Bussey Trust has left a deficit of \$2,351.84, in spite of a considerable reduction in expenses. For 1877-78 there was a deficit of \$3,857.19.

In the Law School, loss of income from the Bussey Trust and a large falling-off in the fees from students have left a deficit of \$4,557.01, in spite of some reduction of expenditure. In 1877-78 there was a surplus of \$1,266.74.

The Medical School has made a surplus of \$16,763.29, chiefly from increase in the fees from students. Of this amount, however, the sum of \$7,223.22 is due to a change made in the form of account, by which all term-bills issued for the year are credited to the School, whether paid within the year or not. Hereafter the receipts reported from tuition-fees will correspond with the number of students in the School during the year, and not with the bills actually paid within the year as heretofore. This change makes the Medical School account conform to those of the other departments of the University, and to it is due the large increase in the item of advances for unpaid term-bills. In 1877-78 the surplus of the Medical School was \$3,603.61.

In the Dental School, a great reduction of expenses, chiefly in salaries, has made a surplus \$188.04, which has gone to reduce the debt of the School. In 1877-78 there was a deficit of \$2,245.24.

In the Lawrence Scientific School, a large falling-off of income, chiefly in fees from students, has left a deficit of \$296.97, in spite of reduction of expenses. In 1877-78 there was a surplus of \$931.63. Mr. Alexander Agassiz has during the year advanced to the Agassiz Building Fund the sum of \$8,000, which sum, together with the greater part of the fund itself, has been expended under his supervision in the large addition to the Museum building.

In the Observatory the new subscriptions for current use have allowed an increased expenditure for salaries, and left a balance of \$7,490.92, after repayment of last year's deficit. This balance is mostly due to the payment in advance of subscriptions for the current expenses of the next four years. In 1877-78 there was a deficit of \$749.67.

In the Bussey Institution the salaries have been paid in full, and but little reduction has been made in expenses. The continued and further loss of income from the Bussey Trust has made it necessary to balance the year's account by taking the sum of \$7,448.80 from the principal of the Bussey Building Fund; but this unrestricted fund is now reduced to a sum too small to allow the continuance for another year of the present rate of expenditure at the Institution. In 1877-78 the deficit of the Bussey Institution was \$3,615.73.

The net income from the Bussey Trust has again fallen off, partly owing to the expiration during the year of a valuable old lease, and partly from unusual expenditures for insurance and repairs. The repairs made this year include improvements which were necessary to make the stores attractive to good tenants. The Bussey stores are now as fully occupied by good tenants as they were five years ago, but the rents are very low; in fact, much lower than is indicated by the gross rental of the past year. Most of the property is let for short terms, and any improvement in the rental value of such stores can be quickly taken advantage of. It should be remembered, that, while all loss of rent falls wholly upon the surplus income to be divided between the Bussey Institution and the Divinity and Law Schools, any improvement in rental value will again rapidly increase that surplus. The fixed charges for annuities and interest amount to a large sum, and the surplus income therefore loses or gains much more, proportionally, than the gross rental. An increase of thirty per cent in the gross rental of the past year would have increased the surplus one hundred per cent.

Gifts have been received during the year as follows:—

TO FORM NEW FUNDS OR INCREASE OLD ONES.

From the executors of Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever, \$100,000 for Sever Hall; \$20,000 "to be applied in the purchase of books for the library;" \$20,000 "for the general funds of the Corporation, without restriction as to its use."

From Edward Russell, Esq., \$100, to increase the scholarship founded by him.

From the administrators of Quincy Tufts, under a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, \$2,000, to establish "a permanent fund of which the income is to be used for the benefit of the Medical School."

From the executors of George Bemis, for a Professorship of International Law, \$50,000 subject to an annuity.

Through the Rev. Dr. Bellows, \$40,000, for the further endowment of the Divinity School, from Mrs. Mary Tileston of New York.

Subscriptions for the further endowment of the Divinity School, paid to Sept. 1, \$38,030.25, as by list following:—

A friend	\$50 00	Lee, Henry	\$300 00
A friend	15 00	Lodge, Mrs. Anna C.	100 00
A friend through H. P. Kidder	200 00	Lowell, Miss Anna C.	500 00
A friend through A. T. Lyman	50 00	Ludden, J. D.	50 00
A friend through Rev. E. E. Hale	1,000 00	Lyman, Arthur T.	500 00
Abbot, Ezra	100 00	Lyman, Arthur T., through	5,000 00
Appleton, T. G.	1,000 00	May, Miss Abby W.	50 00
Atkinson, Mrs. Mary C.	30 25	May, Mrs. Samuel	50 00
Austin, Edward	500 00	Merriam, Mrs. Caroline	500 00
Bemis, Seth	250 00	Norcross, Otis	500 00
Billings, Robert C.	500 00	Parker, Francis E.	100 00
Blake, Arthur W.	100 00	Peabody, S. E.	100 00
Blake, George Baty	500 00	Pickman, W. D.	500 00
Bowditch, Mrs. M. B.	1,000 00	Quimby, Rev. J. W.	50 00
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll	200 00	Richardson, George C.	500 00
Brooks, Peter C.	1,000 00	Richmond, Mrs. Abby Crocker	1,000 00
Cary, William F.	500 00	Salisbury, Stephen	200 00
Clarke, John J.	100 00	Sawyer, Edward	25 00
Coolidge, J. Randolph	100 00	Shippen, Joseph	15 00
Cory, Barney	200 00	Sweetser, Mrs. Isaac	100 00
Eliot, Charles W.	100 00	Tower, William A.	50 00
Eliot, Rev. William G.	100 00	Wales, Miss Mary Anne	200 00
Endicott, William, Jr.	500 00	Ware, Dr. Charles E.	500 00
Everett, Charles C.	100 00	Ware, Mrs. Charles E.	500 00
Farwell, Mrs. Susan W.	50 00	Warren, George	1,000 00
Faulkner, Charles	500 00	Waterston, R. C., Estate of	1,000 00
First Religious Society in Roxbury	120 00	Weld, William F.	500 00
Gannett, W. C.	25 00	Wheelwright, Edward	100 00
Gardner, John L.	1,000 00	Wheelwright, J. W.	50 00
Guild, James	100 00	Wheelwright, Josiah	100 00
Higginson, George	1,000 00	Wigglesworth, Miss Mary	500 00
Higginson, Waldo	200 00	Williams, Moses	1,000 00
Hunnewell, H. H.	1,000 00	Young, Edward J.	100 00
Kidder, H. P.	10,000 00		
Learned, John C.	100 00		
			\$38,030 25

From George Baty, Esq., \$1,000 for a pension system.

From the estate of Thomas Connell of New York, \$408.95 for the Fire Relief Fund; in full for dividend on his bequest of \$5,000.

GIFTS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Subscriptions for Chinese Instruction, paid to Sept. 1, from

Quincy A. Shaw, \$500. A. A. Low, \$500.

Subscriptions for Mr. Ford's salary, paid to Sept 1, from

W. C. Cabot, \$50. Charles J. Paine, \$50. F. R. Sears, jun., \$50.

Subscriptions for the Observatory, paid to Sept. 1, from

Adams, Charles Francis	\$100	Hunnewell, H. H.	\$100
Agassiz, Alexander	500	Kidder, H. P.	500
Ames, Fred. L.	100	Little, James L.	500
Amory, William	100	Lodge, Mrs. Anna C.	50
Bayley, John P.	250	Lowell, Augustus	50
Beal, James H.	50	Lyman, G. W.	250
Blake, G. B.	250	Lyman, Theodore	100
Bowditch, J. I.	100	Mason, W. P.	100
Bremer, John L.	100	Mudge, E. R.	100
Brimmer, Martin	100	Norcross, Otis	100
Brooks, Mrs.	100	Paine, Charles J.	50
Brooks, Peter C.	500	Payson, Samuel R.	50
Burnham, J. A.	500	Peabody, F. H.	250
Cabot, W. C.	50	Peabody, O. W.	125
Cary, W. F.	250	Pickering, E. C.	200
Choate, Charles F.	100	Pickman, William D.	100
Coolidge, T. Jefferson	100	Phillips, John C.	100
Curtis, Charles P.	100	Robbins, R. E.	50
Dalton, Charles H.	50	Salisbury, Stephen	250
Davis, James	100	Sears, Mrs. David	100
Emerson, G. B.	50	Sears, F. R.	50
Fay, R. S.	50	Sears, J. M.	500
Flagg, Augustus	100	Shattuck, G. O.	50
Forbes, Mrs. J. M.	200	Shaw, Mrs. Cora L.	30
Forbes, J. M.	100	Sparks, Mrs. Mary C.	300
Gardner, George	50	Thayer, Nathaniel	100
Gardner, John L.	100	Upham, George P.	50
Gray, John C.	500	Ware, Charles E.	250
Grew, Henry S.	50	Weld, W. G.	50
Grover, W. O.	50	Welles, Miss Jane	1,000
Hemenway, Mrs. A.	100	Wheelwright, A. C.	50
Higginson, F. L.	250	Whitney, H. A.	200
Higginson, George	100	Wigglesworth, Misses	100
Hooper, Robert W.	250	Winthrop, Robert C.	50
Hooper, Mrs. S.	100		
			\$11,450

From Harold Whiting, \$90, for books for the Laboratory.

From George W. Wales, Esq., \$200, for books for the Library, in continuance of former gifts for the same purpose.

From an anonymous friend, \$500, to increase the salary of the Professor of Entomology.

Through Professor Asa Gray, an anonymous gift to the Herbarium of \$500.

From the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, \$2,500, for the improvement and development of the Botanic Garden and Arnold Arboretum.

For Lecturer on Political Economy, through Hon. William Gray, Treasurer, \$700.

OTHER GIFTS.

From Mrs. Anna S. Bigelow, a portrait of the late Tyler Bigelow.

From the executors of Rev. R. M. Hodges, a rocking-chair formerly belonging to President James Walker, to be placed in the Faculty's room.

Dr. Martyn Paine's library.

From Dr. George Stevens Jones, a picture of Isaac Royall and his family, by Robert Feke.

From Dr. Charles E. Ware, a copy of the portrait of his father, the late Dr. Henry Ware.

From Joseph Coolidge, Esq., a chronometer for the Observatory.

Professor Asa Gray reports the following gifts received and expended by him for improvements upon the Herbarium building:—

Nathaniel Thayer	\$500	Quincy A. Shaw	\$300
H. H. Hunnewell	500	John C. Gray	250
John C. Phillips	500	Henry P. Kidder	250
Stephen Salisbury	500	John L. Gardner	250
J. Montgomery Sears	500	S. D. Warren	250
T. Jefferson Coolidge	500	F. H. Peabody	200
			\$4,500

EDWARD W. HOOPER, *Treasurer*.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1879.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING JAN. 14, 1880.

HON. DARWIN E. WARE (1852) presided until the arrival of the President of the Board, Hon. E. R. Hoar (1835). The President and Treasurer of the University presented their annual reports in print.

The Board voted to concur with the President and Fellows in their votes, as follows, viz.:—

To change the title of the Shattuck Professorship of Morbid Anatomy to that of Shattuck Professorship of Pathological Anatomy.

Electing William Gray (1829), Henry J. Bigelow (1837), and Thomas G. Appleton (1831), trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for one year from Jan. 1, 1880.

Appointing as proctors Henry Burleigh Wenzell (1875) and Charles Maynard Barnes (1877).

Appointing Amos Lawrence Mason, M.D. (1863), and Frederick C. Shattuck, M.D. (1868), clinical instructors in auscultation and percussion for the academic year.

Appointing Gustavus E. Gordon lecturer for the current year at the Divinity School on Charitable Methods.

The election of the President and Fellows of Reginald H. Fitz, M.D. (1864), as Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, was referred in course to Messrs. Lawrence, Hodges, and Green.

The report of the Committee to visit the Law School was presented, and referred in course to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

The Committee on Electives presented a final report, which was accepted, but the debate on it was postponed till next meeting.

The Report of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions was presented by William G. Russell (1840). Adopted, and is to be printed in pamphlet, with the reports of the various visiting committees.

Adjourned to Jan. 28.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS CASE: IS HE ELIGIBLE?

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee on Elections respectfully submit to the Board of Overseers this their final report.

Dr. Bellows received a large majority of the votes cast at the recent election. He then was and now is a citizen of New York. The only question is, was he eligible?

By the act of the General Court of Sept. 8, 1642, the governor, deputy governor for the time being, and all the magistrates of this jurisdiction, together with the teaching elders of the six adjoining towns, were to compose the company of overseers. These individuals were of course residents within this jurisdiction.

The constitution, chap. v. sect. 1, "to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to said governor, deputy governor, and magistrates," declares "that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and senate shall be deemed their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College for the time being, together with the ministers of the Congregational churches in the six adjoining towns shall be vested with all the powers and authorities belonging or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College." All these individuals were citizens of this Commonwealth.

By the act of March 6, 1810, "the Board of Overseers was to be composed of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House of Representatives, and the president of Harvard College for the time being, with fifteen ministers of Congregational churches and fifteen laymen, *all inhabitants within the State.*" The laymen were to be elected by the major part of the overseers present; all persons who but for this act would have been members, having a right to meet and vote in said election.

By the act of May 22, 1851, the governor, lieutenant-governor, president of the Senate, speaker of the House, the secretary of the Board of Education, the president and treasurer of the College for the time being, together with thirty others as hereinafter defined and described, and no others, shall constitute the Board of Overseers. The thirty persons were to be divided into classes of ten each, and the places of each class as they "go out" were to be supplied by joint ballot of the Senate and House. The electors were the senators and representatives who were citizens of the Commonwealth.

Section 5 of this act provides that "any vacancy occurring in the said Board of Overseers, whether by death, resignation, removal from the Commonwealth, or otherwise," shall be filled by joint ballot of the senators and representatives. This act does not expressly require the members of the board to be citizens when elected, but there can be no doubt that such was the intention of the Legislature. The electors were citizens, and they were to vote only for citizens. The overseers were to be inhabitants, and were to be chosen by inhabitants.

The act of April 28, 1865, dispenses with this qualification of electors. It provides that the places of the successive classes shall thereafter be annually supplied by ballot of such persons as have received from the College a degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, or any honorary degree, voting on Commencement Day in the city of Cambridge; "provided, however, that no member of the corporation, and no officer of government or instruction, shall be eligible as an overseer, or entitled to vote in the election of overseers." It is true that this act does not expressly dispense with citizenship as a qualification for membership, — that it does not in words repeal so much of the former acts as required a member of this board to be an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

But does it not by implication? While the elector was required to be, the candidate was also required to be, an inhabitant. The voter is now qualified by having received a degree from the College. It is not material where he dwells or has his home.

This act carefully defines the classes of persons who shall not be eligible, — "the members of the corporation," "the officers of government or instruction in said College." No other class is specified. Non-residents are not mentioned. This was the place to mention them if it was the intention of the Legislature to disqualify them.

The graduate now residing elsewhere than in this State may come here on election-day, and deposit his ballot; but if he can vote only

for an inhabitant of this State, what benefit or advantage will be likely to enure to the College from this act which confers on him the right to vote? He may not know any of the candidates; he may not know whether the one or the other is the more fit for the place; while he might be able to suggest and recommend from among his neighbors a candidate pre-eminently fit. If not allowed to do this, would he not be inclined to say to the graduates residing here, "You must be better acquainted with the qualifications of your neighbors than I am, and I will not encumber you with my help"? The majority of the committee are of opinion that the act of 1865 was a new departure; that it was the intention of the Legislature to dispense with inhabiting in this Commonwealth as a qualification of a candidate as well as of an elector; to confer on those who had received degrees from the College the power to elect the best men, without regard to their places of residence; and are of opinion that Dr. Bellows was eligible, and was duly elected a member of this Board.

H. W. PAINE.
JOHN LOWELL.
WM. C. ENDICOTT.
MOORFIELD STOREY.

The report was accepted, but action on it was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held Jan. 28, 1880.

THE THOMAS TILESTON ENDOWMENT OF \$40,000.

LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D.D.

BOSTON, MASS., May 24, 1879.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard University:—

GENTLEMEN,—As the friend and pastor of Mrs. Mary Tileston of New York, and at her request, I beg leave to state the conditions under which she has given to the University the sum of forty thousand dollars, a check for which I had the pleasure of placing in the hands of the President this morning.

1. That this sum of \$40,000 shall be kept as a separate fund, to be known as "The Thomas Tileston of New York Endowment."

2. That the interest shall be expended in the support of theological and religious instruction in "the Divinity School."

3. That if this sum shall ever be increased, by any future donations from those directing their gifts to be added to the Tileston Endowment, to an amount requisite for the full foundation of a professorship (reckoned at \$80,000), the title shall be changed to that of "The Thomas Tileston of New York Professorship," and a special chair be created in the Divinity School, to the support of which the interest of the fund shall go.

4. The six daughters of Mrs. Mary Tileston shall unitedly, so long as any of them survive, have the privilege of keeping *one male student*, who must be of good character and fair promise, in any department of the University, free of the usual charges of tuition, although subject to all the other rules of entrance and residence. When the student is in any department other than the Divinity School, the fee due that department shall be charged to the Tileston Endowment.

It is the wish of Mrs. Tileston to leave the use of this trust as little embarrassed by specific directions as possible. The interest may be added to the principal instead of being expended annually, if the increase of the sum to an amount equal to the full support of a professorship seems important to the trustees.

Mrs. Tileston's object in this gift is to perpetuate the name and memory of her honored husband, by connecting it with a religious and educational purpose in a university which she believes has the interests of truth, freedom, and piety equally at heart.

As her adviser and representative in this matter, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your friend and servant,
(Signed) HENRY W. BELLOWS,
Minister of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church
in New York, and Graduate of 1832.

MRS ANNE E. P. SEVER'S GIFT OF \$140,000.

I GIVE to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), to be applied and expended by said corporation in the erection of a dormitory or other building for the use of the undergraduates of the University at Cambridge, to be called Sever Hall in memory of my late husband; and I give to said corporation the further sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), to be applied in the purchase of books for its library; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the general funds of the corporation, without restriction as to its use. — *Extract from the Will.*

THE GEORGE BEMIS BEQUEST OF \$50,000.

8. I DEVISE and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty (50) thousand dollars, subject to the life-use of my sister Sarah, as hereinbefore specifically set apart; said legacy to become absolute in case of my sister's death before my own. To have and to hold to said President and Fellows and their successors in office in trust for the establishment and maintenance of a Professorship of Public or International Law in the Dane Law School of said University. I have no restriction or conditions to lay upon the corporation in regard to the organization and management of such professorship, other than that I desire that it may always be filled by some able and upright publicist and jurist, who shall bring to the office a competent fitness for that special department of study and practice, and of sufficient ability to discuss the current questions of national interest connected with it in such a way as to instruct and aid the popular and professional understanding of them. In that sense I should desire him to be not merely a professor of the science, but a practical co-operator in the work of advancing knowledge and good-will among nations and governments. For that object I should prefer, if practicable, that the incumbent should have had some official connection with public or diplomatic life, or at least have had an opportunity, by foreign travel or residence, to look at the United States from a foreign point of view, and so to estimate it as only one of the family of nations.

I will add that I make this bequest to my Alma Mater largely through the impulse of gratitude for her valued teachings, but more especially for the instruction which I derived from the legal department of her schools through the lips of the late Judge Story, whose memory I cherish as one of the best of guides to study whom I have ever had the good fortune to meet, and whose friendly stimulus to exertion I shall always gratefully remember.

I may also add the expression of my hope that this bequest will in some degree aid the promotion of the science of public law in the United States, particularly on the part of my brother lawyers, who, I have thought, have been hardly alert enough in coming to the aid of the National Government on the great questions of belligerent and neutral rights which have of late years so much exercised our country and England.

May it be the continuing pre-eminence of my country to know and practise a just and Christian neutrality, while other nations are cultivating the arts and prerogatives of war. — *Extract from the Will.*

THE NEED OF A NEW LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

BY PROFESSOR C. C. LANGDELL.

LITTLE has been said heretofore, in the annual reports upon the Law School, of the need of a new building. It is not, however, because the inadequacy and unfitness of Dane Hall for the purposes of the school have not long been severely felt, that silence has been kept upon the subject, but rather because it seemed undesirable to excite discontent with what we have, so long as there was no immediate prospect of our being able to get any thing better. It is unnecessary to speak of the architectural shortcomings of Dane Hall, for they are so great and so notorious as to be a discredit to the entire University. Regarding it, however, from a purely practical point of view it has never been a good building. First, its means of ventilation are wholly insufficient for such numbers as have frequented it for several

years past. This evil of insufficient ventilation has been much aggravated in the lecture-room by the great increase in the number of lectures. For many years after Dane Hall was built there were not more than two lectures in a day; and hence it was not necessary, though it was the practice — to occupy the lecture-room two hours in succession. Now, however, there are almost six lectures a day on an average; and hence it is necessary, during four days of each week, to occupy the lecture-room four hours in succession each, namely, from nine A.M. to one P.M. The occupation of the room, however, for a single hour by a large class, and with the windows closed, makes the air of the room very foul; and yet there are no means of changing the air between two lectures which occupy successive hours except by opening the windows during the ten-minutes recess; that renders the room uncomfortably cold during at least two-thirds of the academic year. Perhaps these things would be true, in some degree, of any room that could be constructed; but, assuming that to be so, it only shows that the Law School is in pressing need of more than one lecture-room. Secondly, the library and lecture-room each lighted from four different directions; and it would probably be safe to say that a year has never passed in which the cross-lights in these two rooms have not ruined, or seriously injured, the eyes of one or more persons. Thirdly, by reason of its being so low-studded and so near the roof, the lecture-room is a very uncomfortable place in warm weather. The difference in temperature between the lecture-room and the library, for example, on a warm day, is very striking. Fourthly, when Dane Hall was erected, its location was as good as could be desired; but since it was moved sixty feet to make room for Matthews Hall, what with the paving of Harvard Square and the great increase of traffic, its location has become one of the worst to be found in Cambridge. The noise, for example, is so great that it is impossible to make one's self heard in the lecture-room with the windows open; and yet the atmosphere of the room frequently becomes suffocating with the windows closed. Fifthly, regarded as a repository for books, the accommodation afforded in Dane Hall is very bad in quality, and in the near future it will be absolutely insufficient in quantity. During the summer, when it is necessary to keep the windows open, the books suffer greatly from dust, while during the cold weather they suffer greatly from heat. The evil arising from excessive heat is greatly aggravated by the necessity of utilizing for the storage of books all the space from floor to the ceiling. The books also suffer from gaslight during seasons of the year. Again, the danger to the books from fire is great as to be a cause of constant anxiety. If the library should be destroyed, it is probably safe to say that a hundred thousand dollars would not replace it; and its value is increasing rapidly. Bad, however, as is the quality of the accommodation afforded for the storage of books, an increase in its quantity is the most immediate and pressing need of the library. Already the librarian has been compelled to remove large quantities of books from the library into private rooms and even this resource, to say nothing of its inconvenience, will soon be exhausted. Sixthly, within recent years loud and bitter complaints have been made of insufficient room for study in the library, and of inadequate ventilation; and though the grounds of these complaints as regards the students, were in a measure removed two years ago, there is still no proper accommodation for the professors and instructors. Formerly each professor occupied a private room, and it was not the practice of the professors to do any work in the library. In this respect, however, there has been a total change. The faculty instructors have only two private rooms at their disposal, and even these are so far removed from the library that they are unavailable for ordinary working purposes. All the work, therefore, done by the instructors in Dane Hall, is now done in the library; and yet there is no suitable accommodation whatever. Behind the railing there is space for only one person to work comfortably, and that space is properly occupied by the librarian's desk. Two professors can find places to sit, such as they are; but when more than two are present at the same time, some of them must content themselves with standing in the room; and, whether sitting or standing, they are a constant inconvenience to the librarian and his assistants. — *Extract from the Annual Report.*

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 1. CAMBRIDGE, FEBRUARY, 1880. No. 3.

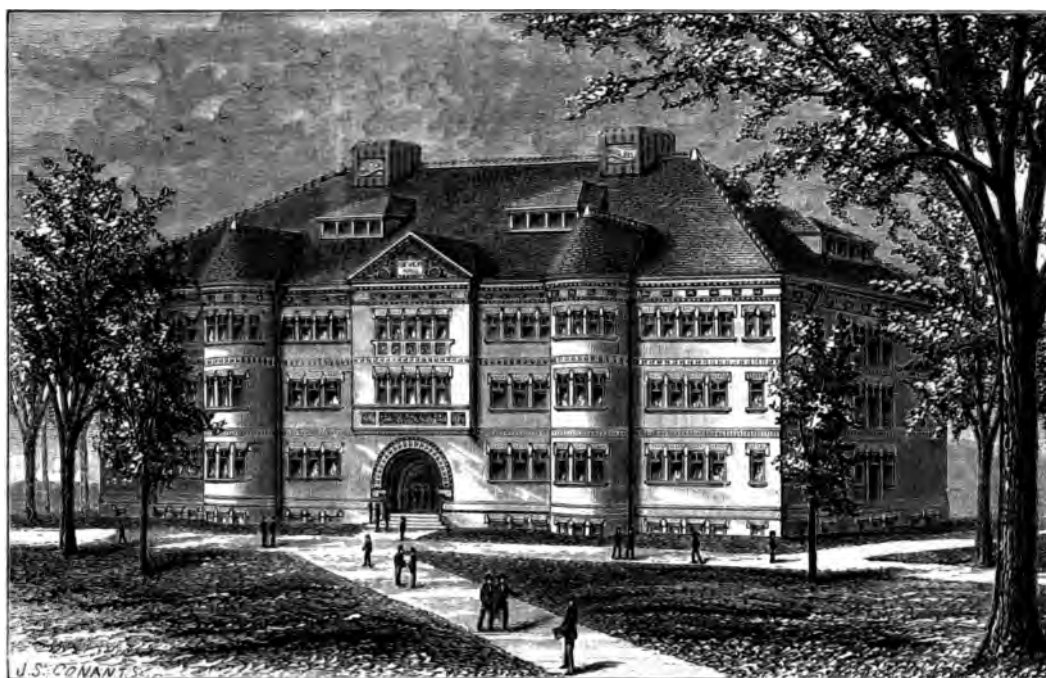
THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AT HARVARD.

BY PROFESSOR JOSIAH D. WHITNEY.

THE Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is in some respects quite an exceptional institution among the various organizations which go to make up that somewhat complex whole known as Harvard University. Like the Peabody Museum, with which it is affiliated,—the two occupying portions of a building at present detached from each other, but eventually intended to form one connected whole,—it is not entirely under the control of the corporation. Its relations to the outside world and to the university may be classed under three pretty distinct heads. In the first place, a large portion of its collections are arranged with a special view to exhibition,—as a museum, in short. The rooms set apart for the purpose are freely open at all hours to the general public. The Museum also furnishes lecture-rooms, laboratories, and illustrative material for use in the instruction of such college students as may desire to work in any branch of zoölogy or geology. This instruction, so far as the salaries of the teachers are concerned, is chiefly paid for by the college; but such incidental expenditures as are represented by the use of rooms and the furnishing of materials are the contributions of the museum to the work of the college. There is a third side to this institution, however, which is of a somewhat more complicated nature than the other two previously mentioned. The Museum employs a corps of assistants, specialists in various departments of natural history, who not only have to prepare objects for public exhibition, as mentioned above, but also to carry on original investigations for the purpose of adding to the world's general stock of knowledge, or for *scientific research*, as such work is usually called. This last is evidently the important side of the Museum, as a consideration of the career of its founder, and an examination of his published statements of his desires in regard to the institution, fully justify us in asserting. Without going into details in regard to the scientific work of Professor Agassiz as illustrative of his views, it is sufficient to state that he never prepared or published a text-book of any kind: his whole life was devoted to scientific investigation, and to such popular exhibition, by means of lectures, of his favorite branches, as he considered necessary for interesting the public so that they might understand, or at least have some idea of, the nature and value of the work he was doing, to the end that they might be induced to contribute the pecuniary means necessary for carrying on these investigations, which not only cost a vast amount of time, but also demand large expenditures of money. Step by step during the lifetime and since the lamented death of Professor Agassiz, the insti-

tution he founded has gone on developing itself. From the shoulders of the father the burden has been transferred to those of the son; and what has been accomplished under the direction, and largely at the expense, of the latter, in every department of the Museum, during the past five years, is great in amount and most valuable in character.

During the earlier years of the existence of this institution, the accumulation of what may be called "raw material" was of necessity the prime object: it was not possible to begin to make a public display in any permanent or satisfactory manner, until a large number of specimens in various departments had been secured. This was done by sending out naturalists in every direction, and by the purchase of a number of extensive private collections, while innumerable donations of specimens, some unimportant and others of much value, flowed in from every quarter. All these things had to be put in order, examined, and named,—a work of years for the willing hands of many enthusiastic laborers. Hence, at first, every thing done towards displaying the collections was of necessity more or less temporary in character. All that has been accomplished in the way of preparing for exhibition the various rooms now open to the public has been done within the past four or five years. There is no architectural display about the building,—quite the contrary, one might say; but the cases are in every respect well adapted for the purposes they are to subserve. The work done on the portion of the collections now open to the public represents but a small part of what has been got through with in preparing for other rooms yet to be arranged and made accessible to visitors. Besides this, a great deal of important work has been done in classifying and



SEVER HALL: ERECTED 1880.
THE NEW BUILDING FOR LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

See p. 15.

naming portions of the collections which are not to be placed on public exhibition, but which are to be accessible to specialists for study and research. For instance, the fishes have been arranged in not far from thirty-five thousand glass jars, these placed together in more than two thousand trays, and these again enclosed within two hundred glass cases, all distributed in the order of their generic affinities, so that hands can be laid at once on any thing wanted. The cataloguing of this immense mass of material is now going on, and is nearly three-fourths completed.

The Cambridge Museum, as a collection of material for study and for exhibition to the public, will soon be able to challenge comparison with any in Europe. It is true that some two or three years must elapse before the arrangement of all the rooms can be completed, as another addition must yet be made to the building before certain important departments can find their permanent lodgment. For this, however, the plans have been drawn, and it is confidently expected that the work will soon be begun. The contemplated addition completes the north-west corner of the building, and makes a portion of the front, which, according to the original design, will have a total length of 410 feet. As extended by the addition at present contem-

plated, the building will have a length of about three hundred feet, and a breadth of sixty, with three main floors and two galleries, besides the basement, making six available stories. The Museum building will then have ample room for an extensive public display of such portions of its collections as it is intended to have utilized in that way; while it will also be well supplied with the necessary laboratories and lecture-rooms, as well as with commodious quarters for its very valuable and rapidly increasing library. An interesting and peculiar feature of the museum is the so-called "synoptic room," where specimens representing the prominent groups of the whole zoölogical series are arranged in order, with the fullest descriptive labels. In this room one may obtain a good general idea of the whole animal kingdom, without the necessity of books, or, indeed, of visiting any other portion of the building. The synoptic room is rarely empty of visitors, and is becoming more and more frequented.

The Museum is especially rich in the departments of ichthyology and entomology; and the biological collections of the latter, Dr. Hagen's work, are without a rival in the world. The collections of corals and echinoderms are also very rich, and probably the finest which exist. The deep-sea fauna, collected on the "Bibb" and "Hassler" expeditions, and especially the material obtained by the present curator in the course of several seasons of dredging-work, with the United-States Coast-Survey steamer "Blake," together make this department of the Museum especially rich, and worthy of comparison with any existing in Europe.

Every institution which has for its object the advancement of science is known to the scientific world chiefly by its publications, and is respected in proportion as these are abundant and valuable. In this respect the Cambridge Museum stands among the first in the world, when the number of years during which the institution has been in operation is taken into consideration. Six quarto volumes of "Memoirs," most amply illustrated, and as many of the "Bulletin" in octavo form, have already appeared; and a large amount of material, in various departments, is now being elaborated for publication. A considerable portion of the collections obtained on the "Challenger" expedition has been sent from England to Cambridge, by authority of Sir Wyville Thomson, to be here worked up; the means of study and comparison, in certain departments, being more complete here than anywhere else.

In view of the above, it must be remembered, that, up to the time when Professor Agassiz came to Harvard, neither geology nor zoölogy appear to have been recognized here as independent branches of science: certainly there were neither professors nor collections in either department. The change which has taken place within thirty years is indeed astonishing, and there is no part of the country to which light has not gone out from this centre of natural-history education.

UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

BY REV. FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

THE *Nation* took the "liberty of pronouncing somewhat sophisticated for a doctor of divinity" Professor C. C. Everett's article on unsectarian theological instruction, which appeared in the first number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and in a tone so dogmatic as to make it seem that the *Nation* really believed that there was but one side to the question, and that Professor Everett was the only person who entertained an opinion different from that of the *Nation* on this subject. But, as a matter of fact, there are two sides to this question; and there are many rational persons who think that unsectarian theological instruction is not only possible, but desirable, and worth striving after. President Eliot replied to the objections made to increasing the endowment of this branch of the University, in his annual report, which was printed in full in the second number of THE HARVARD REGISTER; and now the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, chairman of the Overseers' committee to visit the Divinity School, comes forward with a carefully prepared report in defence of the position of the school. From this report the following extract is taken:—

"The new endowment has been asked for and has been given to encourage an 'unsectarian school,' which shall be a legitimate part

of a true university; and the school itself has from the beginning to distinguish itself from the numerous denominational schools requiring no dogmatic test either from professors or students, and making no distinction of belief among the students who receive funds. It is now inquired, however, whether there can be any thing as unsectarian theological training; it is recalled, that, a matter of fact, the school has been almost wholly in the hands of a denomination, so as to be practically a denominational school; and is urged that a university should have no share in the nurture of a sect.

"The first of these criticisms is, perhaps, more serious than the others who offer it intend it to be. If there is no such thing in theology as a scientific method, which can be freed from training for a special sect, then it may be at once admitted that a university has no right to take toward one of many conflicting views. But this is not enough to say that theology cannot be put side by side with law and medicine. If theology cannot be put side by side with law and medicine, capable of a broad and scientific method of instruction, then we must not only confess that it is a subject fitly banished from the university, but that it is also one which few students trained in the habits of a university will be likely to undertake. Young men will not wish to give their lives to a subject which a university cannot teach. To banish the study of theology from the university curriculum is to assert, with the authority of the university, that theology is no longer, or not yet, a legitimate theme of free and dignified scholarship; to say this is to do all that the university can do to degrade and crush the profession. It becomes, therefore, of serious importance, not only to one denomination only, but for all who believe in the profession and who wish the students of Harvard College to enter it, to consider whether any such total abandonment of theological instruction by the University is fairly demanded. All such friends of the profession will remember that Harvard College was originally founded for no other purpose than the training of Christian ministers; all will confess, too, along with the faith and piety which the profession needs in every age, it now needs most seriously the force of thorough, specialized professional learning; and all branches of the profession will in the end feel the blow which some of them are now inviting the University to strike.

"It must at once be admitted, however, that any conceivable plan of instruction which the University can undertake must expect to meet with courage and attack from both extremes of theological opinion. On the one hand, those who hold that the problems of religion are no longer worth discussing, or that more is to be learned about them 'in the market-place, the forum, the halls of science, and every department of activity,' than by specially endowed research, naturally regard all teaching of theology in the University objectionable and superfluous. On the other hand, any attempt at broad and general training must appear sectarian from a sectarian point of view. A mind which holds that a special view of a single truth is all-important must be about as much to censure in education which does not emphasize this view, as in education which denies it. Neutrality and opposition are almost equally obnoxious. In the same sense the Harvard Medical School, from the point of view of a believer in dogmatic medicine, is a sectarian school; and, however stoutly it may claim to pursue a scientific method, it must appear, alike to those who are sceptical about the use of doctors and to those who believe in but one school of medicine, a partial and objectionable institution. Unsectarian theology in the sense of theology which shall be equally acceptable to all critics is of course impossible. Even if teachers should smother all controversies, and present the whole subject from a purely historical point of view, the result would be in a certain sense sectarian; for it would at least fail to emphasize the importance of dogmas which to some might be the one hope of mankind. But it is one thing to consider what would be the popular impression made by the experiment, and quite another thing to believe in its importance and in the duty of the University concerning it. If one may judge from the practical conduct of the University during the last ten years, the administration has accepted as its duty the guiding and determining of the common view of education, rather than the yielding to traditional demands. Step after step has been taken into an unexplored country, and with the serious distrust of many critics; and the success of each experiment

ment has strengthened the popular feeling that the University is to be regarded not as a reflection, but as a source, of enlightened opinion. If this is the true position for the University to assume, then the question for it now to answer is not whether there is generally supposed to be any reasonable method in theology, but whether there is any such method; and the answer to this question is to be found, not by observing the very various things now taught under the name of theology, but by actually reckoning up the series of subjects which seem essential to a liberal theological training, and by considering their real character. Practical convenience may of course vary the order of teaching these subjects: but their logical sequence may be described as follows: First, there is what is called the philosophy of religion, the analysis of the religious sentiment, and the history of thought concerning it; second, the historical verification of this philosophical analysis, or what is known as the science of comparative theology; third, the determining of the position of Christianity in this scientific comparison, and its relation to other faiths. Approaching, next, the special study of Christianity, there are to be considered, fourth, the composition and character of the sacred literature of Christians, a study partly philological and partly historical; and, fifth, the history of organized Christianity, which comprehends on the one hand the history of its outward relations, its victories and defeats, its politics, its influence on personal life, and on the other hand the history of Christian doctrine, beginning with that development of ideas which is observed in the Bible itself, and which in Germany makes a special department under the title of biblical theology, and embracing the whole course of controversy and progress since. The climax of this series is found in a sixth department of systematic theology, in which the whole course of evidence, which began with philosophical inquiry, and then submitted to the thorough verification of history, is finally summed up once more in a symmetrical, consistent, and practical view. To these departments should be added the practical training of the preacher and pastor, instruction in the composition of sermons, the conduct of religious services, and the practice of elocution. In the direction of such a course of studies, it is of course possible at every step to inculcate special views, to hinge all philosophy and history on a single dogmatic test, or to neglect departments which lie outside of a limited scheme. But the question is, whether there is any thing in the nature of these studies which distinguishes them altogether from other subjects which the University finds no difficulty in teaching. This cannot for a moment be supposed of the great proportion of the work. If it is thought wise to study any philosophy whatever, it is certainly reasonable to study the philosophy of the religious sentiment. If any instruction in history is desirable, the history of Christianity may be safely called important. If the University instructs lawyers and physicians in the practical details of their callings, then it legitimately instructs ministers. The only real difficulty, then, is found in the one department of systematic theology, in which the personal synthesis of all other departments is expected of the instructor. Of this department it may be said, in the first place, that it does not occupy in any theological school more than one-tenth of a student's time; and, in the second place, that it does not differ in character from many subjects of great speculative interest now taught by the University. If the professor of metaphysics is an idealist, he is a sectarian from the point of view of the modern English school. If the professor of political economy is a protectionist, he cannot help wishing to show the strength of his position to his classes; he leaves them unsatisfied if he does not speak frankly; while he is to many minds injuring his country if he does propagate his views. But the University does not on this account either demand men without convictions, or appoint a materialist to balance an idealist, or a free-trader to offset the protectionist, or find it necessary to banish philosophy and political economy from its curriculum. It insists only on the scientific method of instruction, which joins philosophical analysis with historical verification, and it trusts its students to such teachers in any department, not because it wants to breed Hegelians or protectionists, but because it hopes to rear fair-minded, well-grounded, and therefore useful men. The subjects of the course in systematic theology are of precisely the same character, beset by differences of opinion, and largely in the

hands of partisans. There are three possible ways of teaching them. One is to disguise personal conviction altogether, and to limit one's self to a historical survey; but such teaching cannot command respect from students who, if they need any thing, need the force of just this personal conviction. Another way is to appoint two or more teachers who shall present the controverted subjects from different points of view. This way commends itself to some of the committee, while to others it appears only a temporary refuge from an immediate difficulty. In a matter where differences are so extreme, the appointment of two men would do little more to cover the whole ground than the appointment of one. Those only would be contented who were in immediate sympathy with one or the other of the rival instructors; and if the principle were logically extended so as to comprehend a large number of instructors competing for the loyalty of students, then the practical end of the plan would be as many sectarian schools as there were conflicting creeds. The third possible plan is the plan which the University adopts elsewhere: simply to appoint to this professorship the best man it can find, qualified and willing to teach according to the method of the University, likely to inspire students through faith in his subject, learned in his department, and, however much he cherishes his own opinions, having still more at heart the training of his students' minds, and the stimulating and consecrating of their wills. Theological studies, that is to say, should share the method and the fate of all studies not devoted to fixed certainties. If it is conclusions only that are valuable, then all speculative pursuits must be banished from the University. If, on the contrary, sound methods, broad knowledge, and quickened interest are the fundamental objects of instruction, then the University rightly provides courses in the philosophy and history of religion, in the interpretation of the Bible, in the history of the Christian Church and its creeds, in constructive theology and in the training of preachers and pastors, just as it does in ethics, in political economy, in law, and even in such questionable philosophy as that of Schopenhauer and Hartmann."

HARVARD COLLEGE HALF A CENTURY AGO.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D.

THE last half-century can hardly have wrought greater changes, whether superficial or radical, anywhere else than in Harvard College. Fifty years ago a student's room was remarkable chiefly for what it did not have,—for the absence of all appliances of elegance and comfort, I might almost say, of all tokens of civilization. The feather-bed—mattresses not having come into general use—was regarded as a valuable chattel; but ten dollars would have been a fair auction-price for all the other contents of an average room, which were, a pine bedstead, wash-stand, table, and desk, a cheap rocking-chair, and from two to four other chairs of the plainest fashion, the bed furnishing seats when more were needed. I doubt whether any fellow-student of mine owned a carpet. A second-hand-furniture dealer had a few defaced and threadbare carpets, which he leased at an extravagant price to certain Southern members of the senior class; but even Southerners, though reputed to be fabulously rich, did not aspire to this luxury till the senior year. Coal was just coming into use, and had scarce found its way into college. The students' rooms—several of the recitation-rooms as well—were heated by open wood-fires. Almost every room had, too, among its *transmittenda*, a cannon-ball supposed to have been derived from the arsenal, which on very cold days was heated to a red heat, and placed as a calorific radiant on some extemporized metallic stand; while at other seasons it was often utilized by being rolled down-stairs at such time as might most nearly bisect a proctor's night-sleep. Friction-matches—according to Faraday, the most useful invention of our age—were not yet. Coals were carefully buried in ashes over night, to start the morning fire; while in summer the evening lamp could be lighted only by the awkward and often baffling process of "striking fire" with flint, steel, and tinder-box.

The student's life was hard. Morning-prayers were in summer at six; in the winter, about half an hour before sunrise, in a bitterly cold

chapel. Thence half of each class passed into the several recitation-rooms in the same building (University Hall), and three-quarters of an hour later the bell rang for a second set of recitations, including the remaining half of the students. Then came breakfast, which in the college commons consisted solely of coffee, hot rolls, and butter, except when the members of a mess had succeeded in pinning to the nether surface of the table, by a two-pronged fork, some slices of meat from the previous day's dinner. Between ten and twelve every student attended another recitation or a lecture. Dinner was at half-past twelve, — a meal not deficient in quantity, but by no means appetizing to those who had come from neat homes and well-ordered tables. There was another recitation in the afternoon, except on Saturday; then evening prayers at six, or in winter by early twilight; then the evening meal, plain as the breakfast, with tea instead of coffee, and cold bread, of the consistency of wool, for the hot rolls. After tea the dormitories rang with song and merriment till the study-bell, at eight in winter, at nine in summer, sounded the curfew for fun and frolic, proclaiming dead silence throughout the college premises, under penalty of a domiciliary visit from the officer of the entry, and, in case of a serious offence, of admonition private or public.

This was the life for five days of the week. On Sundays all the students were required to be in residence here, not excepting even those whose homes were in Boston; and all were required to attend worship twice each day at the college chapel. On Saturday alone was there permission to leave Cambridge, absence from town at any other time being a punishable offence. This weekly liberty was taken by almost every member of college; Boston being the universal resort, though seldom otherwise than on foot, the only public conveyance then being a two-horse stage-coach, which ran twice a day. But the holiday could not be indefinitely prolonged. The students who were not present at evening prayers were obliged by law to register their names with the regent before nine o'clock, under a heavy penalty, which was seldom or never incurred; for the regent's book was kept by his freshman,¹ who could generally be coaxed or bribed to "take no note of time."

The price of board in commons was a dollar and three-quarters, or, as was then the uniform expression, "ten and sixpence." The dining-rooms were on the first floor of University Hall. College officers and graduates occupied a table on an elevated platform at the head of each room, and the students occupied the main floor in messes of from eight to ten. The round windows opening into the halls, and the shelves set in them, still remaining in some of these rooms, perhaps in all, were designed for the convenience of waiters in bringing dishes from the kitchen in the basement. That kitchen, cooking for about two hundred persons, was the largest culinary establishment of which the New-England mind then had knowledge or conception; and it attracted curious visitors from the whole surrounding country, while the students felt in large part remunerated for coarse fare and rude service by their connection with a feeding-place that possessed what seemed to them world-wide celebrity. They were not the only dependants upon the college kitchen, but shared its viands with a half-score or more of swine, whose sties were close in the rear of the building, and with rats of abnormal size that had free quarters with the pigs. Board of a somewhat better quality was to be had at private houses for a slight advance on the college price; while two or three of the professors received select boarders at the then enormous charge of three dollars a week. This last arrangement, except when known to be peremptorily insisted on by some anxious parent, exposed a student to suspicion and unpopularity; and, if one of a professor's boarders received any college honor, it was uniformly ascribed to undue influence catered for on the one side and exerted on the other in consequence of this domestic arrangement.

From what has just been said, it may be inferred that the relations between the faculty and the students were regarded, on one side at least, as those of mutual hostility. The students certainly considered the faculty as their natural enemies. There existed between the two

parties very little of kindly intercourse, and that little generally secret. If a student went unsummoned to a teacher's room, it was almost always by night. It was regarded as a high crime by his class for a student to enter a recitation-room before the ringing of the bell, or to remain to ask a question of the instructor; and even one who was uniformly first in the class-room would have had his way to Coventry made easy. The professors, as well as the parietal officers, performed police duty as occasion seemed to demand; and in case of a general disturbance, which was not infrequent, the entire faculty were on the chase for offenders. Indeed, no small proportion of these breaches of the peace had for their sole object the drawing-out of this somewhat grotesque *posse comitatus*, whose manœuvres round a bonfire were wont to elicit not so much silent admiration, as shouts of laughter and applause, which they strove in vain to trace to their source.

The recitations were mere hearings of lessons, without comment or collateral instruction. They were generally heard in quarter-sections of a class, the entire class containing from fifty to sixty members. The custom was to call on every student in the section at every recitation. Each teacher was supposed to have some system according to which he arranged the order of his daily calls. Some openly adopted the direct or the inverse alphabetical order, or the two alternately. As for the key to the order adopted by the others respectively, there were generally conflicting theories, the maintenance of which brought into play a keenness of calculation and a skilful manipulation of data fully adequate to the solving of deeply involved algebraic equations. Of course the endeavor — not always unsuccessful — was to determine what part of a lesson it was necessary for each individual student to prepare.

The leading feature of the college at that time was the rich provision made for courses of lectures. It may be doubted whether so many lecturers of an exceptionally high order have ever, at any one time, been brought together in the service of an American college. We had courses on physics and astronomy by Professor Farrar, whom not a few regard as the most eloquent man they ever heard; on technology, by the late Dr. Bigelow; on anatomy, by Dr. John Collins Warren; on hygiene, by Dr. Jackson; on law, by Chief Justice Parker; on French and Spanish literature, by Professor Ticknor; on the canon of the New Testament, by the elder Dr. Ware. It is my belief, that, with the then existing materials and means of knowledge, neither of these courses admitted of any essential improvement, and several of the lecturers had extended fame as speakers and writers in the outside world. By far the largest part of our actual instruction was that of the lecture-room, where it was our custom to take copious notes, which were afterward written in full, for our permanent use and benefit.

As regards the amount of study and of actual attainment, it was, I think, much greater with the best scholars of each class, much less with those of a lower grade, than now. I doubt whether such students as used to constitute the fourth quarter of a class could now reach the sophomore year. A youth who was regular in his habits, and who made some sort of an answer, however wide of the mark, at half of his recitations, commonly obtained his degree, though his college life might have been interpolated by an annual three-months' suspension for negligence. But the really good scholar gave himself wholly to his work. He had no distractions, no outside society, no newspapers, no legal possibility of an evening in Boston, no probable inducement to spend an hour elsewhere than within college walls, and not even easy access to the college library. Consequently there remained for him nothing but hard study; and there were some in every class whose hours of study were not less than sixty a week.

The range of study was much less extensive than now. Natural history did not then even profess to be science, and received very little attention. Chemistry, under auspices which one does not like to recall, occupied and utterly wasted a small portion of the senior year. French and Spanish were voluntary studies, or rather recreations; for the recitation-room of the kind-hearted septuagenarian who had these languages in charge was frequented more for amusement than for any thing that was taught or learned. Italian and German were studied in good earnest by a very few volunteers. There was a

¹ Every parietal officer had freshmen living under him, who were subject to his order for college errands, and some of whom, like the regent's freshman, performed important services, and received an adequate compensation.

great deal of efficient work in the department of philosophy; and the writing of English could not have been cared for more faithfully, judiciously, and fruitfully, than by Professor Channing. But the chief labor and the crowning honor of successful scholarship were in mathematics and the classics. The mathematical course extended through the entire four years; embracing the differential calculus, the mathematical treatment of all departments of physical science then studied, and a thoroughly mathematical treatise on astronomy.¹ In Greek and Latin the aim was not so much to determine grammatical inflections and construction as to reach the actual meaning of the author in hand, and to render his thought into perspicuous and elegant English. This aim was attained, I think, to a high degree in Latin; and with the faithful and searching study of the Latin text there grew up inevitably the sort of instinctive knowledge of Latin grammar, which one conversant with the best English writers acquires of English grammar, without formal study. Such grammatical tact and skill were acquired by a respectable number of Latin scholars in every class; and the number was by no means small of those who then formed a life-long taste for Latin literature, and the capacity of reading it with all desirable ease and fluency. Greek was studied with much greater difficulty, and, when with similar, with much less satisfactory and valuable results. We had no accessible Greek-English lexicon. We were obliged to get at the meaning of Greek words through Latin definitions, which often, among several English meanings, left us in doubt which to regard as equivalent to the Greek. The best scholars were often discouraged in the pursuit of knowledge under hindrances so grave, and had resort to translations, or to an interlined copy of the text-book, bequeathed by the more persevering industry of some scholar of earlier date. Several of these interlined copies were always in use, each of them the centre of a group of students; while it was well known that the professor had a small library of like copies, which he had confiscated in the recitation-room.

These are a few of the many illustrations which I might give of the contrast between the Harvard of to-day and that of fifty years ago; and they may render some help in answering the question whether the former days were better than these; while they may not altogether satisfy the class of persons characterized by those eminently graphic verses:—

"Qui redit ad fastos, et virtutem æstimat annis,
Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit."

THE NEW SEVER HALL.

ONE of the University buildings most noticeable for originality and beauty of design is the new Sever Hall, which will be occupied at the beginning of the next academic year. It was built by means of a gift of a hundred thousand dollars made to the college by Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever for the erection of a dormitory or other building, for the use of undergraduates, to be called Sever Hall in memory of her husband. H. H. Richardson, of the class of 1859, a well-known architect, was employed to design this building. He was the architect of Trinity Church, Boston, and of the new rectory for that church now in process of erection. He also designed the plans for all above the second story of the new Capitol at Albany, N.Y., the erection of which he is supervising. The site selected for Sever Hall borders on Quincy Street; and the hall forms the east side of a new quadrangle, with Appleton Chapel on the north, the Library on the south, and University Hall on the west. The building at its base is 176 feet 4 inches long, 74 feet 4 inches wide, and in height to the top of the cornice is about 50 feet, above which the roof rises to a further height of about 30 feet. The structure is three stories high. The east and west sides are each relieved by two round bays or towers, extending to the roof. The entrances are on these sides, and are ornamented with carved and moulded brick. The west side of the hall, facing University Hall, contains a centre or highly ornamented "bay." On the east side, fronting towards Quincy Street, the entrance is square at the top, while that of the opposite side is arched. The south side

of the building is quite plain in general appearance; a tier of triple windows extends up the centre, three to a floor. The north side differs from the south in having but one triple window instead of three. The roof is covered with red tiles, manufactured in Akron, Ohio. The basement of the building contains coal-bins, toilet-rooms, and heating-apparatus. A very thorough system of heating and ventilation is provided for the building.

On the first floor a broad hall extends from the east to the west side, bisected at right angles by a corridor running the entire length of the building. The vestibules at each entrance will be handsomely tiled. The main hall has a tiled floor throughout its whole length, while that of the long corridor is of maple. On this floor are six spacious recitation-rooms, suitably fitted up with platforms, blackboards, seats for students, umbrella-racks, etc. At the north end of the corridor is a large lecture-hall with semicircular rows of seats, which will accommodate three hundred or four hundred students. There are on this floor four retiring-rooms for the professors in charge of the recitation-rooms, each of which will be well supplied and admirably arranged. The second floor contains nine recitation-rooms, similar to those below, and four retiring-rooms. At the southern end of the corridor is an iron staircase running to the attic, for use in case of fire. The third floor is similar to the first in many respects. There are the rooms of the fine-arts department, consisting of a lecture-room with seating capacity for about three hundred, and two large art-galleries. The ceiling of the lecture-room is open timber-work. The entire northern section on this floor is in fact devoted to the art department, the balance to recitation-rooms. The attic consists of a large room which will be devoted to examinations. The hall is 70 feet long by 52 feet wide, the ceiling being plastered. The rooms will be finished in a very tasteful and neat manner. The bricks used for the exterior of Sever Hall are 12 by 2½ inches, about 100,000 being used for this purpose. In the whole structure 1,300,000 bricks were used. Generally in brick buildings architectural effects are produced by the manner in which the bricks are laid, rather than by any variety of shape in the bricks themselves. In Sever Hall the ornamenting is done chiefly with moulded bricks of over sixty different forms. The effects produced by this and by the elaborate carvings in brick are quite unique.

"THE ANNEX;" OR, WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M.

THE first intimation of the present movement for the private instruction of women by professors of Harvard University was made in a circular signed by the seven ladies who are the present managers of the Annex, dated Washington's Birthday of last year. The news was given to the world through the medium of an editorial article in the Boston *Advertiser*; and the substance of the article was sent by telegraph to the principal cities, in advance of publication, so that the announcement was simultaneous throughout the country.

The terms of the circular were somewhat vague, but they were taken as evidence that privileges which had before been the right of men only, were to be offered to women. The intention of the promoters of the scheme was, in fact, to provide for women, outside of the college, instruction of the same grade that men receive in it, united to tests of progress as rigid as those which are applied in the college. The professors had met the request to give instruction, in a spirit of the utmost cordiality; and no obstacles were put in the way of the trial of the experiment under the most favorable auspices. The managers have been met at every stage with the same tokens of interest and approval.

The next step was the publication of a circular, giving the terms of admission to the courses of instruction to be offered the first year. This was done in April. The terms were made as nearly as possible the same as are provided for admission to the undergraduate department of the college. The Harvard examinations for women being in successful operation, they were made the basis upon which fitness for admission was to be determined; though a special

¹ Gummere's, afterward replaced by Farrar's purely descriptive treatise.

examination was also provided, to be held in Cambridge at the time of the autumn examinations of the college. By the terms of this circular, arrangements were made for those who should desire to enter upon a four-years' course, as well as for such as might wish to take special courses.

A third circular, issued on the 1st of May, announced the courses offered and the names of the instructors. This list was more extensive than any that had been, up to a late date, presented to men by the American colleges. It comprised almost all of the departments of instruction of Harvard College, and offered to women the willing services of many of those instructors who give Harvard its fair fame.

Many women entered into correspondence with the managers, with the expectation of coming to Cambridge to study; and twenty-seven were found prepared to pass the examinations, and enter upon the classes formed. These have pursued their studies to the satisfaction of their instructors, and, it is hoped, to their own advantage. They have come from widely separated portions of the country, from Smith and Vassar Colleges, and from many different preparatory schools. Already there are indications that another year there will be considerable additions to the number of those taking the four-years' course, and the experiment may be considered to be progressing favorably.

It was evident, at the outset, that it was necessary to provide money to meet any deficit which might arise in conducting the experiment; for, in the endeavor to offer the proposed advantages to as great a number as possible, the terms had been placed at figures so low as to make a loss of money inevitable. Without making a public appeal, the managers were able to raise some seventeen thousand dollars with which to conduct the movement for four years. It was thought best not to make a general appeal for funds until the experiment had reached a more advanced stage, and the public had seen its practical workings. If the number of students increases materially, as there is every indication that it will do, the movement will soon reach such proportions that large sums will be required for its operation to the greatest advantage. Intimations have come to the managers, that generous provision will be made for this contingency, by friends of the higher culture; and no solicitude is felt in this particular.

Economy of resources makes it in many ways desirable that great institutions for women should be placed so near to those already established for men, that the boards of instruction shall be co-operative and complementary. This thought has been prominent in the minds of the managers of the Annex from the beginning; and there seems to be no reason why large numbers of women shall not come to Cambridge, and participate in the privileges that are so richly provided here.

THE HARVARD NATURAL-HISTORY SOCIETY.

BY PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

FOR over forty years this society has been an inconspicuous though useful element in the scientific life of Harvard University. For the first twenty years of its history the records show that it did a valuable work: a considerable collection was brought together in its cabinets, and many interesting papers communicated to its meetings. Then came a period in which the scientific interests of the students were diverted into other channels. The University began to have strong and varied science-teaching; but the instructors seemed to have no interest in the society, and from their neglect it gradually became a club of undergraduates who developed its social rather than its scientific interests. In 1868 the organization of the society was changed, so that the instructors of science of the University were so far put in charge of its government that they were enabled to work with the undergraduate members in the direction of the society. The president of the society must be taken from the list of science-teachers, and the other officers are in part instructors and in part undergraduate students. With this plan of organization the society entered on a new and vigorous life. Ten years of experience have served to show that the arrangement is happy in its results. It is safe to say that the society is now doing a great deal to add to the success of the

science-teaching of the University, both within and without its walls. Among its many efforts at usefulness are some of public interest. The society has for several years maintained a course of public lectures on various scientific subjects, which are given in the Sanders Theatre. The attendance of students and townspeople at these lectures has averaged over nine hundred. The society has also instituted, and maintained for some years, a system of prizes for work in observational science done by students in high schools and academies in this country. Experience has proved that this prize system is capable of doing good service by fostering an intelligent interest in nature on the part of school-boys. The correspondence connected with this work has shown that a great deal of help could be given to the teachers of our public schools, by means of an occasional publication which would give directions and hints in science-teaching prepared by the instructors of this University. The co-operation of a sufficient number of instructors has been promised, and the society would gladly undertake this important task if it had the means to do so.

The society having thus proved its usefulness, and shown by its age that it fills a need in the University life, now ventures to ask of its friends their aid towards the establishment of a small endowment fund, the income of which may serve to maintain its lectures and prizes, and to disseminate a knowledge of the proper methods of teaching natural history in the public schools. If an income of three hundred dollars per annum could be secured in this way, it would insure the future of the society, and the success of its present aims.

SOME OF THE USES OF AGRICULTURAL STUDY.

BY PROFESSOR F. H. STORER.

THE farming community is strangely slow in comprehending the advantages possessed by a young man who has graduated from a good agricultural school, such as is maintained by Harvard University in the Bussey Institution at Jamaica Plain. This school provides systematic instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals, and offers a thoroughly practical scientific training in respect to these branches of knowledge. The aim of the teachers is to make their instruction as good of its kind as the best given in any department of the University. The prime purpose of their teachings is, of course, to enforce upon the student a knowledge of the principles upon which all agricultural and horticultural operations and processes depend, and to accustom him to keep in view these principles as his beacon-lights. Thus the student is not only taught to bud and graft with his own hands, in the best ways known, the stems and leaves and roots of a great variety of plants, but he learns thoroughly the laws of vegetable growth which make these operations possible, and which have to be obeyed in order that the operations may be carried out with the certainty of success. He is instructed how to manage greenhouses, hotbeds, and cold-frames; he learns a great number of technical processes for propagating plants by means of seeds, cuttings, and layers, and for obtaining new varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables by methods of selection, cross-fertilization, and hybridization; and in each instance he learns the reasons why these things are done as they are. In the same sense, the student learns why he may prune trees and cut timber in one month, and not in another.

It is one good thing to know how to prepare soils for agricultural and horticultural purposes, in the purely technical, rule-of-thumb ways which have been handed down by tradition; and it is another, very different, and for many reasons a much better thing, to know the why and wherefore of these methods, and of their several steps. At the Bussey Institution, both the practice and the theory are taught. Full consideration is given to the questions how best to preserve and apply manure, and how to prepare composts; and the significance of composts, in general and in particular, is insisted upon. A large amount of precise and definite knowledge has been accumulated of late years upon these subjects, which our farmers can ill afford to neglect. The subject of commercial fertilizers is also studied,—a subject, which even the most bigoted of practical men feels that he would be glad to know about. The times and seasons proper for

harvesting forage crops, and the economical feeding of animals, are other practical questions which depend, for their answers, upon scientific knowledge, such as can be acquired only by earnest, faithful, and time-consuming study. It would be well for the farmers to recognize the facts that matters such as these are not included in the traditions of the fathers, and that they can neither be taught nor learned with any thoroughness by means of newspapers.

The practical dissection of domestic animals, the systematic study of their anatomy and physiology, and the nature, causes, and treatment of their diseases, are other subjects for which the Bussey Institution makes ample provision. In respect to weeds and insects, the history of their development, as well as the means of checking their ravages, is made plain.

There is no walk of life where the power to conduct an experiment aright, or the knowledge how to interpret the results of experiments, no matter whether they are one's own or another man's, is more important than to the farmer or gardener; but it is extremely rare that the man whose training has been merely practical, as that word is too often used, displays the least ability in this direction. It is just this kind of knowledge and power which it is the duty of the scientific agricultural school to give. In spite of the enormous diffusion of books and newspapers of all sorts in this country, we suffer greatly in that the results of foreign practice are slow to reach us. There is as good as no connection between our minds and the results of much of the experience arrived at abroad many years ago, when some of the conditions of the foreign life were similar to those we have now reached. And this remark is more true of farming, perhaps, than of any other pursuit. One function of the Agricultural School of the University is to show its students how to bridge this gulf. That is to say, it

teaches them how to make intelligent use of the great store of written knowledge which has been accumulated in past years, and seeks to familiarize them with the scientific literature which relates to agriculture, horticulture, and the technology of animals. As matters actually stand, it is painful to see our farmers continually feeling their way, with toil and trouble, in this or that direction, in domains new to them, but which have, in reality, been mapped and charted long ago by Europeans, and for which sailing-directions have been laid down in language so precise and authoritative that no intelligent man could doubt the propriety of following them. In this point of view, as in many others, the existence of a considerable body of agricultural graduates would have great national importance, by elevating the character of the journals which the American farmer reads. Some of these papers, it is true, are even now conducted with exceptional ability; and, keeping in view their necessary adaptation to their readers' wants, two or three of them will unquestionably take rank with the best of American periodicals. They do but need a somewhat larger following of educated men, in order to rise to a higher plane, where they would exert a much more important influence. To take but a single example,—the branch of what may be called comparative farming,—can any one doubt that a great influence for good would be exerted if there were no more than a few hundred farmers in the country thoroughly informed as to the methods of agriculture

practised all over the world, in climates similar to those in which their lots have been cast? As it is, the improved practices of localities only a few hundreds of miles distant are slowly and painfully creeping in upon us, here in Massachusetts, to displace the older methods.

It is idle to say that these things can be learned quickly or easily; for many of them are difficult. They must be sedulously taught by thoroughly competent men, and the successful student must needs be capable and sagacious. The common notion that any dullard may become a good farmer is true only of the lower walks of the calling; that is to say, of the daily practice of familiar traditions. The agricultural schools need as pupils the very best, ablest, and most ambitious young men whom the farming communities can supply. To the natural energy, intelligence, shrewdness, and business capacity which such men as these would bring, the schools would superadd a scientific culture, which would enable them to reach the highest level of farming possible to their day and generation.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

BY REV. GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY, D.D.

IN 1836 some clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church in Boston and vicinity considered the establishment in Cambridge of a

theological seminary; not only that there might be an institution for the training of clergymen nearer than New-York City, but also that the advantages of such a literary centre might be availed of for the purpose. But the undertaking was dropped, for various reasons, and the only results at the time were the preparation of a plan for a seminary, and a small legacy given by a lady towards the scheme. In 1867



THE CAMBRIDGE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

the late Benjamin T. Reed of Boston revived the idea, and gave a hundred thousand dollars to five trustees whom he appointed, and by whom a charter was secured, under the title of "The Episcopal Theological School." They soon engaged four professors, and hired two dwelling-houses on Mount-Auburn Street, and the school at once began operations in a modest way, with a few students. Great expectations were not indulged in, for it was only anticipated that a small number would resort to the institution, as several other seminaries had been founded in the Episcopal Church,—among others, an excellent one in Middletown, Conn.,—since the original project in 1836.

But generous friends soon began to take an interest in the undertaking, and liberal gifts flowed in. Not only were considerable sums of money contributed towards rendering the income adequate to the expenses, but, in succession, there were built St. John's Memorial Chapel by the late Robert Means Mason, Lawrence Hall by Amos A. Lawrence, Reed Hall by the founder, and recently there has been added Burnham Hall, the refectory, by John A. Burnham. In this way the trustees, without any expenditure of their funds, found themselves in possession of the collection of buildings represented on the accompanying plan, forming a group which has a peculiar beauty, and the rare advantage of uniformity in style, having been completed according to the original designs of the architects, Ware & Van Brunt

of Boston. The appointments of the buildings are unusually complete and tasteful. The lecture-rooms are commodious and cheerful. In Lawrence Hall each student has a bed-room and sitting-room, which afford a comfortable home during his sojourn in the school.

In 1874 the founder, Mr. Reed, died; and it was discovered that his interest in the school, and his gratification at the success of his project, had induced him to leave the reversion of his large estate to the trustees. This at once placed the future of the school upon an assured basis, and will in due time render it financially one of the strongest seminaries in the land. With this growth in material prosperity, the number of students has increased, until now there are twenty-two men on the roll. This is more than the dormitory can accommodate, which has been outgrown sooner than was expected, but which will soon be enlarged so as to contain rooms for forty. There have been forty-two graduates, all of whom are in active work, except one who is out of health. This record is indicative of the character of the students, and of their preparation for their calling. The school has on its staff at present five professors; but the full scheme will require six, for the chairs of Hebrew and Old-Testament study: Greek and New-Testament study; Church history; systematic theology; liturgies, evidences, etc.; homiletics and pastoral care.

For admission, there are required evidences of proper religious character and of fitness for the ministry, and, if the applicant is not a bachelor of arts, an examination in mental and moral science, history, rhetoric, Greek, and Latin. This examination is regulated by such a standard as will insure that the student can follow the course of study, which is advanced and thorough. The curriculum embraces three years; and, at the close, the degree of bachelor in divinity will be hereafter granted to those who sustain a prescribed examination, and write assigned theses. All others who have satisfactorily passed through the course receive a certificate to that effect, and are enrolled among the alumni. About one-half of the students have been graduates of Harvard, with which the relations have ever been most pleasant; that great university having always extended friendly courtesies to this sister institution of learning, which, though entirely separate from it, yet derives undeniable advantages from its proximity.

Besides the board of trustees, in whom the property is vested, there is a board of visitors, composed of three clergymen and three laymen, with the bishop of the diocese as *ex-officio* president, who exercise supervision over the working of the School, and secure conformity to its aims.

The relation of St. John's Memorial Chapel has already been referred to in THE HARVARD REGISTER, as having been erected primarily for Harvard students, as a free place of worship for them. Other attendants upon the services are entitled to accommodation in so far as members of the University do not require the seats.

It is hoped that in coming years the school may, by both the numbers and the efficiency of the men whom it sends into the ministry, justify the expectations of the friends who have so generously contributed to its establishment.

USE OF THE LIBRARY BY PERSONS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Library Council, with the approval of the Corporation, have established the following rules for the use of the Library by persons not members of the University:—

I. That all persons be allowed the use of the Library within the building, at the discretion of the Librarian.

II. That graduates of the University have the full use of the Library on payment of five dollars annually, and other persons on the same terms, who shall have presented to the Librarian a written statement, indorsed by some officer of the University, of their reasons for wishing this privilege, and thereupon have received the approbation of the Council.

III. That any person who is known to be pursuing systematic investigations in any department of knowledge may be allowed the full use of the Library for a period not exceeding three months, without

fee, and at the discretion of the Librarian; and any person by express vote of the Corporation.

IV. That officers of the University be considered entitled to the first use of books, and that preference be accorded them by the Librarian, who shall also, at their request, recall any books that may have been loaned to other persons using the Library.

V. That these rules go into effect forthwith, except in the case of persons who at present enjoy the gratuitous use of the Library, and that notice be given that such use will terminate with August, 1879.

. Blanks for making application for use of the Library may be had at the delivery desk in the Library. Such application should be addressed to the Librarian, and a reply will be returned.

HOW A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMAN SEES US.¹

FROM THE LONDON NATURE.

To the common remark, that nowhere in the United States does an Englishman feel himself so much at home as in Boston, a student of science may add that nowhere else does he meet with so much to remind him of the intellectual activity and enthusiasm for science that mark the great centres of life in the old country. Boston can boast of one or two of the oldest and most active scientific societies in America, which for generations have gathered together and sustained an able succession of workers. In the neighboring venerable Harvard it enjoys a perennial fountain, whence it may draw forever fresh stores of inspiration and encouragement. This influence of the University is everywhere apparent. Among those who take a lead in promoting science by discovery and exposition among the Boston citizens, Harvard men occupy always a foremost place. A stranger, however, with leisure and opportunity to note some of the more salient features in the scientific life of Massachusetts, soon comes to realize the pervading influence of one man. He sees it in the ordinary cultivated society of Boston, he meets with it at every turn in Harvard, he finds it uniting as a common bond of sympathy the younger scientific men of the State. The name of Louis Agassiz has become a household word in the community, and, among the scientific workers, sounds as a rallying-cry to unite them for common sympathy and support. Great as were Agassiz's solid contributions to the literature of science, they form a monument to his genius not perhaps more honorable or enduring than the impetus which his example and ceaseless enthusiasm gave to the progress of science in his adopted country. To have written the immortal "*Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles*," and to have founded so vigorous a school of science at Harvard, combine to give him a high place in the temple of fame.

It is delightful to hear, in general conversation in Boston, spontaneous recognitions of Agassiz's eminent services. Many stories are current of his indomitable courage in carrying out schemes for the advancement of his favorite studies, of his consummate address, which enabled him to win over into active assistance men who were disposed to be indifferent if not hostile. One interesting anecdote is told of a dinner-party at which he was present, when Mr. Ticknor gave an account of an early meeting of the British Association. At the Geological Section there had been a paper on fossil fishes; and, said Mr. Ticknor, one speaker, who evidently knew the subject profoundly, proceeded to show the audience the characters of the types of ancient fishes, and remarked that he had no doubt a specimen would yet be discovered exhibiting a certain structure, which he illustrated by a drawing on the board. Murchison, who was in the chair, thereupon pulled out from a drawer a specimen which had just come up from Scotland, and had not yet been exhibited. It completely bore out the prognostication. Agassiz had been listening to the tale with undisguised interest; and when Mr. Ticknor turned round, and, pointing to him, said, "There is the man," he started up flushed with excitement, and exclaimed, "It was the proudest moment of my life."

¹ The accompanying tribute to Harvard is by Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S., Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

Such anecdotes affectionately preserved show how he lives in the memory of the community he strove so earnestly to benefit. The little misunderstandings which are always sure to arise in the pathway of a man absorbed in one great aim are now forgiven and forgotten. Men remember that it was not for himself, but for the cause of science, that he solicited and strove.

Among the younger men of science, the influence of the teaching and example of Agassiz has been profound. It is not that they have adopted his views, or even that they have chosen his branch of science. On the contrary, many of them have espoused evolutionary doctrines against which he protested, and have taken to sciences remote in subject from his. But he infused into them a genuine love and enthusiasm for scientific progress. By this common sentiment they are united in a bond of sympathy which cannot but be very helpful to their own studies and to the advancement of science. One of the most interesting tokens of this community of feeling is the establishment of a club or society which has no name, no office-bearers, and no laws, but which has for its object the re-union of its members for social intercourse at stated intervals. It began its existence in a meeting of two or three of Agassiz's students, and now it has drawn into its circle most of the scientific zeal and ability of the younger men of the district. Nor is it wholly confined to the younger generation. At one of the simple but most excellent and jocund dinners of the club, the writer of this notice found the genial and universally beloved veteran in botany, Dr. Asa Gray, as well as that long-tried explorer of the deep sea, Count Pourtales.

Nor among the benefits bequeathed to Harvard by Agassiz can we forbear an allusion to his son. With enthusiasm not inferior to that of his father, and with an ample fortune for the furtherance of his views, the present distinguished keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is gathering together at Harvard the most extensive and valuable collection of recent invertebrate zoölogy in the world. So far as exhibition space will admit, a large and varied series of specimens is displayed. Some departments are marvellously rich. The dredgings by Professor A. Agassiz and Count Pourtales have supplied a large suite of living corals, some of them undistinguishable from tertiary Mediterranean species. In one of the rooms is an altogether unique collection of crinoids from the carboniferous limestone of Burlington. A European accustomed to the usually fragmentary condition of palæozoic echinodermata can hardly at first believe that these exquisite specimens of many species and genera, with every plate and joint in position, come from so ancient a formation. As at Yale, cellars are crowded with treasures awaiting examination and display. The workrooms attached to the Museum are likewise full of material in all stages of investigation, and bearing witness to the amount and value of the original research carried on here by Professor Agassiz, Count Pourtales, and their assistants. The only regret a visitor can justly express is that the plan of the building has not secured a larger amount of internal light. The windows at the sides form the only entrance for light, and they are not large or numerous enough for the size of the rooms. Would it not be possible, in the contemplated additions to the Museum, so to modify the plan as to secure, at least for the exhibition galleries and floors, some amount of light from the roof?

Within the walls of the Museum, Professor J. D. Whitney has accommodation for geological work. He is engaged in the completion of the memoirs of his great Californian survey. He has recently issued the first part of an exhaustive monograph of the auriferous gravels of California, which is published in the "Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy." One of the most generally interesting and important features in this essay is the cautious and masterly way in which the author states the evidence for the existence of human remains in the gravels beneath sheets of basalt, and at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet from the surface. It is impossible to resist the cogency with which he marshals the facts, and maintains the genuineness and high antiquity of the Calaveras skull. The second portion of the memoir, devoted to a discussion of the origin of the auriferous gravels, and of the glacial phenomena of the Pacific coast and of North America generally, is awaited with much interest. Professor Whitney, in the course of his prolonged researches in the West, made a large and important collection of rocks. These are now

being carefully investigated by his associate, Dr. M. E. Wadsworth — a young petrographer, who, in recently taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at Harvard, presented, as his thesis, a remarkable essay on rock-classification, largely based on these collections. The professor, with the devotion to geology which has characterized his long and distinguished career, carries on this work at his own expense. The results will be published in full in the "Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy."

There is much more than the name of Cambridge to remind one of its namesake at home. Its quiet air of studious retirement, its quaint buildings and tree-shaded walks, have much of the mother-country about them. One or two features of the place, however, are characteristically American. Thus in the great library at Gore Hall, most of the work of receiving and distributing books is done by young women, and done, too, with a noiseless decorum and celerity worthy of all praise. A magnificent Memorial Hall to those graduates of Harvard who fell in the late civil war bears witness in its crowded lists of names that culture and courage may go hand in hand. The simple eloquence of these lists, where every class and division of the faculties is represented, brings home to the mind in a startling way the terrible realities of a war. May the occasion never arise for another range of tablets either there or here!

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

AN ADDRESS¹ TO THE OVERSEERS.

I CAN conceive that money prizes for good scholarship, to be awarded upon competitive examinations, might serve a useful purpose. We should have some difficulty in undertaking such a trust at present, because the faculty are very averse to spending their time and strength in conducting competitive examinations of any sort. They lately passed a unanimous vote to the effect that they were unwilling to undertake the conduct of such examinations as would be necessary if large money prizes were at stake. Nevertheless, if some person should offer a fund, or make a bequest, for the purpose of providing annual prizes of considerable value to reward the winners at competitive examinations in specified subjects, or the men who should make the best appearance at examinations, or sets of examinations, already established, I suppose that the corporation would accept the trust, and find means of executing it; although there are twenty other objects for which the corporation would prefer to receive money, as I think the overseers will see in the annual report which I have just had the honor of laying before them.

My objection to that passage of the committee's report in which they deal with scholarships is not so much that they recommend the institution of money prizes for scholarship, as that in supporting this recommendation they put a slur upon the existing benefactions called "scholarships." They imply that these scholarships are now awarded at somebody's discretion. I earnestly protest against this unwarranted implication. Our scholarships are distributed among the candidates, eligible on the score both of need and desert, strictly according to merit proved by examinations covering a year's work; the annual competition for them is keen; the applications are every year much more numerous than the scholarships to be filled; and many persons refrain from applying, because they know, or are told, that they have no chance. Students who have no need of pecuniary help are, to be sure, excluded from this competition; but the competition among those who need such aid is severe enough to make the holding of a scholarship highly honorable. As a rule, to hold a scholarship means to stand in the first sixth of a class (rich and poor all counted), and to have attained not far from eighty per cent of the maximum mark for a year's work. The committee's use of the English term "open schol-

¹ In the meeting of the Board of Overseers, Jan. 14, 1880, it was *Resolved*, "That the president of the University be requested to furnish for publication, in connection with the report of the Committee to Visit the College, the substance of his remarks made that morning on the subject of scholarships."

In accordance with the above vote, the president of the University has written out the substance of his remarks as above.

arships," to denote money prizes for scholarship, seems to me ill-chosen; because it implies that the existing scholarships are "close" or "patronage" scholarships, such as the English universities sought deliverance from by the institution of free competitive examinations. But we have never suffered from the English evil, and so do not need the English remedy. The existing scholarships are awarded not upon recommendations, not by patrons, not at anybody's discretion, but for ability and merit publicly proved.

The committee remark that "there is nothing honorable in poverty, any more than there is in wealth." In the connection in which these words stand, I cannot but think that they convey a very unfortunate and unjust intimation. It may not be more honorable to be poor than to be rich; but to make a successful fight against the evil consequences of poverty is surely more honorable than to pass easily along a road from which all obstacles have been removed, or to succumb to the enervating influences of wealth. The struggle which the holders of our scholarships are making against the effects of the poverty (relative or absolute) of their parents is in the highest degree honorable to them, in my judgment; and I am very sorry to see a committee appointed by this board making that struggle harder by giving countenance to the idea that a scholarship is not an honor earned, but an alms bestowed. Compare the frame of mind and the conduct of our scholarship-men with those of that other class of students who the committee think would be benefited by the establishment of money prizes for scholarship, — namely, the young men "who, without being positively disinclined to study, seem to need an additional stimulus, such as they do not find in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake." This latter class consists confessedly of youth who will not work for the love of acquisition, or for the sake of college distinctions such as the faculty abundantly provide, or from a sense of duty, or from the promptings of a rational ambition. All these motives failing, the committee think it desirable that they should be provided with "the more tangible motive of a pecuniary prize," that is, with a prize of pocket-money, since their parents supply all their actual needs. The holders of scholarships, on the contrary, are young men who are striving with all their might against adverse circumstances to obtain a thorough education: they are ready to work incessantly, to practise every form of self-denial, to endure hardships, and to mortgage the precious years of early manhood, if only they can get what seems to them the best of possessions, — a liberal education. Of these two frames of mind, can any one doubt which is the more honorable and the more promising? No one can doubt which of these two classes of young men the pious founders of scholarships at Harvard College meant to help.

The committee recommend that pecuniary assistance and academic honor should be kept distinct. Now, it is the fact that a scholarship is an academic honor as well as a money-gift, which makes it easy for an ambitious and sensitive young man to accept the money. By separating the honor from the aid, we should make it harder for the best class of poor young men to take scholarships. I trust that this board will do nothing to increase the difficulties under which these men labor. I cannot imagine how our one hundred and twelve scholarships already established could be administered on this principle of separating pecuniary aid from college distinctions; for it has always seemed to me that high standing as a scholar should be insisted upon as the essential condition of receiving pecuniary aid.

The committee evidently regard the existing scholarships as not college honors at all, in a proper sense, because they are not accessible to all students; and, looking upon them as gratuities or alms for which poverty is the chief recommendation, they come to the conclusion that the names of the recipients should not be published, because poverty is not a fact to be proclaimed, and some of the recipients may be sensitive about such a proclamation of their acceptance of pecuniary assistance. Upon this point there is said to be little, if any, difference of opinion in the committee. I utterly dissent from this view. In the first place, I regard the winning of one of our scholarships as a thing which any young man may be proud of, and which the college should loudly proclaim to the winner's credit; secondly, it seems to me that a person who would accept secret aid towards his education from a public endowment, but is unwilling to make such acknowledgment

of his indebtedness as is involved in the publication of his name among the holders of scholarships, is not manly enough to be worth helping; and, thirdly, the feeling that a young man's poverty is something to be ashamed of and covered up is, to my mind, an unwholesome sentiment, which ought rather to be rebuked than encouraged.

But I have another reason, of quite a different sort, for my conviction that the publication of the names of the holders of scholarships is expedient, and indeed essential to the right administration of these multiplying trusts. The president and the dean of the college are the two persons who have the chief responsibility in the assignment of the college scholarships. They distribute at present about twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and this amount is rapidly increasing. I have taken part in this work for ten years; Professor Gurney having been dean during the larger part of this period, and Professor Dunbar during the rest. The work has been done carefully and conscientiously; but I desire to say that the publicity of the award is a great security against injudicious, careless, or fraudulent administration. The publication of the names gives opportunity for public criticism; and the knowledge that this criticism is imminent has the best effect, both upon the applicants and upon those who make the award. The secrecy which the committee seem to advocate with regard to the names of the recipients of scholarships could hardly be effectively maintained without running serious risk of creating opportunity for maladministration.

The chairman of the committee, in the course of his remarks in support of their recommendations about scholarships, expressed an apprehension that the college was bringing up on scholarships men who might get on very well while especially cherished in the seclusion of college life, but who would inevitably succumb in the open competition of the actual world. It seems to me that some notion of this sort must have infected the committee. They must have entertained the opinion that the college was coddling a set of men who could succeed perhaps in a restricted, but not in an open, competition; who have been got out of their natural sphere by an artificial process; and who, being destined to fail in the callings into which they have been unnaturally forced, would have been happier and more useful in employments for which no elaborate and costly education is necessary.

What can be the grounds of such an opinion or apprehension as this, I am wholly at a loss to imagine. The holders of scholarships must possess, as a rule, the power of strenuous and sustained mental labor, else they could not attain the high rank which they hold in their classes: they have the strongest of inducements to industry, — the necessity of earning a livelihood; and they have, as a class, much more experience and observation of life than young men who have never been thrown upon their own resources. These are the ordinary elements of success in professional pursuits. But we are not obliged to rest our convictions in this matter upon *a priori* reasoning: we can appeal to the facts of the past twenty-seven years. An examination of the list of recipients of scholarships at Harvard since 1852 will convince any candid person who has a general knowledge of their after-lives, that, with rare and doubtful exceptions, they have been men who were the better for a college education, who made a good use of it, and who have succeeded in the careers to which their education gave them access. A year ago I went carefully through the entire list, and from nearly all the recipients between 1852 and 1872 I received letters in answer to inquiries which I addressed to them. I began the investigation with some doubts as to the wholesomeness of charity in education, — doubts originally conceived not in connection with what we call scholarships, but with beneficiary aid given without regard to scholarship; but all doubts as to the beneficence and public utility of our scholarships vanished as I proceeded with the inquiry. The men themselves testify that they are deeply grateful for the help which they received, and the college and the community have every reason to be content with their subsequent careers. The holders of scholarships are, on the average, quite as successful in after-life, to say the least, as their competitors for college standing, — the good scholars whose parents paid for their education. For them public endowments took to a certain extent the place of parents: They should feel, and they do feel, a special obligation to render an equivalent in service to the public.

The committee seem to perceive that it would not be satisfactory to see a young man who had no need of pecuniary aid, take a scholarship away from one who could not get an education without such help; and to meet this difficulty they suggest that the poor men would carry off all the scholarships in an open competition. But it is obvious that this could not be the result of a genuine and hearty competition; for the poor men have no monopoly of talent or of ambition, and the well-to-do men would have the great advantage of being able to procure the best private teaching in preparation for the competitive examinations. A pretended competition, leading to this result, would, in my judgment, have a deplorable effect upon the well-to-do students.

THE REV. ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, D.D.

THERE are not many names which have been so long and so favorably identified with Harvard College as that of Andrew Preston Peabody. It lacks but little of threescore years since his name was enrolled as a student of the college; and for about one-half that time it has appeared in the catalogue either as a student or an officer,—for the last twenty years as one of the chief officers of the University.

Dr. Peabody was born in Beverly, March 19, 1811, and at the age of twelve years passed the examinations for admission to Harvard. During the next year he mastered, under private instruction, the work done in the freshman and sophomore years, and at the age of thirteen entered the junior class, with which he graduated in 1826. While in college he had as chum his cousin Robert Rantoul, jun., who was afterward distinguished as one of the ablest members of the Democratic party in Congress. A college-mate says that Dr. Peabody, when in college, had the appearance of a mere child, and that his relatives and friends were careful not to have his studies press too hard upon him. Probably to this latter fact, and also to his insatiable desire for good reading, is due his gradually and constantly ripening development, which continues up to this day.

Shortly after graduation he went to Meadville, Penn., as the private tutor of the Huidekoper family, a position which was later held by several other graduates, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody (1830), George Nichols (1828), the Rev. Alanson Brigham (1826), and John S. Dwight (1832). In 1829 he entered the Harvard Divinity School, where he spent three years, during which time he was a proctor in the College and an instructor in Hebrew. In 1832 he was tutor in mathematics in the College. In 1833 he was ordained pastor of the South Parish Church, Portsmouth, N.H.; a pastorate which he held for twenty-seven consecutive years, and up to the time of his appointment, in 1860, as Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, a position which he has filled ever since. As pastor of the South Parish Church he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker (class of 1803), who was known as one of the ablest men of his calling, and was much respected throughout New England.

In Dr. Peabody's long service of the University, his course has been that of a great benefactor of the students, both by reason of his faithful and long-continued instruction, and of his many benevolent and charitable acts. Any student who is in trouble knows, that, if it is within the power of Dr. Peabody to give the needed aid, he is

sure of obtaining it. Hardly a day passes on which he does not in some way befriend a student. In the performance of his college work he is extremely punctual. Rarely does he fail to conduct the chapel services, which are held every morning at 7.45, or to appear at the recitations under his charge.

But not only with college and benevolent work is Dr. Peabody occupied. His pastoral duties for nearly half a century have been performed with the utmost fidelity. His position in the University makes him pastor of the congregation which holds regular services in Appleton Chapel; and it is not an infrequent thing to hear of him delivering sermons and making religious addresses elsewhere than in Appleton Chapel.

His literary work has been so considerable that it is impracticable to give here even the titles of his printed essays, reviews, addresses, and discussions. For several years he was a leading writer for the *American Monthly* and the *New-England Magazine*, and a frequent contributor to daily and other publications. He was a large contributor to the *Christian Examiner*, and for nearly a quarter of a

century connected with the *North-American Review*, which he edited from 1853 to 1861. His name is attached in various ways to scores of books, in the compilation of which he rendered aid to the authors. He has published upwards of a hundred sermons, tracts, etc. His bound volumes are, "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," 1844; "Christian Consolations," 1847; "Conversation, its Faults and its Graces," 1856; "Christianity the Religion of Nature," 1864; "Sermons for Children," 1865; "Reminiscences of European Travel," 1868; "Manual of Moral Philosophy," 1873; "Christianity and Science," 1874; "Christian Belief and Life," 1875. He is also the compiler of a Sunday-school hymn-book, author of several memoirs, and editor of the writings of the Rev. Jason Whitman, James Kennard, jun., J. W. Foster, Dr. Charles A. Cheever, and Gov. William Plumer.

As a speaker he is brief, clear, forcible, and interesting. A well-known member of his congregation says, that, after hearing Dr. Peabody, he goes home with the feeling that he has heard the best sermon delivered on that day in this vicinity.

His many public addresses have received decided approbation. Many biographical sketches of Dr. Peabody have appeared, and from two the following extracts are taken:—

"He handles a ready and vigorous pen, is clear and animated in style, and well skilled in the arts of a reviewer."—*Duyckinck's Cyclopaedia of Amer. Lit.*, 1856.

"As a critical Biblical scholar, an acute reasoner, and a clear and elegant writer, he stands in the front rank of the clergymen of letters of New England."—*Men of the Time*, New York, 1852.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Oriental Society, the American Antiquarian Society, etc. He received the degree of D.D. at Harvard in 1852, and LL.D. at Rochester in 1863. For thirty-seven consecutive years he has been one of the trustees of the Phillips Exeter Academy, and has been president of that Board for thirteen years, and since 1872 he has been one of the Cambridge School Committee. He is trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and other institutions. He was acting President of the University during 1862, and again during the academic year 1868-69.



THE REV. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D.D.,
PREACHER TO THE UNIVERSITY, AND PLUMMER PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIAN MORALS.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

ADJOURNED MEETING, JAN. 28, 1880.

E. R. HOAR presided; Alexander McKenzie, Secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in electing Reginald Heber Fitz, M.D., as Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy. It was voted, that the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, not having been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth at the time of the last annual election of Overseers of Harvard College, but being then and now an inhabitant of the State of New York, was and is ineligible as a member of this Board. The vote stood 13 in the affirmative, and 8 in the negative.

Voted, That the Committee on Elections be requested to consider and report, whether, in view of the vote of the Overseers declaring Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., ineligible as an overseer, there is any vacancy in the Board, or whether the person having the next highest number of votes to those already decided to be chosen for six years is an elected member of the Board.

COLOR-BLINDNESS IN COLLEGES.

BY B. JOY JEFFRIES, M.D.

HAD my tests for color-blindness, at Cambridge, the Institute of Technology, Amherst, Brown, and Yale, been compulsory, I could, in the time I spent at each, have examined *all* of the students at the several institutions. As it was, I tested, at the five places, 1,358 instructors and students; finding 54 color-blind, or four per cent. As this is very near the average of the best European observers, and as it corresponds with the percentage I have found among the thousands of Boston schoolboys I have tested, it proves that if any students staid away, as I know to be the fact, from chagrin at possible discovery of their defect, others who thought themselves defective came to ascertain this for a certainty. To contrast this with females, I would say, I have tested more than thirteen thousand, and found but ten color-blind. I hasten, however, to remark, that at present I can only consider this a *sexual difference*, and not due to their greater familiarity with colors and colored objects. A color-blind person, so born, remains defective through life. No teaching, or exercise with colors, can alter his color-sense. Within the range that each male possesses it, this faculty, like the ear or the sense of form, can be greatly educated. The necessity for the proper cultivation of the color-sense has been deeply impressed upon me, not only by my work in the public schools of Boston, but also in the examinations above reported. The ignorance of color-names amongst boys, and even among educated male adults, is something that must be seen to be believed.

Professor A. Virchow, at the International Medical Congress at Amsterdam last September, spoke of this in his address on the education of physicians. He held that the powers of observation must be better cultivated, as it was just here that this practical training is of its greatest value. These have been so little cultivated that there are many medical students who fail to distinguish the colors. Dr. Magnus of Breslau has shown that the power of distinguishing colors has by cultivation gradually increased since Homer's time. This has been substantiated by other students of Homer. It has been also found that barbarous tribes have no names for several colors. Professor Virchow tested this with a band of Nubians, and subsequently of Laplanders. The former did not distinguish the blue, the latter the red shades. Yet all these individuals could tell the *difference* between colors perfectly well. They lacked only the power of memory, the necessary observation and mental training. All these have to be learned and cultivated. I would say to my brother Harvard alumni, that the object of my labors, and extended examinations, is not only to gather statistics for scientific purposes, but to teach the community by absolute personal observation the necessity for laws of control, on land and sea, of this curious hereditary defect; by the State governments for the railroads, and by Congress for the army, navy, and merchant marine; and the establishing, through an international commission, of uniform and definite standards of required color-perception and visual power, as well as methods of determining these by competent experts.

THE APPARATUS OF THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM.

BY DUDLEY A. SARGENT, M.D.

IN building and equipping a gymnasium for Harvard University, many things had to be taken into consideration that have undoubtedly escaped the attention of the ordinary observer. Criticisms can easily be made upon details of the structure and its equipment. For instance, one who had in view the best use of the swinging-apparatus only, would say that the galleries might have been a little farther apart, and the light would have been better if let in through windows in the roof. If it had been thought desirable to leave as much available floor-room as possible for military drill or class exercises, then the large brick pillars might have been dispensed with. If the running-track had been especially designed for the use of those who wish to train for short, quick races, then the curves could have been lengthened, and the outside of the circle raised to counteract the centrifugal tendency. There might have been more bowling-alleys, bath-tubs, lockers, dressing-rooms, and a hot chamber leading off from the shower-room. As regards apparatus, there could have been more light dumb-bells and fewer Indian clubs; the trapezes could have been placed a little higher or a little lower; the chest-pulleys raised a foot or two, and the mats made harder or softer. In fact, many things might have been different; but the gymnasium would not have been as complete in its details, and as serviceable to all classes under all conditions, as it is to-day.

A loss in one direction is compensated by a gain in another. If the pendant apparatus had been arranged to swing transversely, the pulley-weights beneath the galleries could not have been used with safety at the same time. If the inclination of the floor at the curves in the running-track had been raised, slow jogging would have been extremely irksome,—something like travelling on the sides of an embankment. If the brick pillars had been dispensed with, there would have been no place to attach the present system of inclined planes, arcs, and pulley-weights. By elevating the side-weights above their present position, a tendency to hunch the shoulders would be greatly increased, and the variety of movements would be considerably lessened. A dressing-room with lockers and bathing facilities enough to accommodate the whole University at one time, and give each man ample room, would require a building about twice the size of the present gymnasium; while the number of bowling-alleys demanded between three o'clock and five would more than cover the entire floor-surface of the building.

The gymnasium, as a whole, is large enough, and has sufficient apparatus, to accommodate two hundred and fifty men at one time, and allow each one all the room necessary; but if a run should be made on one kind of apparatus, although there are many duplicates, it is of course impossible to meet it. Every thing has been planned and arranged to meet the probable wants of the average student, and to satisfy the claims of the greatest number. Those who do nothing but bowl ought not to regard the rest of the apparatus as useless; nor does it become those who aspire to athletic fame, to undervalue the importance of light gymnastics. Every one has a right to enjoy his favorite exercise; but, before carrying it too far, it behooves him to consider whether he is not riding a hobby. What is the best exercise for one man may be the worst for another; and an attempt to pursue an inappropriate course, without regard to constitutional or organic differences, has often led to physical bankruptcy and ruin.

The old-fashioned gymnasia are filled with crude appliances that have been handed down in stereotyped forms for several centuries. To use this apparatus with benefit, it is necessary for one to have more strength at the outset than the average man possesses. A man must make use of that apparatus which his physical condition permits. If he has strength enough to lift, with ease, his own weight, well and good: then work on the heavy apparatus will prove beneficial to him. If he has not, the liability to strains and injuries, and the enormous expenditure of nerve-power necessary to keep his muscles up to their highest tension, more than counterbalance the good effect of the exercise. When it is considered that only one man out of five can raise his own weight with ease, the need of introductory appa-

tus to prepare one for the beneficial use of the heavy appliances becomes quite apparent. It was the realization of this need that led to the invention of the numerous contrivances that have been introduced into the Hemenway gymnasium; the desire to strengthen certain muscles, in order to accomplish particular feats on the higher apparatus, was the original motive of these inventions. The results which followed were so satisfactory that the same appliances were afterwards used as a means of attaining a harmonious development.

For this last-named purpose each machine has its own use. Each is designed to bring into action one or more sets of muscles, and all can be adjusted to the capacity of a child or of an athlete. There are in all fifty-six of these numbered appliances, twenty of which are duplicated. The theory upon which they are constructed, and the right methods of using them, cannot here be explained. In order to make the gymnasium complete, all the old-style apparatus has been added, with improvements in form, structure, and arrangement. The pulley-weights run on steel rods, in wooden boxes; and all the swinging-apparatus hangs from sliding bolts and travelling beams. In many cases the radii of the rings, bars, etc., can be readily lengthened or shortened. The row of side rings are made stirrup-shaped, and are covered with rubber. The hand-ropes are made of cotton; and these, together with the hanging poles and flying rings, are all capable of adjustment. In order to protect the hands, the ladder-rungs are polished, and the horizontal section is divided into one, two, and four feet distances. The horizontal bars are centred with steel rods, and hung from the iron framework by shipper-wire. The vaulting-bar is also centred with a steel rod, cupped with brass and pivoted two inches below the middle line. Considering the accidents that have occurred on this apparatus from "slatting," the above-mentioned improvement will be appreciated. The parallel bars have been shaped to the form of the hand, and one pair is adjustable. The spring-boards, which in most gymnasia are so difficult to manage, have been placed on iron pedestals in gliding and pivoting sockets. This improvement facilitates the action of the boards, and lessens their wear and tear.

Concerning the apparatus as a whole, it may be said that every thing is arranged in a progressive series. It is possible for a person to pass from the simplest movement in calisthenics up to the most difficult gymnastic feat, without experiencing lameness for a day. Easy adaptation to the capacity of the individual, and facility of application for remedying local defects and weaknesses, are the distinguishing characteristics of the apparatus in the new "Hemenway Gymnasium."

THE JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT LEGACY.

"I give to the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be safely invested and kept with the other property of the said College, but always to be accounted for and preserved as a distinct capital of that amount, and to be called the 'Bright Legacy,' the income of which shall be annually applied as follows, namely: one-half of the same shall be divided into five scholarships of equal amount; and whenever there shall be, in any department of said College, a student or students of the name of Bright, lineally and legitimately descended from my Anglo-Saxon ancestor, Henry Bright, jun., and his wife Anne Goldstone of Watertown, Mass., the amount of one of said scholarships shall be paid to each of them; and if there should be, at any time, more than five of such students, the amount of the five scholarships shall be equally divided among them all; and if, in any year, there shall be no students, or a less number than five, entitled to a scholarship as above provided, then the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall appropriate for that year the said scholarships, or so many of them as are not required to be applied in the manner above provided, to the maintenance and support of any meritorious undergraduate or undergraduates of the said College, whose circumstances may require pecuniary aid; and the other half of said annual income shall be annually expended for books for the College library. And in order that the object of this legacy may not be lost sight of, and that no one of the name of Bright entitled to its benefits shall be deprived of them through ignorance of the existence of this fund, I desire and direct that every book purchased from its income shall have a card or printed label attached to the cover, or in some conspicuous place in the volume, containing a statement of the foregoing provisions for scholarship from this legacy, as a means of making them forever known to those interested. Henry Bright, jun., of Bury St. Edmunds, County of Suffolk, England, is supposed to have settled in Watertown in 1630; was admitted freeman in 1635, and died there in 1686. He was sometimes designated in the records as Sergeant Bright, and afterwards as Deacon Bright.

"I have selected Harvard College, the most ancient and venerated seat of learning of my native State, to be the custodian of this legacy, as an expression of my appreciation of its liberal yet conservative character, trusting that its government will always respect the sincere convictions of the recipients of the income thereof." — *Extract from Will, Dec. 15, 1860.*

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Elements of the Differential Calculus, with Examples and Applications. A text-book by W. E. BYERLY, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

In mathematics, as in other branches of study, the need is now very much felt of teaching which is general without being superficial; limited to leading topics, and yet, within its limits, thorough, accurate, and practical; adapted to the communication of some degree of power, as well as knowledge, but free from details which are important only to the specialist. Professor Byerly's Calculus appears to be designed to meet this want. It is an introductory text-book, not a systematic treatise. Its aim is first to establish the fundamental principles of the subject in a scrupulously rigorous manner; then, without going far into the detailed examination of forms, or the development of the calculus as an analytical system, to give the learner a real hold of its main elementary methods, and some conception of the vast scope of its applications. Such a plan leaves much room for the exercise of individual judgment; and differences of opinion will undoubtedly exist in regard to one and another point of this book. But all teachers will agree that in selection, arrangement, and treatment, it is, on the whole, in a very high degree, wise, able, marked by a true scientific spirit, and calculated to develop the same spirit in the learner. An excellent feature of the book is the use of the D notation, which is the simplest for the beginner, and invaluable to the actual mathematical investigator; giving a direct expression of that which is the true elementary operation of the calculus, and affording an easy means of discriminating between derivatives of functions of several variables found under various suppositions. This notation should always be taught from the outset of the study, while, as in this book, the learner should also, in the progress of his reading, be enabled to handle freely the other notations which may usefully be employed on occasion. The simple forms of integration are also introduced, in connection with the differentiations to which they are related; and integration is applied to the measurement of arcs and areas. Some valuable notion is given, too, of the use of the calculus in mechanics. Thus the book contains perhaps all of the integral calculus, as well as of the differential, that is necessary to the ordinary student. And with so much of this great scientific method every thorough student of physics, and every general scholar who feels any interest in the relations of abstract thought, and is capable of grasping a mathematical idea, ought to be familiar. One who aspires to technical learning must supplement his mastery of the elements by the study of the comprehensive theoretical treatises, of the great work of Bertrand, or of Williamson's excellent volumes, with their wealth of varied developments and applications, of Boole's "Differential Equations," and of the "Fonctions Elliptiques" of Briot and Bouquet. But he who is thoroughly acquainted with the book before us has made a long stride into a sound and practical knowledge of the subject of the calculus. He has begun to be a real analyst. — *James Mills Peirce.*

Color-Blindness: its Dangers and its Detection. B. JOY JEFFRIES, A.M., M.D., Harvard. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co., 1879.

The second edition of this interesting volume has just made its appearance. The author's conclusions are that one male in twenty-five is color-blind in some degree, though they may themselves be wholly unconscious of this defect. This blindness is red, green, or violet blindness, and is frequently congenital, in which case it is incurable. It is generally hereditary, but may also be temporarily or permanently caused by disease or injury. Red and green marine signal-lights are used to indicate a vessel's direction of motion, and at least red lights on railways to designate danger, since form cannot be used instead of color for these purposes. These signals can never be correctly seen by the color-blind, of whom there are many among railroad employes; and both railway and marine accidents have occurred from it. The only protection is the removal from the service of railways and vessels, of all persons whose position requires perfect color-perception, and who do not possess this sense. Therefore, by

an act of the legislature, orders from State Railroad Commissioners, or by the rules and regulations of the railroad corporations themselves, each employé, as well as all applicants for employment, should be carefully tested for color-blindness. Every employé who has had any severe illness, or who has been injured, should be tested again for color-blindness before he is allowed to resume his duties. Periodic examinations of the whole service should also be required. Such regulations are generally in force on the European railroads. An international commission should be called to establish rules for the control of color-blindness on the sea, and for carrying out the same examinations among pilots, masters, and crews of steamers and sailing-vessels, in the navies and the merchant-marine.

The most flattering testimonials have been given to the practical and scientific value of this monograph of Dr. Jeffries, by the medical and secular press of this and foreign countries, including the *London Times*, *London Lancet*, *Edinburgh Scotsman*, *Journal of the Society of Arts*, *Railway News and Joint Stock Journal*, *Journal of Science*, *Medical Press*, *Nature*, etc. It has been adopted as a standard volume for the medical officers of the United-States army, navy, and marine hospital service.

Astronomy for Schools and Colleges: American Science Series. By SIMON NEWCOMB, LL.D., and EDWARD S. HOLDEN, M. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1879. pp. 512.

The senior author of this work is a graduate of the Scientific School in 1858, and is at present the ranking officer of the corps of professors attached to the United-States Navy, and the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. The present work is the initial volume of a series to be prepared by specialists in the various departments of science, "to supply a lack that the advance of science perennially creates, of text-books which at least do not contradict the latest generalizations." Professor William James of Harvard University will write the volume on psychology.

The present treatise is arranged to show, by different sizes of type, first, such a course of reading as may be desired by those who are not proficient in advanced mathematics, and which can be mastered by one having at command only those geometrical ideas which are familiar to most intelligent students in our advanced schools; and, secondly, additions for those students of the higher mathematics who can, as occasion requires, be depended upon for a knowledge of analytic geometry, the calculus, etc., or who may intend to pursue the study professionally. Still, as the preface says, the object aimed at has been to lay a broad foundation for further study, rather than to attempt the detailed presentation of any special branch. Sufficient pictorial illustration is given, and an index is added.

The Town Records of Groton, Mass., 1662-1678. Edited by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton, 1879.

This pamphlet, like the one noticed in our January issue, shows the editor's special talent for historical work; and it is said that both pamphlets are merely the initiatory work for a full history of Groton by Dr. Green. These records are the earliest extant of the town. They were probably the first made of any meeting held within its limits, and include forty pages of "The Indian Roll," as the book in which the records kept during the Indian wars was named, from the fact that it was for a time preserved rolled up. Brief sketches of the first seven of the town-clerks are given. In the copy of the land-grants and of the records, all the peculiarities in the way of punctuation, spelling, abbreviations, etc., are carefully retained.

Stories of War, told by Soldiers. Collected and edited by EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. pp. 264.

This little book is almost wholly composed of extracts from the reports of Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and others of lesser note. These selections, though necessarily somewhat fragmentary and disconnected, are so arranged as to give a very fair idea of the most important battles and events of the war. Considering the prevailing ignorance regarding these, the interest and value of Mr. Hale's latest volume cannot be doubted: yet we suspect that many of his

admirers will regret that he has not given them, instead, some of the strong, original work of which he is so capable.

Short Studies of American Authors. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. pp. 60.

This dainty little volume contains several essays, which Col. Higginson (class of 1841) has gathered from the sources where they first appeared, and has subjected to revision and additions. The authors are Hawthorne, Poe, Thoreau, Howells, Helen Jackson, and Henry James, jun. The treatment is hardly biographical; but the presentation is that of scholarly sympathy, bringing out salient points of character, both in their personal and literary relations, — just such a recognition of these authors as a delicate judgment might offer.

Aloha! A Hawaiian Salutation. By GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. 12mo. pp. 300.

The author, a well-known clergyman of Boston formerly, and a graduate of the class of 1859, spent several months in the Sandwich Islands; and this is a very friendly account of the life in the islands, and of his agreeable impressions of what he saw. Every thing helped to make his sojourn delightful to him, and the book aims to make others enjoy his experiences. A map and a few engravings help the reader to this end.

The Rose and the Ring. Adapted for the private stage from Thackeray's "Christmas Pantomime." By the author of "The Queen of Hearts." Cambridge: Charles W. Sever, 1880. pp. 43. 50 cents.

This play is understood to be the work of Professor J. B. Greenough of the Latin department of the University, and will doubtless come before the select audiences that find delight in private theatricals at the arsenal building, Cambridge, during the winter.

RICHARD H. DANA (1837) of Boston, it is said, is engaged upon a new treatise on international law. He is now in Europe.

DR. THOMAS HILL (1843), ex-president of Harvard University, and Professor George A. Wentworth (1857) of Phillips Exeter Academy, have now in press a series of arithmetics, consisting of two books, — primary and written, — to be published shortly by Ginn & Heath.

JAMES SCHOUER (1859) of Boston is at work on a "History of the United States under the Constitution." In the compilation Mr. Schouler has made use of the libraries of Congress, of Boston, and of Harvard, and has had access to the public archives and private materials. The work is designed to be a sequel to Bancroft's History.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, the assistant librarian at the College Library, has in press an Alphabetical Index of all Genera, whether living or extinct, hitherto proposed in zoölogy. The Index is based upon the "nomenclators" of Agassiz and Marschall, and the indexes of the "Zoölogical Record." It will be published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM COOK is engaged as assistant editor upon two French and English dictionaries, to be published by the Hachettes of Paris. Each dictionary will contain about 3,200 pages quarto, and each will have an octavo and a duodecimo abridgment. One of these dictionaries is intended for persons whose native language is French, and the other for persons whose native language is English.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875) has now in press (Little, Brown, & Co.) the two following works: viz., "Jurisdiction and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States; being a course of lectures delivered at the Harvard Law School in 1872-73, by the late Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D.;" and also "A Collection of Opinions given by the late Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D., from 1857-1874, on many important questions."

PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE (Ph.D. 1878) is incessantly at work on new Greek books. He is now preparing a vocabulary to Goodwin and White's edition of the Anabasis; re-writing his admirable "First Lessons in Greek," and also his notes to the "Œdipus Tyrannus." He is, moreover, engaged with Professor Sidgwick in the preparation of an elementary work on Greek prose composition. His publishers, Ginn & Heath, speak enthusiastically of the success of his former books.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, Editor and Publisher,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. FEBRUARY, 1880. No. 3.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE shall not often use these columns to remind our readers that THE HARVARD REGISTER is a private enterprise, conducted at considerable cost, that its field is, comparatively speaking, quite limited, and that its support must come chiefly from those who have some interest in Harvard University,—as graduates, officers, students, or friends. The publisher will exert himself to the utmost to make the paper acceptable in every way; but in doing so he must have the hearty co-operation of all concerned, by means both of their subscriptions and of their assistance in gathering news.

It may be of interest to the subscribers to know, that, although there has been but one regular issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER, nine hundred subscriptions have been received.

The subscription is only two dollars a year; single copies, twenty-five cents.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS.—The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY.—The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY.—The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY.—The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY.—The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE.—The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.—The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY.—The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

FEB. 5.—Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Sanders Theatre: 8 P.M.

FEB. 6.—Peabody Museum, trustees' annual meeting: Peabody Museum, 12 M.

FEB. 6.—Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 9.—Reading of "Hermann and Dorothea" in German, by Mr. Lutz: Harvard Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 9.—Second half-year begins.

FEB. 12.—"Harvard Meetings for Scientific Discussion": No. 19 University Hall, Cambridge, 4½ P.M.

FEB. 13.—Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 16.—Reading of "Hermann and Dorothea" in German, by Mr. Lutz: Harvard Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 18.—Stated meeting of Academic Council: No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge, 8 P.M.

FEB. 20.—Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 20.—Harvard Club dinner: Delmonico's, New-York City, 6 P.M.

FEB. 23.—James Freeman Clarke addresses the Debating Club at Divinity Hall, 7.30 P.M. The public invited.

FEB. 23.—Reading of "Hermann and Dorothea" in German, by Mr. Lutz: Harvard Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 27.—Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

NOTES.

HENRY W. WEISS (at one time in class of 1869) is now in the secretary's office of the C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

FRED R. SEARS, who entered with 1875, is practising law in Portland, Ore.

G. W. HILLS, who was in the class of 1877, is editing and publishing the *Railroad Advertiser*, Boston.

THE annual report of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy can be obtained of the curator, Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge.

SIX thousand copies of THE HARVARD REGISTER were issued Jan. 1 (No. 1), five thousand Jan. 15 (No. 2), and five thousand Feb. 1 (No. 3).

JAMES W. BARCOCK of the sophomore class (1882) has one of the largest and most varied collections extant, of the stamps and bank-notes of the Confederate States.

IT has become a Harvard custom to confer upon the governor of Massachusetts the degree of LL.D. the first Commencement Day after his inauguration.

LOUIS F. POURTALES, keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, has gone to Europe to spend several months there on personal business.

THE second of the University concerts for 1879-80 was given in Sanders Theatre, Jan. 8. There was a good audience, and the programme was satisfactorily rendered.

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, curator of the Peabody Museum, presented to the Boston Society of Natural History, at its general meeting held Jan. 7, "A Short Account of the Largest Mound in the United States."

KO KUN-HUA, the Chinese instructor, has presented to the library a collection of his own poems, entitled "Verses composed in the Hall of Longevity." The volume, which is a small octavo, was printed in Chinese at Ningpo in 1879.

J. CHEREVER GOODWIN, who was at one time in the class of 1873, is the chief assistant manager of Henry E. Abbey, the proprietor of the Park Theatre, Boston. He is at present managing the troupe of Spanish Students.

"SHAKESPEARE'S MORALS" is the title of a new book containing suggestive selections, with brief collateral readings and scriptural references. By Arthur Gilman, secretary of the Harvard Annex.

AT the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held Dec. 17, Frederick W. Putnam presented a communication on "Conventionalism in Ancient American Art, illustrated by Specimens of Pottery from the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology."

A COMPLETE account of the memorable seventieth-anniversary breakfast given to Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) by the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* appears as a supplement to the February number of that magazine. The same number contains all the brilliant poems and speeches of the occasion, in addition to the usual 144 pages of the choice reading for which the *Atlantic* is so famous.

By the will of Mr. James W. Harris, late secretary of the University, his agricultural library was bequeathed to the Bussey Institution. This legacy was particularly acceptable, as an earnest of the kindly feeling which Mr. Harris had always exhibited in his official relations with the institution. The bequest comprised seventy-five volumes and parts of volumes.—*Professor F. H. Storer, in his Annual Report.*

THE Harvard Natural History Society has issued a circular asking for a small endowment, by means of which it can support (1) a series of popular lectures on science, in Sanders Theatre; (2) a set of prizes for essays of an observational character to be given to students of high schools and academies in this country; (3) a small journal, having for its object the guidance of students in the beginning of their work of observation. The president of the society is Professor N. S. Shaler, and the secretary F. Gardiner. Contributions are to be sent to the treasurer of the University, Edward W. Hooper, 70 Water Street, Boston.

THERE is much to be done in New England yet in the way of advanced education, and we are very sure a way can be found that will not be open to the charge of being a "mischievous attack on the integrity of our public-school system." The suggestion made was, that towns in providing instruction for their pupils may choose between the high schools which they are required by law to maintain, and academies or private schools within their limits, not controlled by any religious denomination, where the required instruction is given. The object is to meet certain cases where the means of education may be extended and enlarged thereby, and is very far from having any unfriendly purpose or bearing toward the public-school system. Every town will defend its own schools from harm, as it does now. We hope the legislature will give its attention to the subject, and ascertain for itself whether the suggestion is not worth developing.—*Boston Advertiser.*

JOHN B. DANA, a citizen of Cambridge, who died Jan. 20, at his residence on the corner of Fayerweather and Brattle Streets, was assistant steward of Harvard University from 1859 to 1870.

AS several hundred copies of the first number of THE HARVARD REGISTER were destroyed in the Boston fire of Dec. 29, 1879,—the cash loss being promptly and very satisfactorily settled by John C. Paige, the well-known Boston insurance-agent,—the publisher, to meet the present and future demands, would be glad to receive back a few of the complimentary copies of the Jan. 1 issue (No. 1), which are not wanted by those who now have them.

THE *Library Bulletin*, No. 14, prints a list of references, with brief characterizations, upon the subject of the Gracchi, a recent forensic subject given by Dr. Peabody; and these notes may be taken as a sample of the bibliographical aid which the Library is affording in the instruction of the University. Mr. Scudder contributes an account of Dr. Hagen's entomological library, recently added to the Museum library, and compares the extent of other similar collections in the country. It may be added that the proofs of the continued sections of Halliwelliana pass the scrutiny of Mr. Halliwell himself, and other scholars in England.

IT does seem strange that the *New-England Journal of Education* has not yet learned that one of the weakest ways to attack the principles of some new movement is by means of a personal attack against the movers. If the principles are vulnerable, attack them; if they are solid, let them stand, regardless of their originators. Show the weak points if possible; but do not interweave personal matters which are irrelevant. If President Eliot had drawn up the bill about the educational system attacked in the Dec. 25 issue of the *Journal*, surely the method of attack was not in keeping with the dignity of an educational journal; but, as a matter of fact, the bill was not the work of President Eliot, and, moreover, was drawn up without his aid, and even without his knowledge.

GRADUATES.

FRANK B. PATTEN (1879) is in a law-office in Boston.

HARRY BUTLER (1879) is in Portland, Me., studying law.

ARTHUR A. BROOKS (1879) is teaching at Scranton, Penn.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW (1879) is instructing private pupils at Syracuse, N.Y.

WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS (1879) is at Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., where he is teaching mathematics.

FRANK W. ROLLINS (1877), who was married last Christmas Day, is teaching at Great Falls, N.H.

A. D. HOPKINS (1879) is at Somerville, giving private instruction in ancient and modern languages and harmony.

RICHARD HEARD (1879) is studying music under Professor B. J. Lang of Boston.

WILLIAM W. CASE (1879) is teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.

FRANK W. TAUSSIG and Edgar C. Felton (both of 1879) are abroad for the purpose of studying.

JOHN A. THAYER (1879) is teaching in the Oread Institute, Worcester.

HENRY N. KINNEY (1879) is at the Andover Theological Seminary.

CHARLES L. WELLS (1879) is in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN (1840) read, Jan. 11, a paper before the Sunday-afternoon Club of Cambridge.

R. C. NEWTON (1874) is the assistant surgeon, United-States Army, at Fort Stanton, N.M.

THOMAS M. SLOANE (1877) is at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is completing a course in law.

F. A. GOOCH (1872) is at Newport, R.I., engaged on the United-States Geological Survey.

JOHN G. GOPSILL (1876) has been appointed postmaster of Jersey City, N.J.

CHARLES E. STRATTON (1866) is the recently elected treasurer of the Boston Art Club.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. CHURCHILL (1865) lectures on "Vocal Culture," at the Johns Hopkins University, Feb. 10-19.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. PETTEE (1861) is now in Cambridge, assisting Professor Josiah D. Whitney in the preparation of the second part of his work on the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California.

FRANCIS C. BROWNE (1851), now a resident of Framingham, and Elizabeth Goodwin, celebrated their silver wedding on the evening of Dec. 24, 1879. We trust that THE HARVARD REGISTER will have the pleasure of recording their golden wedding.

FREDERICK W. THAYER (1878) is in a railroad-office in Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) is secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History.

H. P. AMEN (1879) is teaching the classics at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

HERBERT M. CLARKE (A. M. 1879) is teaching classics at Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

BENJAMIN F. HARDING (1878) is a tutor at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass.

GEORGE L. DOLLOFF (1879) is teaching at Ithaca, N.Y., in a school which is preparatory to Cornell University.

HENRY SYLVESTER NASH (1878) is a tutor in Greek and German at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON (1869) still holds a prominent clerkship at Washington in the office of the United-States Treasurer.

R. O. HARRIS (1877) was admitted to the bar some months ago, and is now practising with his father in East Bridgewater, under the firm name of B. W. Harris & Son.

REV. DR. A. P. PEABODY (1826) delivered, Jan. 8, an essay in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union course in "Practical Ethics." His subject was "Veneration."

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH (1838) is president of the Massachusetts Woman-suffrage Association, which held its eleventh annual meeting in Wesleyan Hall, Boston, Jan. 28.

JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN (1830), author of "The History of the Bunker-hill Monument Association" has been elected fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH (1838) is president of a party of citizens who desire to annex Brookline to Boston. Among others prominent in the movement is William Aspinwall (1838).

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PRICE (1829) is delivering, Jan. 20-Feb. 6, a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, on "Ideality in the Physical Sciences."

JAMES PARKER (1878) has left the Harvard Law School to enter business, and consequently will not row with the crew this year.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843) has been re-elected president of the Boston Art Club, a position that he has occupied for eight consecutive years.

URIEL H. CROCKER (1853) and Ernest W. Longfellow (s. 1865) have been elected members of the Executive Committee of the Boston Art Club.

JOHN W. LANGLEY (s. 1861) is professor of general chemistry in charge of metallurgy, in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

W. L. PILLSBURY (1863) is Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois. His residence is in Springfield, Ill.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869), who has spent many years abroad since his graduation, has returned to this country, and has his studio at East Bridgewater.

JAMES R. CARREY (1867) has resigned his office of assistant city solicitor for Boston, a position he held for six years, and is now devoting himself to a general practice of law, at 60 Devonshire Street.

DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER (m. 1856) delivered, Dec. 21, a lecture before the North-avenue Sunday school, Cambridge, on "Alcohol and Blood." It is published in the Cambridge *Tribune*, Jan. 16.

OF the class of 1814, which comprised sixty-two graduates, there are three yet living, — Ebenezer Gay, eighty-seven years of age; David Wood, eighty-six years; and Jairus Lincoln, almost eighty-six years.

CHARLES E. GUILD (1846) of Boston, who is the general agent of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company of England, has been re-elected treasurer of the Boston Fire Underwriters' Union.

OF the class of 1822, numbering at graduation fifty-nine members, the following seven survive: Thomas G. Bradford, Edward Edson, G. Putnam Endicott, Joseph S. Hubbard, Robert T. Paine, Henry B. Rogers, Ebenezer Torrey.

NAT. CHILDS (1869) has been writing some interesting articles for the Boston *Herald* on "Travelling with a Star." For some months he was press agent for the Williamsons in "Struck Oil," etc.

PROFESSOR ROBERT F. PENNELL (1871), of Phillips Exeter Academy, has shown his good-will towards THE HARVARD REGISTER by ordering it sent, at his expense, to five different addresses.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES (1875) has been employed by the school-board of Newton to give to the teachers a course of ten lessons in natural history, — a task that Dr. Fewkes is well qualified to perform.

JOHN H. CONVERSE (1857) is professor of Greek and Latin in Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHARLES N. OSGOOD (1879) is the head master of the Jarvis Hall School (Episcopal), Denver, Col.

DR. JOHN P. ORDWAY (m. 1861) delivered an address before the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery Association, at its annual re-union, Jan. 2.

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, who has been the city clerk of Boston for the past twenty-eight years, graduated at Harvard in 1841. He is probably the most efficient person in the United States holding a similar position.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D. (1839), delivered, Dec. 2-18, a course of lectures on France and Spain in the United States, at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University.

WILLIAM H. BURBANK (1876) has recently been appointed instructor in Latin at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y. This will not interfere with his graduation at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, next June.

GEORGE MILLER PINNEY, JUN. (1878), has resigned his position at De Veaux College, and has returned to Cambridge to prepare a young man for Harvard College, and also to get himself ready for the June examinations of the first-year class at the Harvard Law School.

CHARLES E. GREEN (1862) is professor of civil engineering in the University of Michigan. He has recently published the second part of his work on "The Graphic Method in the Construction of Bridges," which has received from the engineering profession most flattering commendations.

PROFESSOR J. W. CHURCHILL (1865) had, during the season ending Jan. 1, 1880, more engagements for readings than in any previous season. The duties of his professorship in the Theological Seminary, Andover, prevent his acceptance of more than one-half the invitations he receives for public readings.

REV. JAMES REED (1855), pastor of the Swedenborgian church, Boston, has been delivering an interesting course of lectures on the teachings of his denomination. They have been quite fully reported and commented upon by the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) of Boston delivered in Winona, Minn., a course of six lectures, Jan. 9 to Jan. 27, on the Sandwich Islands and Iceland, or "The Land of Fire and the Land of Ice." They were illustrated by views taken under the personal supervision of Dr. Kneeland.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875) delivered in New York on Jan. 13, before the Geographical Society, a lecture describing his journey around the world. The lecture was illustrated by means of the stereopticon, the illustrations being taken from his collection of photographs.

J. B. MILLET (1877) is at East Bridgewater, where he is doing miscellaneous writing for several publications. He is slowly recovering from the effects of an accident received a few months ago, and which compelled him to resign his position on the Boston *Advertiser*.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874), after leaving his position in the heliotype department of Houghton, Osgood, & Co., made a trip of several months to England. Upon his return he became one of the editors of the New-York *World*, and is now on the editorial staff of the *Press*, Philadelphia.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, M.D. (1866), of Philadelphia, has been recently appointed one of the attending physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in place of the late Dr. J. Aitken Meigs. Dr. Longstreth has been pathologist to the hospital for several years, and lecturer and demonstrator of pathological anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College.

OF the forty-five years (including 1880, the officers for the year having been elected) that have elapsed since the organization of the first city government of Salem, the city for thirty years has had as its chief executive officer a graduate of Harvard. Ten of the eighteen persons who have been elected to that office, and have been duly qualified, were Harvard graduates.

The following is a table of the mayors of Salem who were graduated at Harvard: —

NAME.	CLASS.	TERM.
LEVERETT SALTUNSTALL . . .	1802	Three years.
STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS . . .	1819	Three years.
STEPHEN P. WEBB . . .	1824	Six years.
JOSEPH S. CABOT . . .	1815	Four years.
NATHANIEL SILSBEE . . .	1824	Four years.
CHARLES W. UPHAM . . .	1821	One year.
STEPHEN G. WHEATLAND . . .	1844	Two years.
JOSEPH B. F. OSGOOD . . .	1846	One year.
DAVID ROBERTS . . .	1824	Two years.
HENRY K. OLIVER . . .	1818	Four years.

REV. CALEB D. BRADLEE (1852), pastor of the Harrison-square Church, Boston, has lately received the thanks of their Majesties Umberto I. and Marguerita, King and Queen of Italy, for his poems on "Cosmo" and "Guido Reni." Mr. Bradlee has also received an expression of gratitude from H. R. M. Alphonso, King of Spain, for his poem written in honor of the marriage of that king.

GEORGE I. JONES (1871) is meeting with marked success in the printing and publishing business at St. Louis, Mo. Persons who have visited the West speak in the highest terms of his energy and integrity, as well as his ability. Among his publications are Professor J. K. Hosmer's (1855) "History of German Literature," Morgan's "Topical Shakespeariana," and Snider's "System of Shakespear's Dramas." His book-printing office is said to be the best-equipped in the State of Missouri.

WILLIAM H. PETTEE (1861) is professor of mineralogy and economical geology in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He has just returned from a month's geological field-survey in the gold-bearing regions of California, in continuance of the work begun there some years since under the supervision of Professor Josiah D. Whitney. Professor Pettee is the president of the New-England Society of Ann Arbor, an organization having several hundred members, and being now the only active one of its class in Michigan. He delivered the annual address to this association last year.

RICHARD T. GREENER, the colored student of the class of 1870, is doing credit to himself, his class, and his *alma mater*, by his energetic and able work since graduation. He is the dean of the law department of the Howard University, Washington, D.C. During the recent trial of the Stone murder case in that city, he was highly complimented by the presiding judge for his management of the defence. He is active in all that concerns his race, and has visited Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, in the interest of the "new exodus." In the different cities of the West, he has been lecturing on the condition of the colored people at the South. He is secretary of the Emigration Society at Washington, a member of the American Philological Association; and before the Social Science Congress, held at Saratoga last September, debated with Frederick Douglass the merits of the "exodus." He received in 1876 the degree of LL.B. from the University of South Carolina.

JUSTIN WINSOR (1853), the Harvard librarian, at the invitation of President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, met thirty or forty prominent citizens of Baltimore to discuss with them the measures necessary for the proper foundation of a great public library, like the Boston Public. At present that city has no public library except that known as the Peabody Institute, which is simply a large collection of books used solely for reference. While in Baltimore he delivered at the Johns Hopkins University a lecture on the early maps of America, being substantially the lecture which he delivered in Sanders Theatre last year. He also repeated his lecture before the Naval Institute at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874), instructor in elocution at Harvard, was recently paid the following handsome tribute by George William Curtis: "The reading of Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' by Mr. Riddle, was a delightful entertainment. No play tests more truly the skill and dramatic power of the reader: for it includes the three groups of characters, absolutely different in kind, — the Athenian lovers, Puck and the fairies, and Bottom and his associates. With exquisite appreciation, and a varied intonation which defined each character without the necessity of naming it, Mr. Riddle charmed his audience. His thorough training in elocution is not less evident than his refinement and breadth, and force of style. One at least of his hearers does not recall so satisfactory and masterly a reading since that of Mrs. Fanny Kemble."

E. S. DUNSTER (1856), M.D., is professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, in the University of Michigan, and also in Dartmouth College. He resides at Ann Arbor, Mich. Among his publications are the following monographs, which have appeared in pamphlet form: "Relations of the Medical Profession to Modern Education;" pp. 25. "The Logic of Medicine;" pp. 31. "The History of Anæsthesia;" pp. 20. "The History of Spontaneous Generation;" pp. 30. "Notes on Double Monsters;" pp. 13. "The Use of the Obstetric Forceps in abbreviating the Second Stage of Labor;" pp. 33. "The Prophylaxis of Puerperal Convulsions;" pp. 16. "An Argument made before the American Medical Association, May 7, 1879, against the proposed Amendment to the Code of Ethics restricting the teaching of Students of Irregular or Exclusive Systems of Medicine;" pp. 28. And one monograph in "United-States Sanitary Commission Memoirs," on "The Comparative Mortality in Armies from Wounds and Disease;" pp. 24. He has also written numerous reviews, editorials, and reports of cases, in various medical journals, and for five years was the editor of the New-York *Medical Journal*, and one year editor of the *Michigan Medical News*.

FORTY-EIGHT of the clergymen now officiating in Boston are graduates of Harvard University.

IN Cambridge eight of the pastors of churches are graduates of Harvard.

R. W. MERRILL (1869), who was for some time city editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, is now one of the editors of the Philadelphia *North American*.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph. D. 1879) has two papers in "The Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," dated Oct. 1, 1879, but published Jan. 20, 1880. The titles are, "Danalite from the Iron-Mine, Bartlett, N.H.," and "Picrolite from a Serpentine Quarry in Florida, Mass."

JOSEPH R. WALTER (1871) is Secretary of the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Del. At the meeting held Jan. 19, he, as historiographer, reported a complete list of the officers of the society from its organization, with the dates of their respective terms of office. He also reported having made a full index of four hundred and thirty-two pages of the minutes, and the collection at the same time of the materials for other special reports, to be made later.

THE graduates of all departments ought to be very much interested in a work that is now in active preparation,—"The Quinquennial Catalogue," which supersedes the "Triennial." John Langdon Sibley, Cambridge, is the editor; and, as he has over six thousand names to look after, it is impossible for him to bring out the catalogue approximately accurate, unless each graduate puts himself to the trouble of sending in at least his own record, and, if possible, the record of other graduates.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON THWING (1855), four years professor of vocal culture and sacred rhetoric in the Free College, Brooklyn, N.Y., since his sojourn last year in Europe is preparing a volume descriptive of two summers abroad, which his London publishers, S. W. Partridge & Co., bring out next spring. Of his "Drill-Book in Vocal Culture," four editions have been published. Before going abroad he relinquished the pastorate of the Church of the Covenant, Brooklyn, and now, though continuing to preach, does not seek a settlement. He is associate editor of the *Homiletic Monthly*, a well-known magazine for clergymen.

BOTH members of the firm of Peabody & Stearns, who are now ranked among the foremost of American architects, are graduates of Harvard; Robert S. Peabody in the College class of 1866, and John G. Stearns in the Scientific School class of 1862. Although, comparatively speaking, they are young men, nevertheless from their designs, and under their supervision, several of the most noted buildings in this country have been erected; among which can be mentioned the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, unquestionably the longest in the world, and probably the most convenient, as well as the most beautiful, architecturally, on this continent; the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, on Post-office Square, Boston,—the grandest and most costly private edifice in New England; the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, one of the largest and best-arranged hotels in America; the Harvard Gymnasium, the handsomest and most complete structure of its kind in the United States; and the residence on the corner of ~~Charleston~~ ^{Cambridge} Street and Commonwealth Avenue, said to be by far the best-constructed dwelling-house in Boston. Among the Harvard buildings erected by them is the Bussey Institution at Jamaica Plain; the warehouse on Arch Street, between Franklin and Summer Streets, Boston; and Matthews Hall, Cambridge. Recently they were chosen architects for the Union League Club-house in New York City.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875), fellow of the American Geographical Society, and author of "Dotings round the Circle," delivered at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Rooms a lecture two hours in length, entitled "A Trip around the World," before a crowded audience in Association Hall last evening. The views which illustrated the lecture were prepared from photographs collected by Mr. Curtis upon his tour, and were of unusual interest. The lecturer followed the "star of empire" in the course of his journey, visiting Niagara Falls, crossing the St. Louis Bridge, flying through Colorado, touching at Salt Lake City, through the Yosemite Valley, from San Francisco direct to Japan, through its inland sea, thence to Shanghai, into Peking as far as the great wall, back to Hong Kong, Canton, Singapore, down to Java, to Ceylon, west to Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, and Bombay, from there to Aden, up the Red Sea to Cairo and the Pyramids, to Alexandria, northward to Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, Paris, thence straight to America. The lecturer succeeded in holding his audience in close attention during the entire two hours, and in imparting graphic impressions of most of the scenes described. The descriptions of the siege of Lucknow and the massacre of Cawnpore were of thrilling interest. The president of the Association, members of the board of managers and of the standing committee, were present in full numbers, and also a number of Bostonians who have travelled abroad.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

JAMES H. ELLIOT (1864) was elected, Jan. 19, an active member of the Delaware Historical Society.

F. DE M. DUNN (1879) is teaching at his home in North-bridge, Mass.

ROBERT S. AVANN (1877) was at Christmas presented with an elegant Bible by the North-avenue Methodist-Episcopal Sunday School of Cambridge, of which he is the superintendent.

REV. WILLIAM M. SALTER (1876) has returned from Colorado restored in health, and is looking forward to active work. He has preached twice, since his return, at the Second Church, Boylston Street, Boston.

W. H. MELVILLE (1875) has a paper in "The Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," recently published under date of Oct. 1, 1879. The subject is, "Analysis of Picrolite from Florida, Mass."

CURTIS GUILD, the proprietor and founder of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which recently celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, is the only one of four successive generations bearing the same name who did not enter Harvard College. His father's uncle graduated in 1795, his father in 1822; and his son is now in the class of 1881.

AMONG the names of United-States senators from Massachusetts who graduated at Harvard was given in the first number of THE HARVARD REGISTER that of Nathan Silsbee. It got into the list by mistake, probably from the fact that his son Nathaniel Silsbee, who was four years mayor of Salem, and afterward treasurer of Harvard College, was a graduate in the class of 1824.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1839), who has been nominated by the President for Minister to England, is at present representing our government at the Spanish Court. His nomination is in the line of a promotion to the highest diplomatic position with which it is in the power of the Republic to honor any of its citizens. In political matters he has never taken any prominent part: in public life he has simply filled for a pleasant season the post of ambassador at Madrid; but in the great world of letters he has been long and most favorably known. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819, graduated at Harvard University in 1839, and studied law, but never practised, preferring the walks of authorship, which he had entered before leaving college. In 1855 Mr. Longfellow resigned his position as professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard, and Mr. Lowell was appointed his successor; but, instead of entering at once upon his new duties, he visited Europe, and spent a year in study, chiefly at Dresden. From 1857 to 1862 he edited the *Atlantic Monthly*. When the alumni of Harvard University held the memorial services for those of its members who had fallen during the war, he wrote the poem for the sad occasion. In 1872 he made a second visit to Europe, spending two years in travel and study, and returning with the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the English University of Cambridge. In the fall of 1874, President Grant tendered him the mission to Russia, but he declined; and George H. Boker of Philadelphia was appointed. In July, 1877, President Hayes appointed him to the Spanish Mission, which he accepted, when the faculty of the University refused to receive the resignation of his professorship, and granted him instead an indefinite furlough. On the 16th of July he sailed from New York, and was accompanied down the harbor by a large company of distinguished people, and warm farewells were extended in the cabin of the steamship. His first published work was a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," in 1841. Three years later he published a second volume of poems, in which the famous "Legend of Brittany" and "Prometheus" appeared. His remarkable work "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, was given to the public in 1848, and a second series was published in 1864.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

UNDERGRADUATES.

THE *Harvard Advocate's* annual dinner took place at the Parker House, Monday evening, Jan. 12.

THE *Crimson's* annual dinner takes place shortly after the semi-annual examinations.

THE *Harvard Echo* has its election of editors, March 1. The choice is made by the existing board of editors, and depends solely upon the merit of articles contributed by members of the various classes in the college.

THE officers of the O. K. for the second half-year are: President, Josiah Quincy of Quincy; Secretary, William G. Pellew of New-York City; Treasurer, Albert B. Hart of Cleveland, O.; Librarian, Theodore Roosevelt of New-York City.

"THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER" is the title of a song shortly to be published by Oliver Ditson & Co., of which the words are by John Boit of the Law School, and the music by Clayton Johns, a special student in the college.

CLINTON H. LORD, of the sophomore class (1882), died suddenly, Jan. 30, 1880.

THE article by Frederic Almy (1880), "The College Fund," Vol. XXVIII. No. IX. of the *Harvard Advocate*, ought to be read by every student, as well as by the seniors to whom it was chiefly addressed.

GEORGE CLARK KENNETT (1882) of St. Louis, Mo., while at home during the Christmas vacation, died of typhoid-fever. He was one of the brightest and most highly respected members of the class. Appropriate resolutions by his classmates were sent to his family, and published in the Cambridge and Boston papers.

FRANK LYNES, a special student in the college, composed "The Assembly Waltzes," recently published by Oliver Ditson & Co., about which the Boston *Advertiser* says, "The waltz-composers of the Old World must be looking out for their laurels else they will be eclipsed by those of this country; for the stir created by the appearance of the Assembly Waltzes places Mr. Frank Lynes in the front rank of the music-makers for Terpsichore." The Cambridge *Tribune* adds, "So say we all of us. Those who have heard this last work of the young composer cannot but praise it as being worthy of one of the masters of Europe."

THE Harvard Glee Club gave in New-York City, in Chickering Hall, Dec. 23, a concert in aid of the New-York City Free Dispensary. The club consists of twenty-two members under the leadership of G. A. Burdett (1881). At the concert about five hundred persons were present; and they, as well as the New-York papers, spoke of the performance in very commendatory terms. The faculty of the college had prohibited the club from advertising the concert in any way, and from placing tickets on sale anywhere: in consequence of which, many persons, not knowing that the concert was to be given, or not knowing when and where tickets could be obtained, were deprived of the pleasure of being present. The concert was given on the invitation of a number of graduates of New-York City. The Glee Club was entertained by the University Club at its rooms on Fifth Avenue.

A DISTRIBUTION of books called "deturs" is made, near the beginning of each academic year, to meritorious sophomores, and to such juniors as, not having already received deturs, make in the course of their sophomore year decided improvement in scholarship. Recently five deturs were given to juniors, and twenty-seven to sophomores. The following list gives the names, homes, school where fitted for college (shown in parentheses), and the title of the book given:—

JUNIORS.—Alfred Jaretski, New-York City (Coll. City of N.Y.), "Clarke's Concordance;" Herman I. Thomsen, Baltimore, Md. (S. E. Turner), "Pope's Homer;" John E. Maude, Fall River, Mass. (Fall-River High), "Lamb's Works;" Eugene Y. Cohen, New-York City (Coll. City of N.Y.), "Goldsmith's Life;" Charles A. Mitchell, Cleveland, O. (Cleveland West High School), "Plutarch."

SOPHOMORES.—Frank N. Cole, Marlborough, Mass. (Marlborough High School), "Goldsmith's Works;" George L. Kittredge, Roxbury, Mass. (Roxbury Latin), Stratford edition "Shakespeare;" William L. Putnam, Canton, Mass. (Cambridge High School), "Aytoun's Lays;" Charles H. Keep, Lockport, N.Y. (De Veaux Coll.), "Sketch-Book;" Albert F. Lane, Exeter, N.H. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Grote's Aristotle;" Joseph H. Beale, Dorchester, Mass. (Chauncy Hall), "Macaulay's Essays;" Arthur P. Lothrop, Taunton (Taunton High School), "Bancroft's United States;" Clinton H. Lord, Newton Lower Falls (Newton High), "Musæ Etoneis;" Charles W. Birtwell, Lawrence (Lawrence High), "Clarke's Concordance;" Asaph Hall, Georgetown, D.C. (Columbia College), "Bancroft's United States;" Franklin A. Dakin, Natick (Newton High), "Handy-Volum Shakespeare;" Frank G. Cook, Warsaw, N. Y. (Warsaw Union), "Tennyson;" Charles M. Rice, Worcester, Mass. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Michael Angelo;" Russell Whitman, Plymouth, Mass. (Adams Acad.), "Parkman's New France;" John W. Mason, Brookline, Mass. (Brookline High School), "Parkman's Pontiac;" Homer Gage, Worcester, Mass. (Worcester High School), "Familiar Poems;" William B. Fiske, Cambridgeport, Mass. (Cambridge High), "Macaulay's Life;" Alfred M. Allen, Glendale, O. (Hughes' High, Cincinnati, O.), "Lady of the Lake;" Roland Thaxter, Newtonville, Mass. (Joshua Kendall), "White's Selbourne;" Ivan Parrin, Concord, Mass. (self-taught), "Plutarch;" Lucien M. Robinson, Hartford, Me. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Goldsmith's Life;" Albert A. Howard, Iilon, N.Y. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Familiar Quotations;" Richards M. Bradley, Brattleboro', Vt. (St. Paul's, Concord, N. H.), "Household Book of Poetry;" Joseph R. Worcester, Waltham, Mass. (Waltham New Church), "Wordsworth;" William H. Dunbar, Cambridge, Mass. (Cambridge High), "Shelley's Minor Poems;" Frederic A. Fernald, Cambridge, Mass. (self-taught), "Lowell's Poems;" Joseph P. Gardner, Boston (J. P. Hopkinson), "Bacon's Essays."

THE exact money-value of the instruction we receive here, and the exact difference between what our room-rents are and what they ought to be, are quantities too indefinite to be readily ascertained and compared; but most of us will certainly admit that on leaving college we do owe it a debt.—*Harvard Advocate*.

GEORGE LYON, jun., in the junior class (1881), has already established a reputation as an able public reader. His readings have been chiefly in the West, and have received the most enthusiastic indorsement. The Boston and Cambridge papers have also spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Lyon's ability.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS (1881) has published a unique little volume of poems. It is entitled "Birch-Bark Poems," and is printed wholly on the bark of birch-trees. The poems are spoken of highly by Longfellow, Holmes, John Boyle O'Reilly, and others. Mr. Lummis has three "Epigrams from Martial" in the *New-England Journal of Education*, dated Dec. 18, 1879.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE Friday-evening services in the chapel of Divinity Hall are open to the public.

F. E. ABBOT (1859) addressed the Debating Club of the Divinity School, Jan. 26, on "Nature as a Positive Basis for Religion."

REV. JAMES F. CLARKE, D.D. (1829), will speak before the Debating Club Monday, Feb. 23, at 7.30 P.M. Subject, "The Organization of the Unitarian Church."

HENRY NORMAN (1880) conducted the Christmas service at the Second Church, Boylston Street, Boston.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE University can have no call for money more pressing than the necessity for a new Law-School building. Its erection would stimulate the friends of the school to add to its funds, now insufficient,—amounting as they do to less than eight thousand dollars a year,—and to put the school as far ahead of other law schools as we fondly believe Harvard is ahead of other colleges.—*A Graduate*.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL CLASS OF 1879.

HAROLD C. ERNST and Fred. Fuller are in the Rhode-Island Hospital; Richard C. B. Hartley is in Fall River; Francis E. Hinds is in Salem; Flavill W. Kyle and Charles F. Osman are settled in South Boston; Azariah W. Parsons is at home in Somerville; Elliott D. Robbins is in East Boston; Francis P. Scully has opened an office in East Cambridge; Gardner T. Swarts and Henry H. Battey have gone to Europe to continue their studies; Herbert Terry and George L. Walton are taking the fourth-year course at the Harvard Medical School; Fred. W. Webber is settled in Newton; Robert Burns has established himself in Philadelphia, Penn. The following are at the Boston hospitals: Dudley P. Allen, George H. Monks, and Walter J. Otis are house surgeons; William Davis is in the out-patient eye department; Henry P. Jaques is house physician,—all at the Massachusetts General; Fred. W. Johnson is medical externe, Ernest H. Noyes and John F. Young are surgical internes at the Boston City; and Myles Standish is the house physician at the Carney.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D.D., who was announced as intending to deliver a course of lectures in January, was obliged to postpone them on account of ill health.

DURING the last year, the conditions of admission and the rule as to the bestowal of degrees have been changed. Formerly students could be admitted either by being bachelors of arts, or upon submitting to an examination by the faculty in specified branches, or by virtue of being "candidates for orders" with the qualifications required by the canons of that church. This last condition was found to work disadvantageously, because of the laxness with which, in many cases, the certificate of candidatuship was granted, which would be abundant evidence of scholarship if the canons were adhered to. Therefore now the applicant must show his diploma, or be examined by the faculty. This is the first time that a seminary of the Episcopal Church has taken this stand; but it has been due to a desire to raise the standard of scholarship by securing properly prepared men. This same aim has led to restricting the bestowal of the degree of bachelor of divinity at graduation. Hitherto it has been given to all who graduated satisfactorily. Hereafter any one who desires the degree must submit to an especial examination upon all the studies of the course, and must write two theses upon assigned themes. All others, who reach a satisfactory average in their standing, will receive a certificate, and be enrolled among the alumni. It is hoped that this will be a stimulus to study.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D.D., Rector of Grace Church, New York, has been chosen preacher for the next Commencement, and has accepted the appointment.

THE new refectory has not yet been opened, owing to delay in furnishing it, but probably during this month all will be in working order.

THE Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., will preach, and administer the rite of confirmation, in the chapel on the evening of Feb. 24. Any persons who desire to be confirmed should make it known to the dean, Dr. George Z. Gray, who will gladly converse with them on the subject.

THE season of Lent is at hand, Ash Wednesday occurring on the 11th inst. There will be the usual daily prayers in St. John's chapel at 8.45 A.M. and 5 P.M. Students in the University who desire to observe this season, and embrace the opportunity for attending its special services, are invited most cordially. The morning services will not exceed fifteen minutes, and it will be sought to render them as hearty and interesting as possible. The attendances last year were unprecedentedly good. There will be an appropriate lecture at each service on Friday afternoon.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

THE Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology is described at length in the *Boston Herald* of Dec. 14, 1879.

THE cases on the sides of the first eastern gallery, and the large railing case, are now filled with pottery and other objects from Central America and Mexico.

MRS. CHARLES PICKERING has given to the Peabody Museum a number of objects collected in Egypt, Africa, and India, by the late Dr. Pickering; and also a valuable collection of books. Among the volumes were several relating to Egypt, and a copy of Dr. Morton's great work, "Crania Americana."

THE small but interesting and important Egyptian collection in the Peabody Museum has recently been arranged in two cases, on the first eastern gallery. It contains the objects received in the Wells and Moore collections, already noticed in THE HARVARD REGISTER (No. 1), as well as specimens presented by Charles Sumner, Professor Asa Gray, Robert C. Winthrop, and those of the late Dr. Charles Pickering. In the hall, near these cases, has also been mounted the large stone tablet of "Rameses the Great," which was brought from Egypt by the late John Lowell, and presented by J. A. Lowell in 1870. This is regarded as an excellent piece of Egyptian sculpture.

HARVARD IN THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT, 1880.

IN the government of Massachusetts, Harvard men have had considerable to do, and in the present administration they have a fair representation.¹ As the executive there is

Gov. JOHN DAVIS LONG, of the class of 1837, who resides in Hingham, but was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838. His parents were well-educated people, living in comfortable circumstances, and he was therefore able to enjoy good educational advantages. As a boy he was shy and sensitive, but studious, and possessed of a spirit that acted, when necessity demanded, as a counterpoise to his retiring disposition. His early studies were very successfully prosecuted, and at the age of fourteen years he passed the examination for admission to Harvard College, becoming a student in that institution. In 1857 he graduated, standing very high in his class, and having received from his classmates the honor of an election to the position of class poet. He was for two years principal of the academy at Westford, where he was instrumental in giving to the school a new impetus. A few years ago he was elected one of its trustees, being chosen president of the board a little later. After his experience of teaching, Mr. Long entered the Harvard Law School, completing his legal studies in the offices of Peleg W. Chandler and Sidney Bartlett of Boston. His admission to the bar occurred in 1861, and he began the practice of his profession in his native town. His career as a citizen of Massachusetts was begun in 1862; and the following year he became associated with Stillman B. Allen of Boston, as a law partner. While deeply occupied with business matters, he translated, in 1878, the "Æneid." His political career has been brief, but in every respect honorable: and he comes to the gubernatorial chair after a progressive experience in public affairs that has known no break. Mr. Long was elected to the Legislature of 1875, as representative from the First Plymouth District. Re-elected to the succeeding House he was chosen its speaker, and fulfilled the duties of that honorable office with such dignity, impartiality, and excellent tact, that in 1877 and

¹ From the *Boston Journal*, which annually gathers statistics regarding the officers and representatives of the Commonwealth, is taken most of the information here published.

1878 he was continued in the chair. During these years the number of friends he made grew rapidly, and he soon began to be urged as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State. In the campaign of 1878 he was Gov. Talbot's only competitor for the Republican nomination. In 1879 he was Lieutenant-Governor.

GEORGE HEYWOOD (class of 1848) is councillor for District No. 6. He is a resident of Concord, where he was born May 24, 1826. He is a lawyer by profession, and is president of a bank and of an insurance-company. During many years he has been prominent in local affairs, holding the office of town-clerk since 1853, the office of assessor seven years, and serving as captain of the Concord Artillery, and in 1852 as quartermaster of the First Regiment of Artillery. He was a member of the House in 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867, and 1875, and of the Senate in 1864 and 1865, being on important committees in each legislature.

ROBERT R. BISHOP (1857), senator from Middlesex County, is a lawyer of Newton, and was born in Medfield, Mass., March 31, 1834. A member of the House in 1874, he served on the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. In 1878 and 1879 he was a senator, and in the former year was chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and on Woman Suffrage; serving also on the committees on Water Supply and Drainage, and on Taxation. Last year he was the very efficient chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, and was one of the ablest and most conscientious supporters on the floor of every measure looking toward a judicious curtailment of public expenses. He was unanimously elected President of the Senate for this year.

GEORGE G. CROCKER (1864), senator from Suffolk County, is a lawyer, and resides in Boston, where he was born Dec. 15, 1843. He was educated in the Boston schools and at Harvard University, and was a member of the House in 1873 and 1874. In 1873 he was chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and in 1874 held the same position, being also the first member on the part of the House on the Joint Committee on the Liquor Law. Mr. Crocker filled, in 1877 and 1878, very efficiently the office of secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee, chairman of Committee on Railroads, and a member of Committee on Taxation.

CHARLES J. BROOKS (1869), senator from Suffolk County, is a lawyer of Dorchester; was born in Portland, Me., July 6, 1844, and received his education in the common schools of Chelsea, at the Harvard Law School, and in Germany and France. He is a member of Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, of the Committee on Insurance, and of the Committee on the Liquor Law.

SAMUEL N. ALDRICH, senator from Middlesex County, of Marlborough, is a lawyer practising in Boston. He was born in Upton, Mass., forty years ago; was a student in Brown University, and read law in the office of Hon. Isaac Davis and E. B. Stoddard of Worcester, studying also at the Harvard Law School. He has held various town offices in Marlborough, and was a senator last year, being chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and a member of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading, on Federal Relations, and on Constitutional Amendments, and is now a member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Bills to a Third Reading, and chairman of Committee on Taxation.

CHARLES SUMNER LILLEY, senator from Middlesex County, lawyer of Lowell, was born in that city, Dec. 13, 1851; studied in the public schools and under private tutors, and entered the sophomore class at Harvard, but was obliged to leave college on account of ill health. Subsequently he studied law in the office of A. P. Bonney of Lowell, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was chairman of the Board of Aldermen last year, but has held no other office. He is a member of Committee on Probate and Chancery, and on Bills to the Third Reading.

There are fourteen members of the House of Representatives who have taken the whole or part of the course at Harvard. Brief sketches are given below.

THOMAS WESTWORTH HIGGINSON (1841), author and journalist, of Cambridge, was born in that city Dec. 22, 1823. He has long been prominent in the cause of public education, and has rendered efficient service on school committees and library boards in the several places where he has resided. In 1850 he was the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Essex District, but was defeated. During the war he served as captain in the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and subsequently as colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, which, while under his command, became the Thirty-third Regiment of United States Colored Infantry. He is a member of Joint Committee on Education, and of the Joint Special Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

ALONZO CARTER WEBBER (1849), of Cambridge, is a physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1827, received his education in the Cambridge schools and at the Harvard Medical School, and is a prominent member of the medical

societies. During the war he was surgeon of the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment. A member of the House last year, he served on the Retrenchment Committee, and is now a member of the Committee on Public Health and of Committee on the Library.

EBEN FRANCIS STONE (1843), lawyer, lives in Newburyport, where he was born Aug. 3, 1822. He has held various civil and military offices under the State and National Governments, is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and has had a large experience in the Legislature. In 1857, 1858, and 1861, he was a senator, and was chairman of the Committees on Railroads and on Finance. A member of the House in 1867, 1877, and 1878, he has served as chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, and during the two years last named as chairman of the Finance Committee. Is chairman of the Committee on Finance, a member of Committee on Expenditures, and of Committee on Rules and Orders.

EDWARD DANIEL HAYDEN (1854) of Woburn was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 27, 1833. He was a volunteer paymaster in the United-States Navy from 1862 until the close of the war. A member of Joint Committee on Banks and Banking.

ARTHUR J. C. SOWDON (1857) is one of the re-elected members of the House. He is a member of the Committee on Rules and Orders, a member on the Committee on the Library, and a member of the Committee on Taxation.

JOHN WARE ADAMS, farmer, of Littleton, was born in Boston, Oct. 31, 1836, fitted for college at Mount Vernon, N.H., and entered Harvard University in the class of 1859, being obliged to leave at the end of two years on account of sickness. In 1875 he was employed in the Boston Custom House, but resigned, because, as he expressed it at the time, he had "nothing to do except to draw a salary." A member of the Joint Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

ROBERT MCNEIL MORSE, jun. (1857), lawyer, lives at Jamaica Plain. He was born in Boston, Aug. 11, 1837, and studied in private schools, the Eliot High School, and Harvard College. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the Senate, and was chairman of the Committee on the Liquor Law, serving also on the Judiciary and Insurance Committees. Is chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT (1865) is a lawyer; lives at No. 4 Union Park, and was born at Bradford, N.H., June 8, 1842. He was a member of the Boston Common Council four years, being president in 1876. He has been prominent in the State militia, and has been a member of the House since 1877, serving on important committees, in several as the chairman. Last year he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, the measures of which he supported in an able manner. He is for the second time a member of the Committee on Rules and Orders, and also a member of Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

ARTHUR LINCOLN (1863), lawyer, is a native resident of Hingham; was born Feb. 16, 1842. A member of the House last year, he was chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading. Is a member of the Judiciary Committee, a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, and of Committee on Leave of Absence.

HORACE EVERETT WARE (1867), lawyer, of Milton, was born in that town Aug. 27, 1845, and was a member of the House last year, serving on the Judiciary Committee, an office to which he has been re-elected.

JOHN J. PICKMAN (1869), lawyer, is a native resident of Lowell; was born Jan. 9, 1850. He has been a member of the Lowell Common Council, and was in the House last year, serving on the Committee on Probate and Chancery. Is a member of the Judiciary Committee.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871), of Nahant, is engaged in literary work. He was born in Boston, May 12, 1850. He received the degree of LL.B. at Harvard in 1874, and of Ph.D. in 1876. Is a member of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

JOHN HENRY SHERBURNE, lawyer, was born in Charlestown, Dec. 7, 1845; was educated in the local schools and at the Harvard Law School; and was a member of the House last year, being chairman of the Committee on Elections. This year he is a member of Joint Committee on Claims and of the Committee on Railroads.

JOHN FORRESTER ANDREW (1872), son of the late Gov. John A. Andrew, is a lawyer, practising in Boston. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee.

It will be seen from the foregoing that all members of the Senate or House of Representatives, who were educated at Harvard, are on some important committee.

The members of the governor's staff who are graduates are Brig.-Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar (1868) of Boston, Judge-Advocate-General, who is by profession a lawyer; Brig.-Gen. William J. Dale (1837) of North Andover, who has been Surgeon-General for many years; Col. T. W. Higginson (1847), Aide-de-Camp, to whom reference is made above as a member of the Legislature.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music.]

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821).—"The Preacher." *Unitarian Review*, January.

Frederic H. Hedge (1825).—"Chadwick on 'The Faith of Reason.'" *Unitarian Review*, January.

Henry I. Bowditch (1828).—"The Sanitary Organization of Nations." Comprising Essays on International Sanitary Law, How Such a Code is to be commenced, National Sanitary Organization, A Minister or Secretary of Health, National Board of Health, External Relations of a National Board of Health, Internal Relations of a National Board of Health, Sanitary Organization of a State or Department, Duties of a State Board of Health, County or Departmental Board of Health, City or Town Board of Health, The Individual, Pure Air and Health, and The Mind. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

James Freeman Clarke (1829).—"The Power of Human Love." A Poem. What happened in a New-England Town a Hundred Years Ago. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 17.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829).—"The Coming Era." A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, January.

"The Iron Gate." A Poem. Read at the Holmes Breakfast. Published in *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Wendell Phillips (1831).—The address delivered at the funeral of William Lloyd Garrison. Published in the new book by Oliver Johnson entitled "William Lloyd Garrison and his Times."

George E. Ellis (1833).—"Puritan Boston." *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Christopher P. Cranch (1835).—"Wordsworth." A biographical sketch of the poet, and review of "The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth" (published in three volumes by Houghton, Osgood, & Co.). *Atlantic Monthly*, February. "A Sonnet read at the Holmes Breakfast." Published in *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Henry J. Bigelow (1837).—"Litholapaxy." A description of an improved evacuator. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

William W. Story (1838).—"Do you Remember?" A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, January.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841).—"The New Year." A glance backward and forward at the work of the woman suffrage reform. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 3.

"A Terrible Book." An account of the "most distressing volume" he has ever seen. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 17.

"Dr. J. R. Chadwick on Women Physicians." A review of Dr. Chadwick's article which appeared in the *International Review*, October, 1879, and later in pamphlet form. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 24.

Speech made at the Holmes Breakfast. Published in *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Benjamin Cushing (1842).—"The Commitment of the Insane." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

Horace Binney Sargent (1843).—"The Increase of Untaxable Bonds." *Boston Herald*, Jan. 18.

Francis Parkman (1844).—"The Woman Question Again." A reply to the criticisms of his views on woman suffrage. *North-American Review*, January.

John C. Dalton (1844).—"Magendie as a Physiologist." *International Review*, February.

Solon W. Bush (1848).—"Sketch of the Life of Amos Lawrence." *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January.

Henry W. Williams (1849).—"Neurotomy of the Optic and Ciliary Nerves as a Substitute for Enucleation of the Eyeball." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

Joseph Le Conte (1851).—"Some Thoughts on the Glycogenic Function of the Liver: Disposal of Waste." *American Journal of Science*, January.

Theodore Lyman (1855).—"Ophiuridae and Astrophytidæ of the Exploring Voyage of H. M. S. 'Challenger,' under Professor Sir Wyville Thomson, F.R.S." Part II. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, vol. vi., No. 2. 67 pp. 9 plates. Describes the *Ophiurida*, or "brittle-star fishes" not included in Part I., previously published, and all the *Astrophytida* or "basket-fishes." Two new genera and sixty-three new species are described. Appended is a list of the deep-sea ophiurans now known.

Augustus A. Hayes (1857).—"An Unwritten Chapter of the Late War." *International Review*, January.

Robert T. Edes (1858).—"The Relation of Drug-Manufacturers to the Progress of Therapeutics." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 15.

David H. Hayden (1859).—"Recent Progress in the Treatment of Children's Diseases." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 15. The subject was continued in same journal, Jan. 22.

Charles C. Everett (1859).—"The Data of Ethics." *Unitarian Review*, January.

Charles W. Swan (1860).—"Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston," meeting held March 8, 1879: reported in *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 15.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun. (1861).—"Trespass and Negligence." The object of the article is to discover the general principles governing the liability for unintentional torts at common law. 35 pp. *American Law Review*, January.

Mayo W. Hazeltine (1862).—"Recent English Books." Being a review of: I. Sacred Books of China and India. II. Machiavelli and his Times. III. The Home of the Eddas. *North-American Review*, February.

John T. Hassam (1863).—"The King's Arms Tavern in Boston." With some suggestions on the proper mode of indexing the public records. *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January.

John Fliske (1863).—"William Kingdon Clifford." A biography. *International Review*, January.

Arthur G. Sedgwick (1864).—"Trustees as Tort-Feasors." 20 pp. *American Law Review*, January.

James T. Bixby (1864).—"Truths and Errors of Pantheism." *Unitarian Review*, January.

W. L. Richardson (1864).—"Recent Progress in Obstetrics." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

Walter N. Hill (1865).—"An Electro-Dynamometer for Measuring Large Currents." *American Journal of Science*, January.

Augustine Jones (1867).—"Nicholas Upsall." A paper read before the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, May 7, 1879; printed in the *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January.

H. H. A. Beach (1868).—"Antiseptic Surgery." A series of cases reported to the Boston Society for Medical Observation. The cases are as follows:—

Gunshot Injury of the Elbow-Joint; Complete Excision of the Joint; Recovery with Useful Arm.—Fracture of both Thighs; Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Tibia, Fibula, and Tarsal Bones into the Ankle-Joint; Amputation of one Leg; Recovery and Good Union in both Thighs.—Cystic Disease of the Left Ovary; Ovariectomy; Death in Ten Days.—Cystic Disease of the Left Ovary; Ovariectomy; Recovery.

E. G. Cutler (1868).—"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement;" meeting Nov. 24, reported in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8; and meeting held Dec. 22, reported in same journal, Jan. 15.

William James (1869).—"The Sensibility of Articular Surfaces." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

C. W. Wendte (1869).—"Co-operation in Charity." An announcement of the adoption in Cincinnati, O., of the new system of associated charities. *Unity*, January.

T. M. Rotch (1870).—"Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society," meeting held Sept. 27, 1879: reported in *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement," meeting held Jan. 13; reported in *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).—"William Cobbett." A biographical sketch, and a review of Edward Smith's biography of Cobbett. *International Review*, January.

George H. Lyman (1873).—"Slight Lacerations of the Perinaeum." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

Edward M. Buckingham (1874).—"Difficult Dentition." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

William H. Baker (1874).—"Recent Progress in Gynecology." Being reviews of the Treatment of Epithelioma of the Cervix Uteri, and of Battey's Operation. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

J. Walter Fewkes (1875).—"Note on the Structure of *Rhizophysa filiformis*." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx.

"The Tubes in the Larger Nectocalyx of *Abyla pentagona*." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx.

These papers contain the results of Dr. Fewkes's studies on some of the jelly-fishes of the Mediterranean Sea.

W. K. Brooks (Ph.D., 1875).—"Observations upon the Early Stages in the Development of the Fresh-water Pulmonates." In *Studies from the Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University*, No. 2. 4 plates.

"The Embryology of the American Oyster." In *Report of the Fish Commissioner of Maryland*. 10 plates.

"Notes on the Development of the Digestive Tract in Mollusks." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx.

Francis L. Wellman (1876).—"Weld v. Walker et al." An annotated case. Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in Equity.—Morton J.—Law of Burial.—*Quasi Property in Corpse*.—Right to dispose of Remains before Burial, and after Burial. *American Law Review*, January.

Francis Wayland Anthony (1879).—"The Rivelets." A twenty-five dollar prize poem. *Cambridge Tribune*, Jan. 16.

Richard Heard (1879).—"Star, Rose, and Thorn." Song for contralto. Words by Ellis Gray. Music by Richard Heard. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

"Said the Wind."—Song for tenor voice. Words by Ellis Gray. Music by Richard Heard. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

JOHN A. DILLON (1864) is the editor of the *Post-Despatch*, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES A. DANA (1843) is the chief editor of the *New-York Sun*.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874) is an editor of the *Press*, Philadelphia, Penn.

DANIEL W. WILDER (1856) is the editor of the *St. Joseph, Mo., Herald*,—one of the live Western daily newspapers.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871) is the editor of the *International Review*.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) is one of the regular contributors to the *Woman's Journal*.

PROFESSORS ASA GRAY, WOLCOTT GIBBS, and J. P. COOKE, jun., all of Harvard, are associate editors of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published at New Haven, Conn.

ARTHUR A. HAYES, jun. (1857), is the editor of the *Hour*, published at 52 University Place, New-York City. He received the degree of A. M. in 1870. The *Hour* has every appearance of great success, which it merits in every particular.

B. PICKMANN MANN (1870) and George Dimmock (1877) are editing the third volume of *Psyche*, a paper devoted to the interests of entomology. It is the official organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club. A notable feature of *Psyche* is the complete Bibliographical Record of Entomological Literature, compiled by the editors.

JOEL A. ALLEN, the assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, has editorial supervision of the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, a quarterly journal, now in its fifth year.

CHARLES MOORE (1878) is editor and publisher of the *Ypsilanti Commercial*, a weekly paper published in Ypsilanti, Mich. When at college Mr. Moore was managing editor of the *Crimson*, and on Class Day was the class orator.

JOHN T. PERRY (1852) is one of the chief editors of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, with which he has been prominently identified for many years. His book "Sixteen Saviours, or One?" will be noticed in a subsequent issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

JOSEPH H. ALLEN (1840), George Batchelor (1866), Henry W. Bellows (1832), John W. Chadwick (1864), James Freeman Clarke (1829), Edward Everett Hale (1839), Joseph May (1857), John H. Morison (1831), Francis Tiffany (1847), and Charles W. Wendte (1869), are all editorial contributors to the Boston *Christian Register* for 1880.

THE officers of Harvard University named below are among the writers for the *Nation*: Ezra Abbot, Alexander Agassiz, J. A. Allen, F. Böcher, H. P. Bowditch, J. Elliot Cabot, F. J. Child, William Cook, J. P. Cooke, jun., John Fiske, George L. Goodale, W. W. Goodwin, Asa Gray, J. B. Greenough, E. W. Gurney, William James, George M. Lane, H. C. Lodge, Theodore Lyman, James Russell Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, George H. Palmer, F. W. Putnam, C. S. Sargent, N. S. Shaler, E. A. Sophocles, H. W. Torrey, J. Trowbridge, J. D. Whitney; and among the graduates who are contributors to the same publication are: J. K. Hosmer (1855), Simon Newcomb (1858), Charles Francis Adams, jun. (1856), Gamaliel Bradford (1849), Charles A. Cutter (1855), Henry W. Holland (1865), F. W. Palfrey (1851), Francis Parkman (1844), Charles C. Perkins (1843), William R. Ware (1852), T. W. Higginson (1841), Albert Stickney (1859), William Everett (1859), John C. Palfrey (1853), Arthur G. Sedgwick (1864), Henry T. Finck (1876), George S. Morison (1863), J. H. McDaniels (1861), Wendell P. Garrison (1861), Charles F. Folsom (1862), David F. Lincoln (1861), S. F. Emmons (1861), William H. Pettee (1861), J. H. Senter (1861), George W. Warren (1860), George E. Woodberry (1877), Charles S. Peirce (1859), Burt G. Wilder (1862), William F. Allen (1851), G. Stanley Hall (Ph.D. 1878), Russell Gray (1869), H. F. Buswell (1866), W. F. Apthorp (1869), I. T. Hoague (1867), Charles Sedgwick Minot (Ph. D. 1878), William A. Brewer, jun. (1854).

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AT GROTON.

THREE notable spots in this ancient town are to be marked by historical monuments which have just been completed at the works of Mr. John Evans, St. James Avenue, Boston. Each is in the form of a heavy tablet, and will be placed on granite pedestals. The material is slate, which was selected in order to have the monuments somewhat in keeping with the well-known monuments of the olden time in this State. Worked from designs furnished by Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, the stones are very satisfactory specimens of the stone-cutter's craft, the lettering upon them, especially, being clear and good. President Eliot of Harvard University furnished the inscriptions. The first monument is rectangular in form, five inches thick, four feet wide, and two feet nine inches high. A plain moulding at the top is the only ornamentation, and on a sunken panel is this inscription:

Near this spot
Stood the First Meeting House of Groton
Built in 1666
And burnt by the Indians
13 March 1676

A second stone is semicircular in shape, five inches thick, four feet wide, and three feet six inches high. A sunken panel on its face is inscribed:

Colonel William Prescott
Commander of the American Forces
At the Battle of Bunker Hill
Was born on the 20th of February 1726
In a house which stood
Near this spot

The third monument is the most elaborate of the three, its shape being a rectangle, surmounted by a semicircular cap about two feet in diameter. The stone is five inches thick, four feet wide, and four feet high. A sunken panel on the face of the square portion bears the words:

Here Dwelt
William and Deliverance Longley,
With their eight children.
On the 27th of July, 1694,
The Indians killed the Father and Mother
And five of the children,
And carried into captivity
The other three.

— Boston Journal.

The monuments are to be dedicated on Feb. 20, 1880, the birthday-anniversary of Col. William Prescott, who was the father of William Prescott (class of 1824), and grandfather of William H. Prescott (class of 1843). The designers and architects are both graduates of Harvard, and the dedicatory address is to be delivered by Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the class of 1851.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.]

THE Harvard Association of Chicago has the following officers: *President*, Henry W. Farrar (1861); *Vice-President*, George F. Harding (1849); *Secretary and Treasurer*, Gardner G. Willard (1869); *Executive Committee*, George E. Adams (1860), Henry A. Gardner (1870), Cecil Barnes (1872).

THE Harvard Association of Chicago desires all Harvard alumni residing between Ohio on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west to send their names, classes, occupations, and addresses to Gardner G. Willard, Secretary, 88 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Fitchburg Harvard Club was organized July 3, 1879. It has now twenty-seven members, and its object is to promote social intercourse among the alumni of Harvard residing in Fitchburg and vicinity. It holds an annual dinner in July, and also meetings at various times for social enjoyment. Its officers are: Edward B. Sawtell (1862), *President*; Harris C. Hartwell (1869), *Vice-President*; H. I. Wallace (1877), *Secretary and Treasurer*; F. R. Comee (1875), Charles E. Ware (1876), J. R. W. Hitchcock (1877), *Executive Committee*.

THE Harvard Club of New-York City has its fourteenth annual dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on Friday, Feb. 20, at six P.M. Harvard men, whether members of the Club or not, are cordially invited. The tickets for the dinner, including wine, cost six dollars, and can be obtained of John O. Sargent, President, 302 Madison Avenue; Dr. Francis M. Weld, Secretary, 11 East 13th Street; T. Frank Brownell, Treasurer, 26 Broad Street; or of

the committee, Joseph H. Choate, 52 Wall Street; Charles E. Souther, 8 Pine Street; Nathaniel S. Smith, 93 Nassau Street; William E. Worthen, 63 Bleecker Street; William Montgomery, 10 Wall Street; Franklin Bartlett, 168 Nassau Street; Arthur M. Sherwood, 18 West 3rd Street.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1866. Melvin A. Underwood of Milford, to Clara Isabella Babbitt of Springfield, Jan. 15, 1880, in Milford, by the Rev. Adin Ballou, who also married the groom's parents in 1827. No cards.

1877. Frank W. Rollins, principal of the High School at Great Falls, N.H., to Ellen Ware King of Abington, in Abington, Dec. 25, 1879, by the Rev. Jesse H. Jones.

1877. Charles H. Wiswell of Boston, to Florence B., daughter of D. Gilbert Dexter, editor and proprietor of the *Cambridge Tribune*, in Cambridge, Jan. 1, by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1841. Thomas W. Higginson, a daughter, born in Cambridge, Jan. 26, who the colonel hopes will some day become a Harvard graduate.

1869. Frank D. Millet, a daughter, Katharine, born Jan. 28, in East Bridgewater. [Mrs. Millet is the eldest sister of Royal W. Merrill (1869).]

1870. Richard T. Greener, a daughter, Belle Marion, born Nov. 26, 1879, Washington, D.C.

1874. G. Horace G. McGrew, a daughter, Ruth Esther, born Dec. 23, 1879, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

[The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as complete as possible; and any person knowing of the decease of a graduate will place the publisher under obligations by notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon Sibley, A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.]

1824. ELIPHALET PORTER CRAFTS, in Waltham, Jan. 16. Born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Nov. 23, 1800. He was first settled at East Bridgewater in 1828, where he remained seven years. In 1839 he was installed over the Unitarian Church at Sandwich, where he served fifteen years. Later he officiated in Lexington, Mass., Eastport, Me., and Waltham, Mass. He was a graduate at Brown University in 1821, received the degree of A.M. at Brown in 1824, and at Harvard in 1825.

1828. LEWIS SMITH, in Waltham, Jan. 22. Born in Waltham, May 27, 1803. In 1834 he erected the Waltham Select Academy, of which he was principal about ten years. For thirty-five years he has lived quietly, attending chiefly to the cultivation of his land. For nine years he was a member of the Waltham School Board.

1835. THOMAS MAYO BREWER, at 233 Beacon Street, Boston, Jan. 23.

Born in Boston, Nov. 21, 1814, and always lived there. He was one of the proprietors and editors of the *Boston Atlas*, in which position he remained until that paper was merged in the *Traveller* in 1857. He then became a member of the firm of Hickling, Swan, & Brewer, publishers of school-books and of Worcester's Dictionary. On the dissolution of that firm, he became the head of the house of Brewer & Tileston,—now William Ware & Co.,—publishers. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Boston Natural History Society. For many years he was one of the Boston School Committee.

m. 1861. CHARLES MONRO CARLETON, in Cohoes, N.Y., Jan. 14, aged 59.

1864. ALBERT L. FISK, in Lowell, Jan. 15.

He was tutor at Harvard College two years, and then returned to Lowell to accept a position as chemist at the Merrimack Print Works. He was at the same time member of the Lowell School Board. His health failing, he went to Minnesota, where he served for several years as superintendent of schools, and as teacher of natural sciences at Faribault. About 1874 he returned to Lowell, and was elected principal of the Green School, which position he held at the time of his decease. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. I. CAMBRIDGE, MARCH, 1880. No. 4.

Entered at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

HARVARD MEMORIAL HALL AND SANDERS THEATRE.

BY HENRY VAN BRUNT.

AFTER the late civil war, the erection of some memorial in honor of those sons of Harvard who had served in defence of the Union, more especially to commemorate the sacrifice of those who had laid down their lives in that cause, assumed the form of a solemn duty in the minds of the alumni and friends of the University. In July of the year 1865, a committee was appointed by the Association of the Alumni, with power to erect such a memorial. In December of the same year this committee adopted a plan, of which the present building is the complete development. After sufficient funds had been accumulated to justify its execution, a beginning was made in the year 1870, and the work was carried on in successive years as the condition of the available means permitted. The Dining Hall and Memorial Vestibule were finished and occupied in the summer of 1874, and the Theatre first occupied on Commencement Day, 1876. In July, 1878,

the completed building was transferred by the committee to the perpetual care of the corporation of Harvard College. In the memorandum of this transfer it was provided, that, of the three main divisions of the building, the western should be called the Dining Hall, the central the Memorial Transept, and the eastern the Sanders Theatre; and the President and Fellows, in accepting the charge, formally stated their opinion that

Memorial Hall was "the most valuable gift which the University has ever received, in respect alike to cost, daily usefulness, and moral significance."

The building so described is constructed of red brick and yellow sandstone; and its three portions, although recognized in the design as distinct buildings, are so combined as to form a single composition, the Dining Hall occupying the position of the nave of a cathedral, the Sanders Theatre standing as the choir or apse, and the Memorial Transept, as its name indicates, being placed between, and serving as a monumental vestibule to the Dining Hall on the one side and the Theatre on the other. The extreme length of the building is 305 feet; the extreme width in the axis of the transept is 113 feet; the extreme height of the tower, which crowns the central division, is 190 feet; the whole being of dimensions very nearly similar to those of Lichfield Cathedral in England. The architectural character of the design is technically mediæval; but the suggestions of the style have been treated with great freedom, and no attempt has been made to hinder the natural development of the building according to its conditions of plan, structure, and use, by confining its expressions within the limits of any recognized archæological era. It is distinctly a civic and col-

legiate building, although the combination of its three main divisions roughly recalls, as has been intimated, the outlines of certain religious types of architecture. This resemblance to the cathedral form is purely accidental, and has no significance of sentiment whatever. The tower rises from the central division, partly as a conspicuous and solemn exterior expression of its memorial function, and partly to dominate the building at the point where such a culmination and emphasis are demanded by the conditions of line and mass in the rest of the composition. Its upward movement, its position, and general character is an artistic necessity, and is contrived as a compensation, to the long horizontal lines of the nave, or Dining Hall, on the one side, and on the other as a wall, against which the sweeping lines of the apse, or Theatre, with its numerous vertical divisions, may find secure repose. It is intended to reconcile the opposing movement and contrasting character of the two main masses of the design.

The main entrances are at either end of the Memorial Transept, and are decorated with a screen-work of carved stone, above which are the great traceried north and south windows, which give light to the consecrated area within. These two façades are finished each with two gables, which rise one above the other, *en echelon*, towards the central tower, so as to connect with it, and to form with it a

pyramidal mass. They are flanked by four lower towers, occupied, those on the east by the stairs to the Theatre, those on the west by the corporation room and by the rooms and offices of the administration of the building. The main point of difficulty at this part of the composition was to reconcile the necessarily domestic character of these smaller towers with the larger scale and more monumental proportions of the Theatre and



HARVARD MEMORIAL HALL AND SANDERS THEATRE.

Ware & Van Brunt, Architects.

Dining Hall. On the exterior, in the south gable, is inscribed:—

MEMORIAE · EORVM
QVI · HIS · IN · SEDIBVS · INSTITVTI
MORTEM · PRO · PATRIA · OPPETIVERVNT
CIO · D · CCC · LX · I CIO · D · CCC · LX · V

In the north gable, these:—

VT · VIRTVTIS · EXEMPLA
SEMPER · APVD · VOS · VIGEANT
SODALES · AMICIQVE · POSERVNT

In the interior of the Memorial Transept, the walls are covered to the height of 24 feet with a series of marble tablets, decorated with an inlay of colored and carved stones, and set in an arcade or screen of black walnut. These bear, in the order of their classes, the names, and the date and place of decease, of the ninety-five graduates and

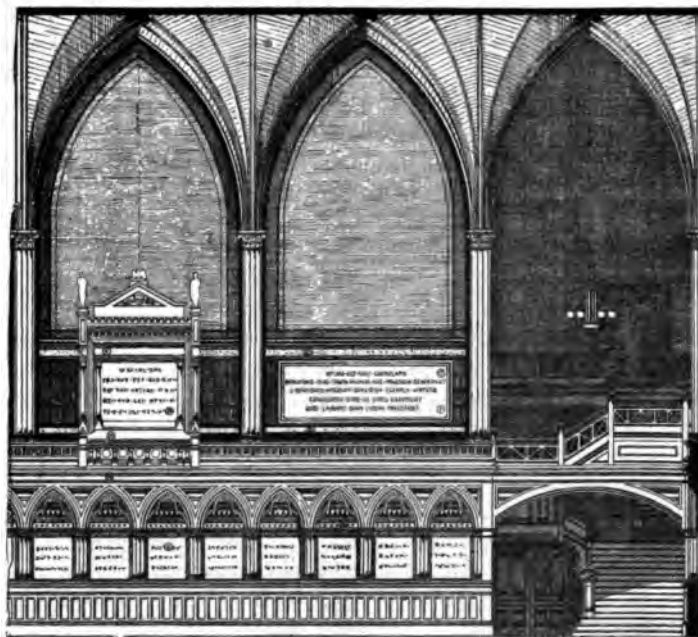
¹ The architects of this structure were William R. Ware (1852), and Henry Van Brunt (1854); the building committee, Henry B. Rogers (1822), J. Elliot Cabot (1840), Henry Lee (1836), Theodore Lyman (1855), and President Eliot (1853); the contractors for masonry, W. C. Poland & Son, and L. P. Soule; for carpentry, J. H. Sears, William Soule, Creasy & Noyes, and others; for the great glass windows, W. J. McPherson & Co.

students who fell in defence of the Union. Opposite the entrance to the Dining Hall is a greater tablet, surmounting the arcade in which these names are enshrined, and bearing the inscription shown in the accompanying illustration. This memorial vestibule is paved with marble, and is covered at the height of about 65 feet with a vaulted ceiling of ash, the moulded groins starting from long vaulting shafts resting upon the screen-work below. The walls are inscribed with sentences out of the classic authors and the Latin Vulgate, in praise of heroic patriotism. The north and south windows are filled with stained glass, which, among its embellishments, bears inscribed the names of the qualities which are essential to the soldier and patriot. This hall is 30 feet wide by 103 feet long.



THE TRANSEPT, SHOWING ENTRANCE TO DINING-HALL.

From the centre of its western side one enters the Dining Hall, which extends westward 60 feet wide and 149 feet long, in 10 bays. It is 37 feet from the floor to the top of the wall within, and 80 feet to the ridge of the roof in the centre. The roof is framed in open timber-work of Georgia pine, with hammer-beam trusses, and has galleries of ash at each end, decorated with panelled screen-work. The walls are lined with face-brick and tiles, against which, and beneath the windows, is a wainscoting of ash 25 feet high, where are suspended the pictures,



PART OF EAST WALL OF TRANSEPT, AND ONE STAIRCASE TO THEATRE.

and against which are set the busts and paintings belonging to the University. The side-windows have, to a large extent, been secured by classes and individuals for memorial glass; and two of these, the

gift of the classes of 1844 and of 1857, are already in place. Between 600 and 700 undergraduates¹ of the University are served with their meals in this hall daily; but, for the greater festivals of the college year, tables are set for more than a thousand guests. The kitchens and the offices connected therewith are in the basement.

Across the west end of this hall extends a cloister porch, 15 feet wide by 85 feet long, with projecting entrances at the ends on the north and south, closed with forged iron gates decorated with scroll-work in wrought iron, the bequest of a recent graduate. The walls of this cloister are in time to be occupied by mural tablets and busts of the worthies of the University; the monument to President Walker, now in process of design, being the first to take its place. These monuments will be visible from without through the open arcade of the cloister, which forms the lower feature of the great western gable end; above this arcade is the mullioned west window of the Dining Hall, enriched in the glass with the armorial bearings and mottoes of the College, the State, and the Nation.

The gable has a finial composed of the letter H and a cross, and upon belts of the façade are the inscriptions:—

HUMANITAS · VIRTUS · PIETAS

AEDIFICATA ANN · DOM · MDCCCLXXI · ANN · COLL · HARV · CCXXXV.

The east side of the Memorial Transept is flanked by open bays occupied by the staircases giving entrance to Sanders Theatre, which is planned somewhat like those of classic antiquity, but with polygonal instead of circular outer walls. In the chord of the polygon, and between the staircase towers, is set the stage. It contains a permanent enclosure for the corporation, and is ample enough to receive all the overseers and honored guests of the University on ceremonial days. Over the stage is a canopy with the function of a sounding-

¹ The Harvard Dining-Hall is the largest college dining-hall in the world, and the Association has the greatest number of members. There is no other dining-room whatever in this country, where so many persons sit down regularly at one time, and there are but few halls of any kind so large. A faint idea of the operations of this association of students, which is simply to secure for themselves good food at a low cost, may be obtained from the following memoranda: Ninety persons oversee and do the work, five men do the meat-cooking, two the bread and pastry cooking, four the vegetable-cooking, eleven the washing, etc. . . . Then there is one head-waiter, having under him fifty-four (colored) waiters. There are also six carvers, one engineer, and help for sundry work. The food consumed averages for each day 100 gallons of soup, 100 pounds of fish, 1,800 pounds of meat and poultry, 2 barrels of flour, 10 bushels of potatoes, 60 pounds of crushed wheat, 30 pounds of oatmeal, 20 pounds of hominy, 20 pounds of rice, 100 pounds of table-butter, 100 pounds of cooking-butter, 60 pounds of sugar for table use, 150 pounds of sugar for cooking, 6 pounds of coffee, 1 pound of tea, 1 pound of chocolate, 1 barrel of apples, 3 boxes of oranges, and other things in proportion. When ice-cream is served for dinner, 45 gallons are consumed. A part of the cooking and washing is done by steam apparatus. The whole of the culinary department is in charge of Frank E. Balch, the steward.

board, with a music-gallery above. Upon the wall over this gallery the following commemorative inscriptions are set:—

HIC · IN · SILVESTRI BVSV
ET · INCVLTVS · LOCIS
ANGLI · DOMO · PROFVGI
ANNO · POST · CHRISTVM · NATVM · CIO · IO · C · XXXVI
POST · COLONIAM · HVC · DEDVCTAM · VI
SAPIENTIAM · RATI · ANTE · OMNIA · COLENDAM
SCHOLAM · PVBLICE · CONDIDERVNT
CONDITAM · CHRISTO · ET · ECCLESIE · DICAVERVNT
QVAE · AVCTA · IOHANNIS · HARVARD · MVNIFICENTIA
A · LITTERARVM · FAVORIBVS · CVM · NOSTRATIBVS · TVM · EXTERNIS
IDENTIDEM · ADIVTA
ALVMNORVM · DENIQVE · FIDEI · COMMISSA
AB · EXIGVIS · PERDVCTA · INITIIS · AD · MAIORA · RERV · INCREMENTA
PRAESIDVM · SOCIORVM · INSPECTORVM · SENATVS · ACADEMICI
CONSILII · ET · PRVDENTIA · ET · CVRA
OPTVMAS · ARTES · VIRTVTES · PVBLICAS · PRIVATAS
COLVIT · COLIT
QVI · AVTEM · DOCTI · FVERINT · FVLGEBVNT · QVASI · SPLENDOR · FIRMAMENTI
ET · QVI · AD · IVSTITIAM · ERVDIVNT · MVLTVS
QVASI · STELLAE · IN · PERPETVAS · AETERNITATES

These inscriptions, and indeed all the inscriptions in the building, both inside and out, were a matter of as much care and consideration to the architects and to the building committee as any part of the work. Those in Latin were finally put into shape under the advice of Professor Gurney, Professor Greenough, and Professor Lane. The verse from the book of Daniel, at the end of the inscription in the Theatre, was first proposed by Professor Lowell, in its English form, as a text remarkably appropriate to the place. But the language of the Vulgate proved to be even more singularly felicitous. The English reads: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

In panels at the sides of the stage of the Theatre are these words:—

[North.]
CAROLVS · SANDERS
A · B · ANNI · CIO · IO · CCC · II
THEATRVM
ALVMNIS · ACADEMICIS
SVA · PEC · F

[South.]
AEDIFICATVM
ANNO · POST · CHR · NAT
CIO · IO · CCC · LXXVI
POST · POP · AMER · LIBERATVM
C

Against the polygonal sides of the Theatre rise from the pit, or orchestra, ranges or grades of seats, and there is one gallery. The seating capacity of the Theatre is about 1,300. The acoustic properties of this room have proved entirely satisfactory. It is roofed with a visible intersecting truss-work of timbers and iron, without supports from below, enriched with an open arcade in clerestory fashion in the upper parts. Story's statue of Quincy stands upon a pedestal against the northern jamb of the great proscenium arch. The wood of decoration in this room is ash, and there is much rich carving in the roof:

but the seating is in black walnut. Each of the polygonal sides has one window over and one under the gallery; and on the exterior in the gables over the former are colossal busts of Demosthenes, Cicero, St. Chrysostom, Bossuet, Pitt, Burke, and Webster, as seven typical orators of history, sculptured in sandstone by John Evans of Boston. In the basement of the Theatre, accessible from the immediate neighborhood of the stage, are large waiting-rooms.

The total cost of the whole structure, including heating-apparatus, was \$368,482.

HARVARD WASHINGTON CORPS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT.¹

THERE are not many members living of this corps at its last parade under the officers of the year 1829-30. There are doubtless many children, but more grandchildren. To these, as well as to the few survivors of those years, some account of this famous company may prove not uninteresting.

On entering college a half-century ago, and after recovering from the severe ordeal of the football contest (the freshmen and seniors against the sophomores and juniors), which occurred within the early days after the beginning of the autumn term, and after the usual six months or so of hazing, the freshman of that day found there were three objects of his ambition:—

I. The first scholarship.

II. The most popular fellow in the class.

III. The command of the college company.

It was difficult to predict the first, for many months; in fact, hardly before the middle of the sophomore year, not always then. Nor was it very easy to know the second: this likewise required many months and many trials. With the

third the matter was easier; since certain characteristics as to height, carriage, military bearing as a private in the company for the two or three years previous to the election, which occurred the last term of the junior year, would somewhat indicate who was, and who was not, eligible.

It was very common, in passing through the yard, to hear the expression, "That is our first scholar," or "He is to be the next captain," or "He is the most popular fellow in our class." Of course, as years rolled on, these questions became more and more settled, either one way or the other. Sometimes the first scholar of the freshman or sophomore years fell behind in the junior or senior years; and the third, fourth, or even fifth, came to the front. So with the most popular fellow: in certain trials he had been found wanting, and fell behind; while others, less prominent in the earlier years, took his place. In the same way with the candidates for the company officers (eight of



THE HARVARD MEMORIAL DINING HALL.

¹ Mr. Sargent, a graduate of the class of 1830, is an ex-commander of the corps.

them). The favorites of the freshman year grew too stout and heavy, while, at times, men who were slender and delicate in the beginning began to attract attention as the day of election drew nigh, and as they worked up into shape and condition; but, as a general rule, the early candidates of the freshman year were the favorites.

If I remember right, the election took place in the early part of summer. At twelve o'clock on a certain day, a meeting of the four college classes was called on the advertising board at Porter's Hall, the old inn of that name, famous for its flip. The four superior officers, — the captain, two lieutenants, and the adjutant, — out of uniform, but wearing swords and sashes, came from the middle entry of Holworthy across the yard, with great dignity and sobriety; the whole college walking, running, and shouting by their side, still urging their favorites at this last moment on some uncertain and perplexed voter. On reaching the hall, the officers placing themselves behind a table at its upper end, the captain, coming forward, in what was considered "a graceful speech," resigned for himself and them, the offices they had held the past year, and asked the college votes for their successors. I think it might have been possible for Dr. Holmes to have originated on this occasion his lines,

"It is, it is, a hat is going round:"

for into this domestic ballot-box the votes were deposited, and subsequently counted, and the successful candidate declared. This same course was pursued in the election of the three remaining officers, and the result declared amidst the shouts or jeers and hisses of the friends or enemies of the successful candidates. After this the old officers, taking off their swords and sashes, put them on their successors; and arm in arm, the two captains, the four lieutenants, and the two adjutants returned as they had come, across the yard to the middle entry of Holworthy, the whole college cheering, shouting, or hissing by their side. By this time it was one o'clock; and, the first act having ceased, the college went to dinner.

The second act commenced at two, and was the more interesting from being more uncertain. For a day or so before the election of the higher officers, it was pretty well known who they were to be. Not so with the four commandants, as they were called (captains of companies). These were not chosen by the college, but by the four old and four new officers, and in this way: Having met with closed doors in the middle entry of Holworthy, a name was proposed for first commandant, balloted for, and accepted or rejected as the case might be. If accepted, the past senior commandant walked out alone across the yard to Stoughton, Hollis, Massachusetts, or wherever the new officer lived. During the election of commandants, which usually occupied from two to six, all recitations being suspended, the yard was entirely deserted; but every window in every building was filled with heads, watching the course of the out-going officer, and trying to guess who his successor would be. If he headed towards Stoughton, that building rang with shouts and applause,

waving of handkerchiefs, and every sort of demonstration of joy; with corresponding hisses and groans from the other buildings. If he passed Stoughton and Hollis, and headed for Massachusetts, then Stoughton and Hollis took up the groans and hisses, and Massachusetts the cheers. After entering any building, there came a dead silence over the college, although every eye was staring to see the new and old officer come out together; then groans, cheers, shouts, and hisses, as the new officer was liked or disliked. This same course was continued with the three other commandants, until they were all chosen, usually just as the prayer-bell rang; then on crossing the yard came the congratulatory slaps on the back and shakes of the hands of one's friends.

This evening the old eight officers gave a supper to the new eight, at Gallagher's in Devonshire Street, a great college house in those days. In return the new officers gave a supper on the evening of their

first appearance in uniform. The next afternoon, immediately after supper, the sixteen officers, the new eight with their swords and the old eight with muskets, met in the grove, as it was then called, immediately behind, I should say, the Appleton Chapel, for drill; the men with guns, representing companies, going through the manual and company drill. This was continued every afternoon for several weeks, a half-dozen privates being at last brought down to increase the companies, until at last there appeared in the windows of University, as we went to prayers, the well-known advertising board, eighteen inches square, and bound with green ribbon:—

"The Harvard Washington Corps is hereby ordered to appear this evening, immediately after tea, for battalion and company drill. Per order of the captain.

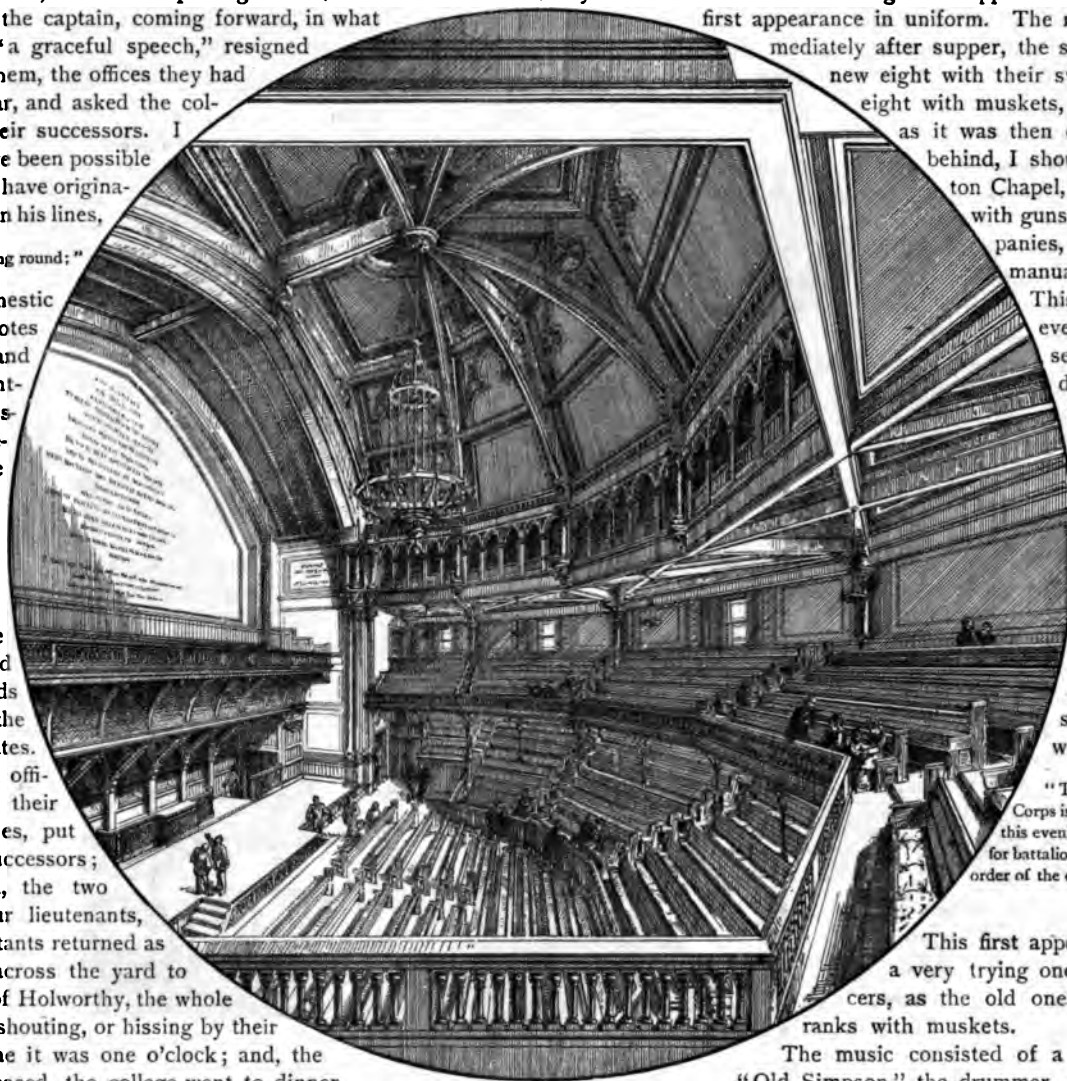
—, Adjutant."

This first appearance was always a very trying one to the new officers, as the old ones appeared in the ranks with muskets.

The music consisted of a drum and fife,—"Old Simpson" the drummer, and "Old Smith" the fifer, as they were then called, both of whom

were still alive a few years ago, and "Old Smith," I believe, is to-day. These drills took place every Tuesday and Friday evening, until the company came out for the first time in uniform, with the Brigade Band of twenty-eight pieces; the men in the prescribed college-dress, which was dark Oxford mixed gray, single-breasted coats, the skirts cut away like our present dress-coats, and with white cross-belts; the officers wearing the usual infantry felt cap or hat, with black leather visor and black fountain plume, the college uniform coats, with the gilt Massachusetts button, gold epaulets, and white trousers, the usual white sword-belt and scarlet silk sash.

The company of one hundred to one hundred and twenty guns was formed by the orderly sergeant on the Common, then unenclosed, and immediately outside the railing in front of Hollis. At a certain signal the eight officers standing on the steps of Hollis marched out, the full band playing. After taking their proper places, the usual parade



SANDERS THEATRE.

was gone through. The corps then at slow time marched through the larger Massachusetts gate, past University, to the middle entry of Holworthy, where they formed line and opened ranks, the officers coming to the front, when the standard was brought out and saluted; after which, again falling into column, the band playing usually the well-known march of "*Pas redouble*," the colors flying, the company marched by Stoughton and Hollis, under the admiring eyes and applauding hands of the young ladies who were at the windows, out through the Massachusetts gate, by the president's and professors' houses, saluting each as passed, until just before six, when, again going through the evening parade on the Common, they were dismissed, and their guns usually taken to the armory in Hollis or Stoughton. The grand *finale* of this exciting day was the appearance of the officers and men in uniform at evening prayers.

The company attracted more attention in those days than would seem to warrant this long story; for at this period much fewer amusements and liberties were allowed the students. In fact, I hardly remember any thing beyond the few weeks of football, — no base-ball, no cricket, no boating, no gymnasium even on Saturday. Every one had to enter his name with the president's freshman in Massachusetts; and there was many a hard run to reach his room before the eight-o'clock study-bell rang, and the big book was closed; much bribery and corruption were necessary to get one's name entered. Southern students coming from a distance, and having no family, were obliged to invent imaginary aunts, uncles, and grandmothers. A story is told of good Professor Popkin, that, on being applied to by a senior for permission to go to town to see his grandmother, he refused, saying, "Grandmother, grandmother? new play, — 'Thomas and Jeremiah';" as he called the great play of those days, — "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London." To go to the theatre at all, was a great risk; to be seen there, was death without benefit of the clergy. And those few enthusiasts in the dramatic art who dared to run the risk were obliged to disguise themselves to such an extent that even their own mothers could not have known them.

The Harvard Washington Corps continued for several years after my time, and was then suspended by the government, I believe: at any rate, it ceased to exist; though I understand some attempt to revive it has been made within the last year or so.

We have had so much real "soldiering" to do during our civil war, in which Harvard boys played so noble a part, that it is doubtful whether the old standard, with its well-known motto, "*Tam Marti quam Mercurio*," will ever again wave in the college yard.

AN elevated railroad such as it is proposed to build within the next few years, or some other means of rapid travel, between Cambridge, Boston, and the adjoining towns, would bring to Harvard, in place of the 1,371 students, a much greater number. For then students could reside, not only in Cambridge, but in all its neighborhood. The number of special students would materially increase; for those at other institutions, and persons studying for a profession or learning a trade, would find it possible, conveniently to take the special courses offered at Cambridge, if only a few minutes were necessary to reach there. Sanders Theatre would come into more frequent use, and the University lectures, concerts, and entertainments of the highest order, be made accessible to residents of Boston and elsewhere, to whom at present they are practically inaccessible.

Sixth, But if my said grand-daughter die leaving no child or lawful issue then living and not having disposed of the estate which I have herein before given in trust to the New England Trust Company and to the said Parker and Russell, by will or appointment as herein before provided, and including any residuum of my estate then to convey in fee simple, transfer and pay over the same, or so much thereof as remains unappointed to the persons, societies and corporations and in the proportions following, to-wit: . . . To the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of Ten thousand dollars for the benefit of the Library of said College as a Memorial of my son Arthur Jones Loud who was a graduate of said College. — *Extract from Will of James Hersey Loud.*

THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK. ITS FOURTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND HAPPY GATHERING OF ALUMNI. — ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT ELIOT, HON. JOHN O. SARGENT, ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, ESQ., PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. HEDGE, HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, HON. ROBERT M. MORSE, JUN., JOHN J. RUSSELL, ESQ., EDMUND WETMORE, ESQ., JUDGE HENRY E. HOWLAND, AND OTHERS. — LETTERS FROM INVITED GUESTS. — NAMES OF THOSE PRESENT, ETC.

[Special Report¹ for THE HARVARD REGISTER.]

THE fourteenth annual dinner of the Harvard Club, at Delmonico's in New York, was one of the largest and most enjoyable gatherings of Harvard men outside of Massachusetts that has ever taken place. The officers of the Club and the committee who had the matter in charge worked faithfully to secure on that evening, Feb. 20, a happy time for all those present. The officers for 1880 are, John O. Sargent, President; Dr. Francis M. Weld, Secretary; T. Frank Brownell, Treasurer. The committee in charge were Joseph H. Choate, Edmund Wetmore, Nathaniel S. Smith, William E. Worthen, William Montgomery, Franklin Bartlett, Arthur M. Sherwood.

For the first time in the history of the Club's dinners, a pianoforte was used as the music for the exercises and as an accompaniment for the songs; the music being in charge of Nathaniel S. Smith and Arthur M. Sherwood.

At about seven o'clock the dining-hall doors were opened, and the company took their seats at five large tables. Opposite the main entrance was one table placed upon an elevation, on one side of which were seated the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the president of the University, the president of the Club, and the speakers of the evening. After Dr. Bellows had asked grace, the party sat down to the dinner, which can best be judged from the

MENU.

HUITRES.
POTAGE.
Consommé, Brunoise.
POISSON.
Bass à la royale.
RELEVÉ.
Côtes de Bœuf à l'anglaise.
ENTRÉES.
Croquettes de ris de veau, parisienne.
Dinde braisé au celeri.
SORBET.
A la Romaine.
ROTI.
Redhead ducks, Salade.
ENTREMETS.
Pommes, Epinards à l'espagnole, Petit pois, Tomates.
SUCRES.
Pouding aux Fruits.
Charlotte russe. Gelée au rhum.
Glace napolitaine. Gateaux variés.
FRUITS AND DESSERT.
CAFÉ.
VINS.
Graves. Sherry imperial.
Pommery sec. Beaujolais.
COGNAC, LIQUEURS.

During the evening President Sargent read some of the letters which he had received in reply to invitations that had been sent out. Among the letters were those of Ex-President Thomas Hill, Samuel M. Felton, Esq., Mr. John Fiske, Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Hon. John Lowell, Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Hon. George Lunt, Hon. John J. Taylor, William Gray, Esq., Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, George William Curtis, Esq., Professor Charles E. Norton, Gov. John D. Long, Ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Henry W. Paine, Esq., Hon. Charles T. Russell, Mr. Henry

¹ Most of the speeches were taken expressly for THE HARVARD REGISTER, in "short-hand," by Robert P. Clapp, a graduate of the College (1879), and now a student in the Law School.

Cabot Lodge, Judge William C. Endicott, Mr. Charles S. Sargent. Nearly all concurred in recognizing the eligibility of non-residents of Massachusetts to the Board of Overseers of the University.

Among the guests present were the following, arranged by classes (the list is unavoidably incomplete):—

1825. Frederic H. Hedge.	1863. F. Cromwell.	1871. W. F. Whitney.
1830. John O. Sargent.	1863. B. T. Frothingham.	1871. Judson B. Wilds.
1830. Jonathan F. Stearns.	1864. Edward R. Blanchard.	1871. A. Wilkinson.
1832. Henry W. Bellows.	1864. Arthur Gorham.	1871. J. S. Williamson.
1833. William M. Prichard.	1864. Peter B. Olney.	1872. William S. Beaman.
1833. Morrill Wyman.	1865. T. Frank Brownell.	1872. Arthur Holland.
1838. William E. Worthen.	1865. George A. Goddard.	1872. Lewis Cass Ledyard.
1842. D. R. Jaques.	1865. Frank G. Gorham.	1873. Edward D. Bettens.
1843. H. P. Farnham.	1865. Henry W. Poor.	1873. Robert A. B. Dayton.
1843. John J. Russell.	1865. Charles E. Souther.	1873. Charles K. Lexow.
1843. Henry D. Sedgwick.	1865. Charles H. Tweed.	1873. W. A. Purrington.
1845. Lemuel Hayward.	1866. A. K. Fiske.	1874. Thomas S. Bettens.
1848. Charles S. Weyman.	1866. J. W. Hawes.	1874. Fred'k S. Buckingham, Jr.
1849. George B. Upton.	1866. Charles McBurney.	1874. C. T. Buffum.
1849. Henry W. Williams, Jr.	1866. E. L. Parris, Jr.	1874. Louis C. Clark.
1850. James C. Carter.	1866. R. S. Peabody.	1874. Samuel B. Clarke.
1850. James F. Lyman.	1866. Marshall P. Stafford.	1874. Henry H. Crocker, jun.
1852. E. E. Anderson.	1867. Clement Cleveland.	1874. Paul Dana.
1852. Addison Brown.	1867. Wm. Montgomery, jun.	1874. Wendell Goodwin.
1852. Joseph H. Choate.	1867. Frederick Tudor.	1874. U. S. Grant, jun.
1852. William G. Choate.	1867. Elwyn Waller.	1874. E. B. Hill.
1853. Charles W. Eliot.	1868. F. G. Ireland.	1875. Francis R. Appleton.
1853. C. A. Miles.	1868. William W. Richards.	1875. Henry S. Van Duzer.
1854. Henry Van Brunt.	1869. Franklin Bartlett.	1876. A. Belmont, jun.
1855. Alexander Agassiz.	1869. William T. Bull.	1876. J. G. Gossill.
1855. Leonard A. Jones.	1869. Prescott H. Butler.	1876. Jesse W. Lilienthal, Jr.
1855. William W. Richards.	1869. Walter Cook.	1876. Samuel G. Ward, jun.
1855. William Q. Riddle.	1869. Austin G. Fox.	1877. S. Butler.
1856. George Blagden.	1869. George Hill.	1877. Augustus C. Gurnee.
1857. Henry E. Howland, Jr.	1869. Nathaniel S. Smith.	1877. G. B. Ogden.
1857. R. M. Morse.	1870. Arthur H. Cutler.	1877. A. Clifford Tower.
1858. Riley A. Brick.	1870. N. Dexter.	1878. Louis B. Dean.
1858. R. W. Toppan.	1870. C. C. Emott.	1878. Lucius N. Littauer.
1859. Everett P. Wheeler, Jr.	1870. William G. Hosea.	1878. Arthur M. Sherwood.
1860. Charles H. Hall.	1870. William Merrick.	1879. Pierre T. Barlow.
1860. Horace Howland.	1870. Frank K. Pendleton.	1879. Middleton S. Burrill.
1860. Joseph Shippen.	1870. Henry K. Spaulding.	1879. R. P. Clapp.
1860. Francis M. Weld.	1871. E. C. Boardman.	1879. J. E. Cowdin.
1860. Edmund Wetmore.	1871. Edward Burnett.	1879. Frank L. Crawford.
1861. H. M. Atkinson.	1871. Horace E. Deming.	1879. C. Lawrence Perkins.
1861. C. C. Beaman, jun.	1871. J. L. King.	1879. George R. Sheldon.
1861. Elihu Chauncey.	1871. James S. McCobb.	1879. W. L. Watson.
1862. D. W. Keegan.	1871. John Reynolds.	1880. John L. Martin.
1862. J. L. Ward.	1871. W. T. Sanger.	1881. Moses King.

The following letter was received from Sidney Bartlett, Esq., class of 1818:—

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge with pleasure the polite invitation of the Harvard Club of New York, to join them in their festival on the 20th.

All associations to keep bright the *commune vinculum* which should bind together the sons of Harvard have my hearty sympathy. But my engagements here compel me to forego the proposed enjoyment.

Very truly yours,

S. BARTLETT.

JOHN O. SARGENT, ESQ., President.

The most enjoyable letter of all was that received from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), which is given in full below:—

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that I shall not be able to be present at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York, on the 20th of this month. If I had been with my friends and brothers at their meeting, I could not have helped saying that the recent scene between our *Alma Mater* and her New-York graduate reminds me of that unconsciously but convulsively comic passage in Thomson's "Seasons" where Damon and Musidora are the characters. You remember how Musidora, like our *Alma Mater*,—

"A fairer nymph
Than ever blest Arcadian stream,"—

came "to bathe her fervent limbs" in the refreshing wave, as our *Alma* cools off the rejuvenescent fervors of her present glorious summer at her Overseers' meetings. You recollect how Damon, the pensive youth,

"Pierced with love's delightful pangs,"

kept his lawless eye upon Musidora

"As from the snowy leg and slender foot
Th' inverted silk she drew,"—

or, in realistic phrase, pulled off her stockings,—just as our New-York graduate has sat watching our Lady of Harvard as she

"Stripped her beauteous limbs"

to wade into a discussion at an Overseers' meeting. You have not forgotten how, at last, rather late in the day, the law of propriety compelled the ardent but strictly moral young lover to retire, as the law of Massachusetts compelled the remote but loving graduate to keep his distance; how Damon left a written document to Musidora,—who once more stands for our Harvard Madonna,—after reading which,

"As if to marble struck, devoid of sense,
A stupid moment motionless she stood,"

and then replied in these encouraging words,

"Which soon her Damon kissed with weeping joy:—

Dear youth,—

[Dear graduate], be still as now

Discreet: the time may come you need not fly."

Let us hope the time may come when the distant graduate lover of fair Harvard will not have to play the part of Peeping Tom of Coventry, but be admitted to her presence, not only when she is arrayed in the holiday costume of her anniversaries, but also in the negative drapery of her debating-conclaves,—especially when she has drawn off the inverted silk, and so forth, "to taste the lucid coolness of the flood" of argument at an Overseers' meeting.

Very truly yours,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

To JOHN O. SARGENT, ESQ.

PRESIDENT JOHN O. SARGENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—As this meeting occurs but once a year, and we are anxious to combine as much business as we can with the pleasure of it, I felt bound to consult our dinner committee—sound and substantial advisers as they have proved themselves this evening—as to what I should talk about on the occasion. I soon discovered that they were more interested in what I might find time to omit, than in what I might find time to say, and were of the opinion—candidly—that what could not be said in five minutes, or ten at the outside, could not be worth saying at all; but that, provided I kept within those limits, I was free to say any thing I pleased. So we made a compromise on this basis. But we are apt to interpret an injunction of this nature as our ancient brother, Cotton Mather, understood the golden rule that he placed in large letters over his study-door: "Be short." He meant only that other people should be short; and so far was he from taking the benefit of his own prescription, that he spent five and thirty years in writing a work so long that, though it was ready for publication a hundred and fifty years ago, they have not got through with the printing of it to this day. I will endeavor to follow his precept, and not his example. At once, therefore, I will address myself to the topic that is uppermost in the minds of all of us this evening.

Two years ago I had the honor to suggest on this anniversary, on your behalf, that it was the true policy of Harvard College to interest all the alumni in its affairs, by recognizing in all an equality of rights and interests, and expressed the desire that some one might make or find a way to that result. On examining the existing laws, you, gentlemen, became satisfied that the statute of 1865, viewed in the light of the most familiar rules of construction, was intended to confer upon us all the privileges that we claimed. We acted upon this conviction, and made the nomination of a graduate not an inhabitant of Massachusetts for the office of overseer. The suggesting committee of the alumni, as the machine for grinding out overseers is modestly entitled, brushed aside our nomination, and administered a sharp reproof by advertising that if our candidate had been legally eligible, they could have given him the lowest place on the ticket. We appealed from this decision with confidence to the alumni at large; and the alumni justified our confidence by giving our candidate the highest place on the ticket of the elected overseers. And, gentlemen, I should do great injustice to my own feelings, as I am sure I should to yours, if I omitted to return our heartfelt thanks for the warm, generous, and enthusiastic support of that very large majority of our Massachusetts brethren who worked as diligently and as cordially as we did to bring about this most gratifying result. There was thus an issue joined between the alumni and the overseers. The overseers referred the question to a committee of their own members, whose duty it was substantially to arbitrate between the Board of Overseers and the electors of the Board of Overseers.

On consideration of the statute, and after the lapse of time sufficient to make that consideration thorough and exhaustive, this committee of lawyers of

the overseers' own appointment—one a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, one a judge of the District Court of the United States, two doctors of laws made so by the University, one lawyer standing confessedly among the foremost in the front rank of the profession in the country, and one rapidly rising to a similar distinction,—this committee sustained to the fullest extent, gentlemen, your construction of the statute, and reported in favor of the eligibility of your candidate. Their opinion is before the alumni. There was no minority report. We supposed there was an end of the case. Nobody doubted—in this quarter, at all events—that a decision so obviously called for by the interests of the College, so thoroughly sustained by the press and public opinion, as well as by the declared wishes of the alumni, could not fail of being confirmed by the Board. We were disappointed; we may say, without giving offence, that we were surprised; for we learn from the best authority, that the Overseers themselves were surprised at the result at which they reluctantly arrived. The vote stood thirteen against eight alumni in the Board of Overseers; and the opinion of those thirteen has prevailed, for the time, against the opinion of several hundred alumni in the board of electors. Of those thirteen, three votes turned the scale, and three of the voters were doctors of medicine; but I cannot help thinking, if a legacy of a million of dollars for the Medical College had depended upon it, they would have seen their way clear to give a very different diagnosis of the case. And with the *as in presenti*—or, in the vernacular, cash in hand, and enough of it—to be placed where it might do the most good to the University, I should not despair of convincing even President Eliot himself that the act of 1865 means exactly what it clearly expresses,—an entirely new constitution of the Board of Overseers, and an actual, not a simulated, transfer of the government to the whole body of the alumni.

Not satisfied with the adverse decision of a minority of the Board, we were preparing to test the question before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, when a bill establishing the rights of non-resident alumni was introduced in the Legislature by a gentleman who is present this evening, and from whom we hope to hear by and by. That will probably supersede the necessity of a judicial exposition of the law, by giving us a satisfactory legislative exposition. The probability, however, of a favorable result, does not diminish the interest of an inquiry to which I propose, with your indulgence, to devote a few minutes of time—that by this time belongs to somebody else.

As early as 1762, certain citizens of the old county of Hampshire applied to the then governor of the colony, Sir Francis Bernard, for the charter of a collegiate school; and His Excellency was supposed to be on the point of granting it. The overseers of Harvard College took the alarm, and presented a strong protest against any such foundation. They lacked words to express the sorrow and regret with which they regarded the prospect of another college in the Province as a fatal blow to Harvard College and the interests of learning. They saw nothing but pernicious consequences in multiplying colleges, and insisted that the certain result of chartering a rival establishment would be to cramp Harvard College, and keep it low, and utterly disappoint the pleasing hopes of the fathers, that the seminary they had founded in the wilderness would one day emerge from its low and infant state, and acquire all the endowments, privileges, and dignities of an university, becoming a distinguished ornament of the New World, as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were of the Old. They were earnest, sincere, and successful in pressing this view of the case on the government of the province, and afterwards on the government of the State, and staved off the foundation of a rival college from 1762 to 1821. In the latter year Amherst College was founded in the county of Hampshire, and soon began to realize the most gloomy prophecies of the overseers of 1762. One of its early benefactions was the gift of a quarter million of dollars from a graduate of Harvard.

And why was Amherst College founded? We are not left to conjecture on this point. It is now almost half a century since a life-long friend of our College—the late Professor Ticknor—was disturbed by rumors that reached him, of hostility and opposition to Harvard College in Western Massachusetts; and he wrote to his nephew, who was then studying law at Northfield, to inquire into the truth of these rumors, and make a report to him in the premises. This nephew was Benjamin R. Curtis, of the class of 1829. His name guarantees the prudence, diligence, and fidelity with which the duty thus imposed was discharged. He talked with men of all parties; and he reported that there existed, among all who thought or cared any thing about the College, positive hostility or decided dissatisfaction. The hostility was confined to the Orthodox Congregationalists; the dissatisfaction extended to all the most respectable men in that part of the State. The reasons for it were, that the cost of an education at Cambridge was greater than was necessary; that the College was sectarian; and, last, but far from least, that “it was the college of Boston and Salem, and not of the Commonwealth.” “There has not been a single person in the old county of Hampshire,” said the Hon. Samuel C. Allen, an eminent citizen of Western Massachusetts, and many years a member of Congress, “since my recollection, in any way

connected with Harvard College, or likely to exert his influence in its favor; and how should it be otherwise than that the people should care nothing about it, or be led by its enemies to suspect or dislike it?” And we have the testimony of this same gentleman to the effect, that if the managers of Harvard College had ever got on the hills beyond Worcester, and looked over into the valleys of the Connecticut and the Housatonic, Amherst College would never have been chartered. And, if not, what then? Certainly the mild and cheerful Christianity of President Kirkland stood in striking contrast to the somewhat lurid theology of Calvin. But Mr. Allen clearly meant, that with proper concessions to the severer economy of the rural districts, and a more conciliatory tolerance of their sterner religious doctrines, with a fair representation of both these elements in the Board of Overseers, the interests, the affections, and the wealth that were diverted to build up Amherst College might have augmented the endowments and the resources of Harvard.

When this remark was made, there were not a hundred miles of railroad in the country; and there was a reason for the fact that Mr. Allen's vision was then limited to an outlook from Wachusett, in Worcester County. There are some valleys not to be despised, even west of the Housatonic. There is the valley of the Hudson, for instance, even in Mr. Allen's day distinctly visible from the Berkshire Hills. From the top of the Catskills his eye might have embraced the valleys of the Mohawk and the Genesee. From the summit of the Alleghanies he might have looked down on the waters of the Susquehanna and the Potomac on the one side, and the prairies washed by the Illinois, the Ohio, and the Mississippi on the other. From the same point the overseer at this day might run his eye along the blue waters of Lake Superior, and, resting a moment on the unearthed riches of the Calumet and Hecla, fasten on that little city in its south-western extremity, which in a single summer has paid more money into the Federal customs than the whole estate, personal and real, of Massachusetts Bay would have sold for in the time of Gov. Winthrop. In not many hours from this point, he might thread the valley of the Red River of the North, and see how it compares with the valley of the Merrimack in Middlesex. Continuing through the wheat-fields of Dacotah due west to Bismarck, he might “look over” into the valley of the Missouri.

And then, if he is willing to face the perils which the “teaching elders” faced in the early days of the College, and run the risk of being scalped by the red Indians, from a peak of the Rocky Mountains he may survey the valley of the Yellowstone, and look out upon the plains “where rolls the Oregon,” and hears all manner of sounds “save its own dashings;” or from a more southern summit he may survey the golden harvests of Kansas, the mines of Colorado, the vineyards, wheat-fields, the gold and silver of California, and the rapidly expanding cotton-culture of Texas. Hence to the Pacific waters, where he may see the teas and silks of China and Japan marked through from the city of the Golden Gate to the city of the Pilgrims. And by the same conveyance he may set out on his return, and arrived home he may ascend the summit of Beacon Hill, and, contemplating Cambridge and the six adjoining towns, he cannot but feel, that, as Harvard College has sown a larger area than the valleys of the Charles and the Mystic, she is entitled to reap from a larger affluence than abounds in their smiling harvests of ice and of granite. He looks down on the pleasant grounds and agreeable villas that surround the trimountain city of Blackstone. He looks down on its stately public edifices and its costly warehouses, its historic Common and its charming Public Garden. He can imagine all with which taste, affluence, and liberality embellish the inner chambers of the splendid mansions that fill this well-beloved city of our fathers. And when he compares all that he has seen, and all that he sees around him, with what John Harvard saw when dying he gave the whole of his library and the half of his estate to found a school of learning and piety at Newtown, he will find, that when viewed in connection with the growth of our country in territory and dominion, in population and accumulating riches, the boasted wealth of Harvard College to-day is abject penury and destitution in comparison with the original endowment of that school in the wilderness, by the munificence of an unknown stranger.

In this somewhat prolonged journey that I have taken with our friendly overseer, I may have quite fatigued his patience; though if I may be allowed to interpret, gentlemen, the very kind attention with which you have listened to me, I have not wholly exhausted yours. But my excursion was not without an object. To whatever remote region I have carried you, you have been within easy reach all the time of a Harvard graduate,—at the bar, in the pulpit, at the head of a public journal, on horseback with a medicine-wallet in his saddle-bag, building a railroad, digging a mine, harvesting wheat, clipping wool, planting cotton. These men exercise a large influence on public opinion. We do not wish that they should be alienated by indifference and neglect, or by the denial of a just share in the government of which they form a part. We do not wish that fifty years hence any one

may be able to say of the Western States of the Union, what was said fifty years ago of the western counties of Massachusetts, — that they have had no person in their borders, within the memory of an old inhabitant, in any wise connected with Harvard College — no overseer, no teacher, no visitor, no pupil, no benefactor.

I will give you, gentlemen, The memory of JOHN HARVARD: his gift the corner-stone of a colony; the gratitude of a nation his monument.

The whole company then rose, and enthusiastically sang "Fair Harvard;" and at the close of the singing, President Eliot responded to the toast as follows: —

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

I had some difficulty, gentlemen, in following the geographical wanderings of your president; but I arrived at last at the old familiar fact that Boston and Massachusetts have made Harvard University what it is. We hope that you are going to make it better; but we feel sure, that, to do that, you will have to work pretty hard. We welcome you to the task and its responsibilities. It has many responsibilities of various kinds. For example, Boston and Massachusetts have provided the pecuniary means by which Harvard University has been built up and brought to its present estate. Doubtless you are individually prepared to take a large share in that generous work in the future. We shall be rejoiced to have our foundations made as broad and ample as the whole country; but we do not mean to forget that ninety-nine hundredths of the present foundation have come from that little region which your president so feelingly described, — Boston and the adjoining towns.

I take up at once what your president says is the most interesting of subjects this evening, — your application for representation in the Board of Overseers. You will find it impossible to get into any contest on that subject, either with the alumni of the College — as I think they showed last June — or with the Board of Overseers, in spite of their recent vote on the question of the eligibility of Dr. Bellows. There was not a man on the Board of Overseers that did not desire the seating of Dr. Bellows. I was one of the majority that voted against the eligibility of Dr. Bellows; and I should like to tell you why I did so, because I gather from the remarks of the president that the final action of the Overseers was rather unexpected to the members of this club.

We have twelve eminent lawyers on the Board of Overseers. They divided on this question, as lawyers generally do I believe. There were six on one side, and six on the other. I took no part in the discussion of the question; but I had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that there was a doubt as to the legality of electing a non-resident. That was all I wanted to know, to determine my vote; because it is clear to me, and I doubt not to you also, that it is in the highest degree inexpedient for the alumni of Harvard College, who have received from the legislature of Massachusetts the revocable gift of this valuable franchise, to claim or exercise a power which it is doubtful whether the legislature meant to bestow, or ever did bestow. This is the ground, I believe, upon which the majority of the Board voted against the admission of Dr. Bellows. They considered it inexpedient for the alumni to exercise a power of doubtful legality. They knew, moreover, that the Board was quite unable to settle the question of legality by their own vote, affirmative or negative. Imagine for a moment that the decision of the Overseers had been the other way: the election of a non-resident would still have remained of doubtful legality. I supposed that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, and that a competent and final decision would thus be obtained; but it has seemed easier to settle the question by the more direct method of a legislative enactment. The passage of the bill now before the Massachusetts legislature will increase the value of the franchise to alumni who live beyond the limits of Massachusetts, while it will by no means impair the privileges of residents of that fortunate State.

Let me add, gentlemen, that you could not have been more fortunate in your representative. Dr. Bellows's dignified attitude, moderation, and punctuality greatly commended your cause, both to the alumni and to the Board of Overseers; and I trust, that, at the ensuing election, he will be made a member of the Board by an indisputable title.

One of the grounds on which this club advocated the election of non-resident overseers interested me very much, — namely, the suggestion that the resort of students to the University from the country at large could be thereby increased. I have had occasion to observe that this representation of all parts of the country by students in the University has been steadily increasing during the last thirty years, in spite of what has seemed to some of you the objectionably local character of the government of the University. On examining the file of annual catalogues, I found, that, forty years ago, the number of students who came to the College from without New England was

only 13½ per cent of the whole body; ten years later it was 12½ per cent; in 1859-60 it had increased to 20½ per cent; in 1869-70 it had increased to 25½ per cent; but to-day 30 per cent of the undergraduates come from places outside of New England. This increase has taken place simultaneously with the rise of hundreds of new colleges and universities all over the country. The development of the College in this respect is one of the most satisfactory facts in its history; yet this development only began about thirty years ago, and does not yet include the Gulf States. In 1849-50, there were in Harvard College twice as many students from the Carolinas and the Gulf States as there are to-day. I am sorry to say, that, at the present time, there are but eight students from those States, against seventeen in 1849-50. Our extension, therefore, has been in the Middle, Western, and Pacific States. There are parts of New England, like Western Massachusetts for example, which send very few students to Harvard. At this moment there are fewer students in the College from Connecticut than from California. We must not, therefore, confound the representation of all parts of the nation among the students of the University with a similar nationalness in the governing boards of the University. The resort of students from all parts of the country may be large while the administration is purely local, provided that the administration be wise and liberal. Science and literature transcend State lines, and even national boundaries. It is an interesting fact, that the number of undergraduates from without New England to-day (244) is larger than the whole number of undergraduates (237) forty years ago.

This increased resort to Harvard from the Middle and Western States is due in part to the wonderful advance of those States in wealth and population since 1850, and in part also to the fact that our graduates, dispersing over the country, and becoming men of influence in the communities where they establish themselves, send students to Harvard by direct advice and by the indirect effect of their own careers. But another and very effective cause of the increased resort of students to Cambridge since the close of the civil war is to be found in the extraordinary increase of our material resources during the past fifteen years. Even the officers of the College living in Cambridge have very little idea of the magnitude of the gifts made to the University during that period. I can scarcely tell myself just how great they have been. Since 1870 we have received \$1,250,000 in buildings alone; and the contributions in money during the same time amount to at least \$1,750,000, not counting the recent Hastings bequest which is chiefly for the benefit of future generations. Now, universities cannot be created by money alone; but, when a university has got a good start, \$3,000,000 will make it much more efficient and serviceable.

I said that I hardly knew myself how much money the University has received. Let me give you an illustration of the difficulties which I encounter in trying to add up the gifts to the University. One of our most liberal benefactors has given since 1871 no less than \$230,000 to a single department of the University, besides numerous subscriptions and gifts to other departments. The public knows of this gentleman's beneficence to the College only to the amount of \$65,000. He has a peculiar way of giving. He sees a need in one of the departments of the University, and he goes and supplies it, pays the bill, and says nothing about the transaction. He thinks this department needs more rooms. He contracts for a building, and erects it on the land of the President and Fellows, without even communicating to them the fact that he proposes to erect such a building. In this way he has given the University \$230,000. These facts have been heretofore unknown except to two or three persons; but it seemed to me that they were very instructive, and that you would like to hear them. As this gentleman is sitting at your table, I will not wound his modesty by mentioning his name; but I will take the liberty of mentioning that he is a distinguished scientific student and author, the best authority in the world on certain forms of marine life, and an indefatigable explorer of the depths of the sea; that he was formerly an Overseer, and is now a Fellow of the corporation; and that he is incidentally the manager of the most successful copper-mine in the world.

I cannot refrain, gentlemen, from saying a few words about one of the most useful and elegant gifts which the University has ever received, — the gift of a young graduate who has well earned the thanks of all Harvard graduates and undergraduates, present and to come. I refer to the Hemenway Gymnasium. I hope that any of you who go to Cambridge will visit the gymnasium, in the afternoon from three to five o'clock, or in the evening from eight to ten. You will see there a fascinating and hopeful spectacle, — a spacious and handsome building, and an admirable apparatus actively used, by hundreds of promising youth, for the development and perfection of this wonderful body of ours, — this natural body, in the health and well-proportioned strength of which the foundations of all intellectual and moral strength may best be laid. The variety, originality, and serviceableness of the equipment of the gymnasium are as noteworthy as the perfection of the building itself. The Corporation found the director of the gymnasium in this

city, and, for intelligent advice in making the selection, were much indebted to graduates living here.

Your president made some allusions — I was not sure whether complimentary or otherwise — to Amherst College. He seemed to have an impression that the founding of Amherst was not an unmixed benefit to Harvard. Now, it has been one of the most agreeable things in my experience during the last ten years, to watch the gradual disappearance of those jealousies and hostilities between different institutions of learning in this country, which used to bring such discredit upon the whole superior education, as managed by private endowed corporations. And I desire to say here, that it is to Amherst College that the colleges of the country are indebted for a demonstration of the proper mode of organizing the department of physical training. Eighteen years ago Amherst established this department on the right basis, by putting it into the hands of an educated physician; and we are only following, at this late day, that excellent example. It is not for me to reconcile this respect and care for the body with the old-fashioned Puritan doctrine, still taught, I believe, at Amherst, that man is wholly conceived and born in sin, and that human nature is utterly corrupt, and tends inevitably to destruction. We can rejoice in a reconciliation which perhaps we could not ourselves have effected. So I was delighted to see that a young man named Seelye lately took prizes at the Amherst gymnasium for feats on the horizontal bar and the parallel bars.

Finally, there is one principle or sentiment, which I wish every graduate of the College would strive, as occasion offers, to instil into the minds of our undergraduates. Here at these tables are many men who have entered into life with intense earnestness, with eager ambition, with the firm purpose to bear hardships, undergo labors, and make sacrifice of present pleasure, in order to attain intellectual and moral ends, in order to win worthy success in life. Now, I want to have that earnest spirit communicated to the whole body of undergraduates. The most efficient persons in communicating this living fire are not the professional instructors or administrators at the University, but the men of liberal education who have themselves made noble careers in the broad world. Among the richer undergraduates, and particularly among the young men from New York and Brooklyn, the sons of rich or well-to-do families, there is sometimes found an affectation of indifference and mental lassitude which is enfeebling both to mind and body. I do not find this debility among the poorer students. Now, the graduates of the University can do much by precept and example to counteract that unwholesome tendency. The desire to serve their fellow-men, the public spirit, the intellectual ambition, and the love of power, which to a great degree characterize the graduates of Harvard, need to be infused into every undergraduate. We know that the graduates of the College in all the walks of life are filled with this worthy ambition; for we see their success in every profession and in all forms of intellectual life. This spirit already exists in full force in the professional schools; but it should have an earlier rise. Every young man who enters Harvard College should be full of the thought that he is beginning to make for himself an intellectual career. He should then and there begin to feel, if he has never felt them before, the promptings of a pure ambition and the stress of moral and spiritual motives for vigorous and sustained exertion. The College asks the help of your influence in this direction."

MR. AGASSIZ'S ADDRESS.

In response to the toast, "The representative of the Fellows here this evening, Alexander Agassiz, whose liberality toward our University must relieve any body of which he is a member from the suspicion of being a *close* corporation, and one of the few men so fortunate as to add new lustre to inherited distinction," Alexander Agassiz, Esq., said, —

I am sorry that the custom of calling upon the President of the University alone to respond for the Fellows of the College should not hold good to-night. The president always and on every occasion urges the needs of the College, and he has hinted as usual that Harvard requires much more than it asks.

But you have not heard, I think, from any one connected with the College, what has been done in the last twenty or twenty-five years to bring the College up to a university; and you perhaps know little of what has been done in the scientific departments of the College. I remember well that in 1848, before I was a freshman, a scientific school was established. That was the first sign of a change from the old system to the new. This change was chiefly due to the influence of the Lawrence Scientific School.

The old system was entirely in the hands of the literary men; and the scientific men then stood in a peculiar relation, and were considered somewhat dangerous individuals to a community. As long as a professor confined himself to Latin or Greek or any special profession, it did not make so much

difference what he said or did. But scientific study and research were looked upon as rather tending toward materialism, and as being the handmaid of atheism. This has passed away, and the scientific progress of the College is now felt in all its departments. The time is coming when he who knows a little more of Latin, Greek, or history will not be the only educated man. That kind of cultivation, it is true, has had, and must always have, a wonderful value and influence; but we have yet to see what is to be the result of the new education and the power of a university working upon scientific methods in all its departments.

As regards the scientific departments of Harvard, I can in a few words give a history of their growth. It has been due to the energy and devotion of a few scientific men in the College, and to them alone, and not to the governing boards of the University. It is not so long ago that the only observatory Harvard possessed was in the attic of a house now occupied by one of the professors; and I can myself remember when the instruction in botany, zoölogy, and anatomy was given in Holden Chapel, when the chemical laboratory was a small room in the basement of University Hall, where Professor Cooke could invite but two of the students to study chemistry with such advantages as the University could give. At this time the Zoölogical Museum was a shanty near the Brighton bridge.

During the time of the elder and younger Bond, the observatory grew to its present proportions. To Professor Gray we owe the collections at the Botanical Garden; and to him and his colleagues the laboratories where large numbers of students can now work. To Professor Cooke is due the existing chemical laboratory; and to Professor Wyman, although he did not live to see it, the Peabody Museum. As to what has been said this evening of my own efforts, I can only answer that it has been the greatest pleasure to me to have been able to do something for one of the departments of the University; and there is hardly a department of the University, literary or scientific, that does not stand in need of similar help.

I should like, Mr. President, to say one word about the work now going on in Cambridge, which receives perhaps but little recognition. During this present period of transition, while the College is passing from a college to a university, the scientific professors are laboring under great disadvantages. The machine they are running has grown to such a size, and so much is expected of them, that they have no time to devote to original research. For lack of proper assistance each professor is compelled to give so much of his time to the mere drudgery of his department, that, unless we are prepared to see Cambridge financially a success but intellectually a failure, we must be ready to alter this condition of things. What the professors ask is not a great deal, — simply encouragement, and your assistance in relieving them of some part of this mechanical drudgery. For the future welfare of the University I should like to impress upon the students the importance of scientific study. It is almost with despair that the heads of the scientific departments look around them for those to whom they can intrust the continuance of the work to which they have devoted their lives. What will be most welcome to them is the knowledge that they have your sympathy in their pursuits; and let me ask you, when you measure our own scientific men, not to judge them by the often factitious reputation conferred by the notice of men on the other side of the water, who are not always even their equals, but to make their work and their success the standard of your appreciation.

PROFESSOR HEDGE'S ADDRESS.

The next toast was "The vision and the faculty divine," and was replied to by Professor Frederic H. Hedge, who was the oldest graduate present. He said, —

I congratulate you on the good estate of our *Alma Mater*, now fast approaching her two hundred and fiftieth birthday. The greater part of her means and resources has been attained during the last five decades of that term. When I compare the present expansion and numerical strength of the University with its state as I knew it and experienced it in my college days, the growth seems to me as marvellous as any of the growths of the last half-century. When I was in college we had eight — or, counting the gentlemen who came from Boston to lecture to us in the summer, eleven — professors and three tutors. There are now, in the college department alone, forty professors, and twenty-eight additional instructors, including Ko Kun-Hua, who would instruct if he had any pupils. There were then in all the four classes about two hundred and fifty students. The college catalogue for this year gives eight hundred and thirteen. The number of college buildings has more than doubled. The library has added its hundreds of thousands of volumes to the old catalogue; and over a hundred scholarships have been established for the aid of indigent students. The munificent donations we receive from time to time are proofs of the hold we have on the confidence and good-will of a large constituency, able and willing to minister to our wants.

These are indications of great external prosperity. But the true prosperity of a university is internal: its proofs must be sought in the amount of intellectual life which it fosters, the stimulus it gives to thought, the quality of the men it sends out into the world. I am not sure that in these respects the difference between the Harvard of to-day and the Harvard of fifty years ago corresponds to the difference in means and advantages between the present and the past. I am not sure that intellectual progress has kept pace with material. Unquestionably, the young men are better taught, and taught many things which were not taught at all, or scarcely taught, in my day. The branches of study have been multiplied, the requisitions are more stringent for admission and graduation; but I ask myself, Is there any more, is there as much, intellectual life, as much independent thought, as much mental virility, as much interest in literary topics, now as in former time among students of the highest academic standing? Are not the attainments more technical, less assimilated to the inner life, less fruitful of large views and intellectual freedom?

The Report of the Overseers for the past year speaks of "an impression in the community, not wholly without foundation," that "public opinion among a portion of the students is hostile to any regular application to study." I am not prepared to say how far that impression is correct; but it does seem as if a considerable portion of the students were more interested in rowing-matches and match-games of base-ball with other colleges than in letters and science. If it be true that public opinion among the students is unfavorable to study, the source of that opinion may perhaps be found in the disinclination to literary labor of rich and fashionable young men, with whom the necessity of improving their opportunities, in view of a future career, is less pressing than it is with students of smaller means, whose chance of future maintenance depends on their proficiency. It used to be said that college-life levelled the distinction between rich and poor. That cannot be said now. The distinction is marked. The class feeling, the *esprit de corps*, which prevailed when the classes were comparatively small, went far toward neutralizing social inequalities and plutocratic pretensions. That corrective no longer exists in the large classes of two hundred and over: they break up into cliques; classmates are strangers to each other, perhaps never meet outside of the lecture-room.

Another influence unfavorable to intellectual development is the system of "honors" which we have adopted from the English universities. This system substitutes, as a motive for exertion, the love of distinction for the love of knowledge. It encourages the student to look upon knowledge, not as an end in itself, but as means to something else; and not as a means of future usefulness, but as a means of gratifying a petty ambition. It leads him to contemplate a near limit instead of a far one; a transient gain instead of an endless one; an intellectual feat which is *done* when it is done, instead of intellectual growth which is never done, and of which no future can "trammel up the consequence." It disposes him to rest satisfied with a place of honor in an ephemeral sheet which is read to-day, and to-morrow is cast into the waste-basket, instead of conquering for himself an assured position in the realm of thought. I am strongly persuaded that only the knowledge which is sought for its own sake is likely to be a permanent possession, and permanently fruitful as a stimulus to further acquisition and indefinite progress; whilst the knowledge which is sought for the nonce is apt to pass with the occasion. I exempt from this criticism the Bowdoin prize dissertations, which seem to me to rest on a different basis, and to be one of the most useful institutions, as they are one of the most venerable traditions, of the University.

It is a very significant fact, that a proposition was presented by the Committee of Visitors,—although, I am happy to say, rejected by a large majority of the Board of Overseers,—to throw open scholarships, which have hitherto been appropriated to the support of indigent students who shall prove themselves fit subjects for such aid,—to throw them open to the competition of all, without regard to pecuniary need. Observe the reason assigned for the proposed change. The Committee say, "There are many among the students who seem to need an additional stimulus such as they do not find in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. It is easy to say that academic honors furnish the appropriate incentive. The fact is, there are many to whom they furnish no incentive, . . . and it would be rash to conclude that none of this class would be reached by what they might consider the more tangible motive of a pecuniary prize." That, in plain English, is saying to indolent students, We don't expect you to be influenced by love of knowledge: we have appealed to your love of distinction; that plea having proved ineffectual, we now appeal to your love of self.

All this implies an utter misapprehension of the true function of a university, which is to furnish opportunity, not to enforce or even persuade its acceptance. There is a homely proverb, "One man may lead a horse to water, but ten men can't make him drink." The water is there, the well of knowledge pure and deep. They who thirst will drink of it; and they who

do not thirst will not drink to any purpose, though you stand with your bribe at the curb. It is the students who are to pay for the water, not you who are to pay them for drinking. The only effectual bribe is appetite: create that if you can, and, if you can't, inquire the reason why. The reason perhaps is not far to seek. We must make up our minds to it, there will be idlers in college so long as parents send their sons without regard to the likelihood of their profiting by the opportunity, and so long as they give them plenty of money to amuse themselves withal. It is the business of the college to furnish opportunity, to provide instruction; but, as to forcing or coaxing, leave that to preparatory schools.

The fact is, and it explains many difficulties, we are in a strait betwixt two. We have abandoned in part the high-school method adapted to boys, but have not ventured to abandon it wholly, and to adopt in its stead the university method fitted for men. If we cannot go forward in that direction, I am not sure that it would not be better to go back, and restore compulsory attendance. But I am in favor of going forward. My plan for the University would be, to abolish the present system of classes altogether, to reduce the normal term of academic life to three years instead of four, and to allow students to try for the degree of A.M.; that of A.B. being based, not on a numerical scale of marks where fifty per cent may be obtained by cramming, but on the opinion of the faculty that the candidates have made, on the whole, a fairly good use of their time. Such a change would of course require preparatory schools of a higher grade than now exist; and it would be well that such schools, as in the State of Michigan, should be related to and subject to the supervision of the University, so as to secure to the latter fit subjects of its privileges. It would also require a more advanced age for matriculation,—not less than eighteen; better nineteen than eighteen.

And now, gentlemen, allow me a word concerning a very important department of the University, the Divinity School. You are aware that an effort is in progress to raise a sum of money for the better endowment of that institution, whose funds, at no time adequate, have suffered serious loss. You are also aware that objections have been urged against contributions to that object, on the ground that it is not the business of the University to train men for the Christian ministry, and that the undertaking to do so fastens upon Harvard a sectarian character, inasmuch as theological training implies dogmatic instruction; and, dogmas being matters of dispute among Christians, you cannot teach dogma without assuming sectarian ground. Now, as to the first of these objections, seeing that the College was founded mainly for the purpose of fitting men for the ministry, and that we owe this magnificent heritage to the zeal of its founders in that cause, it would be a virtual breach of trust for the government of the College to discharge themselves of that office, had even no endowments been established for the purpose. But the corporation are trustees of funds designed for that end, which, however inadequate, legal authority has pronounced inalienable. It is not therefore an open question, whether the University shall furnish theological education: the only question is, In what way shall it be done?

The obvious answer is, by providing able, trustworthy, and learned instructors. And it is for that purpose that the College appeals to the community, and especially to its alumni, for pecuniary aid.

As to the charge of sectarianism, I need not repeat what has been said so often in refutation of that charge. All who are acquainted with the actual management of the Theological School, its terms of admission and graduation, and the principle and spirit of the instruction given, know very well that it could not be more unsectarian than it is. If there is any thing sectarian in it, it is a sectarianism inherent in the nature of the case, in the fact that the Christian world is once for all divided into sects, and that disavowal of subjection to prescribed creeds, and dissociation from existing sects, does but constitute a new sect. It is not ecclesiastical position, but the sectarian spirit, that makes the sectarian.

Objectors would have theology taught, if at all, scientifically: others, again, insist that it cannot be taught scientifically, and therefore ought not to be taught at all. Theology, not being one of the exact sciences, cannot, it is true, be taught scientifically in the sense in which astronomy or mechanics or chemistry are so taught; but the teaching of it can be as scientific, and, I venture to affirm, is as scientific, as the teaching of political economy or history or metaphysics.

It should be understood, that whilst some of the studies of the Divinity School, such as homiletics, church polity, and pastoral theology, are merely professional, there are others of general interest and importance, which may be regarded as legitimate branches of a liberal education, such as comparative religion, the history of religion, the history of the Church, and to some extent biblical lore. These studies are open, or may be open, to students not engaged in the professional study of theology; for the professors of the Theological School are University professors as well.

And here let me say, that, in my judgment, a great defect in the usual plan of liberal education is the neglect of Hebrew literature, the literature pre-

served to us in the Old Testament. High schools and colleges seem to have presumed that poetry and history and rhetorical discourse have moved exclusively in the Aryan line, and that the Hebrew writings are not to be regarded as literature at all, but as ecclesiastical text-books designed for religious edification. The Hebrew literature, if less rich and varied than the Greek, is certainly superior to it in some kinds. There is nothing in Greek literature comparable to the rhapsodies of the Isaiahs or the voicing of deep spiritual experience in some of the Psalms. And I see not why the drama of Job is not as well worth studying as the "Prometheus Bound," its Aryan counterpart. It seems to be taken for granted that acquaintance with these writings is obtained in other ways, and comes as a matter of course through church and Sunday school; but I tell you the ignorance concerning the Hebrew people, among even educated men, is something amazing. A student addicted to music, who wanted to attend the oratorio of "Elijah," was heard to ask, "Who was Elijah, anyway?"

But this is somewhat aside of my intent in adverting to the topic. I only wish to say, that, in spite of the objections which may be urged by sectarians or by unbelievers who fancy that all theology is superseded and vacated by science, Harvard will continue to teach theology in the best way she can, with such means as she hopes, through the liberality of her well-wishers, to have at her command.

And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, let me thank you for the privilege of being present at this meeting, and express my hope, that, when the legal disability has been removed, the Harvard Club of New York will never be without a representative in the Board of Overseers of our University.

MR. CHOATE'S ADDRESS.

In answer to the toast, "The Alumni of Harvard outside of Massachusetts," Hon. Joseph H. Choate (class of 1852) spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—You have yourself treated the subject of the relations of the alumni, here and elsewhere, with such a sensitive delicacy of touch, that I hardly dare to enter upon it. I am a very bad man indeed to handle a delicate subject. I have had one warning experience, which has prevented me from entering upon a discussion of any thing that appeals to the sensitive feelings of an audience. I was invited, on one occasion, to deliver an address to the graduating class of a medical school in this city; and I did what I could to treat my subject in what seemed to me its proper relations, and supposed I had succeeded. The next morning, however, I received an anonymous letter, written in a disguised but evidently a feminine hand, in which the writer said that she had attended the sessions of the Black Crook, and all the other liberal entertainments that had been given in this city, but she had never heard any thing anywhere that savored so strongly of the principles of the Broad Church as my address. Well, I accepted the theological compliment, not for myself alone, but because it showed how justly I had profited by the ecclesiastical teachings to which I had so long been subjected. Now, Mr. President, you have treated this subject, as I understood you, in a somewhat jocular vein. Your geographical humor carried every thing before it across the whole breadth of the continent. But when you reached the isothermal line, I confess I failed to follow the thread of your argument. Now, I must admit that I have not been entirely convinced by the solid argument of the president of the University. I do not see yet that the whole wisdom of the alumni of the College, in whose hands is vested the suffrage for its government, is all collected around Beacon Hill. I agree that the hub is there, but not the whole wheel. All the *felloes* that amount to any thing are evidently on the outside of the circle. Who can dispute the justice of the demand of the alumni outside of Massachusetts, constituting, as I believe, a clear majority of all the surviving graduates, and of the friends of the three hundred out of eight hundred undergraduates on the present annual catalogue, who hail from other States,—that they are entitled to at least one representative in the Board of Overseers? It is a reasonable demand, which they have pressed modestly but firmly, and which they will continue to press in the same spirit until it shall be accorded to them.

But I will not encumber the discussion with any more of those trifling and mirthful arguments with which you, sir, and the president of the University, have already illustrated it, in the warm encounter of your wits. I will try to give one or two serious reasons why I think this demand is no more than fair.

In the first place, we, the non-resident alumni of the College, occupy exactly the same relation to the resident brethren as that which the Prodigal Son in the parable bore to his more favored but less deserving brother at home. We fill that *role* exactly. We took our little portion of the college heritage, and carried it into a far country, leaving behind us the luscious viands which our more fortunate brethren at the old homestead could still

feed upon; and it must be confessed that we have had, in a large measure, to put up with the comparative husks on which the litters of other colleges are fed at their university troughs. We have had to content ourselves with original researches into the secrets of Nature far less striking than those conducted by Professor Agassiz. In the waters of the Atlantic, along the coast of Barnegat, and on the shores of Long Island, we have had to do our own deep-sea dredging on our own hook. So, too, instead of the robust ratiocinations of Professor Hedge, which have so long fortified the minds of the resident alumni, we have had to get along with far feeble and more inconsequential logic. And when we have fallen into physical disorders, instead of enjoying the luxury of being treated by the skilful hand of Dr. Morrill Wyman, we have had to submit ourselves to the experiments of the more remote and alien faculty which other colleges afford us. Now, as all these hardships have been self-imposed, and voluntarily incurred, we have come to think, from our reading of the Scripture and from its exposition in the pulpits under whose droppings we sit, that we, the prodigal brethren, are a little more deserving than the youths who have staid at home, and devoted themselves more closely to the *almus pater* and the *alma mater*. So you must not think it strange, Mr. President, that when we return we think it no more than right that the fatted calf should be killed for us; and, as we have heard that there are nowhere any fatter calves than in the Board of Overseers, we supposed that it was not asking too much that one of them should be killed on our account.

Then, there are other equally serious and convincing reasons why our cause should prevail. One is, that all of the alumni outside of Massachusetts, from the class of 1830, to which you, Mr. President, belonged, down to those of the latest years, are younger than men of the same grade who remain in Massachusetts, and, because they are younger, can render better service, man for man; that is, they are younger to the cubic foot than those who remain on the native soil without transplanting. I don't know exactly how to account for it, unless it be that in those ancient places where human beings have been for so many centuries accustomed to be born and bred, a certain mysterious crust of antiquity forms over the human frame, which nothing but transplanting can help them to break through. But the fact anyhow is clearly so. I might give a personal illustration or two from among our own members. Take, for instance, our distinguished district judge of this city. He spent half of his life in the ancient city of Salem, and then came to New York older by twenty years than he is to-day, after fifteen years of added labor, in which he has won all the laurels of the profession, and attained to the judicial crown. Or you may take our distinguished representative on the outskirts of the Board of Overseers. Why, I remember, twenty-eight years ago, when I graduated, we had our class supper at Parker's in Boston, and I was sent into the adjoining hall with a bottle of wine to extend our congratulations to the class of 1832, then holding the twentieth anniversary of its graduation. There he was, older and more venerable apparently by many times than he is to-day. Everybody knows, that, thanks to the vigorous atmosphere and healthful life of New York, by which he has benefited now for forty years, he is to-day younger himself, and has younger children, than any other graduate of the same age in any part of the country. There is another serious reason that strikes my mind; and that is, that the alumni here are nearer the University, and can get to the meetings of the board more quickly, than those who live in the neighboring towns about Boston. Why, for us, but not for them, time and space have been entirely annihilated by the steamboat, the railroad, the telephone, and the telegraph; and, while the Salem man or the Plymouth man is pulling on his boots, the Harvard graduate from New York has already traversed the Sound, and reached the city of Boston. I appeal to yourselves, if it is not the universal experience, that when we set out to visit Boston we arrive in the city at the very peep of day, in season to catch the average Bostonian not yet out of bed. Another reason is, that we know more about the University, and take a more lively interest in it, than the men who live in its immediate vicinity. When, I should like to know, in the whole two hundred and forty years of the history of Harvard College, would you have been able to get up in the city of Boston a Harvard dinner with such numbers and such spirit and enthusiasm as have been manifested here to-night?

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the College in her crimson hue."

Instead of getting at the bottom facts,—instead of knowing all the trouble and the trials, the dissensions and the difficulties, that prevail under the serene shadow of her classic elms,—we get our ideas of college matters through the rose-colored representations of the President of the University, in his reports which he gives us in these annual visits; and of course that is a very different thing.

Gentlemen, these are a few of the reasons which I hope will address themselves to the wisdom of the Legislature in considering the bill to do

away with the ineligibility of non-residents; and I trust that that bill may now be put upon its passage. Finally, unless some one can give better reasons, — moral, geographical, or political, — I hope you will content yourselves with these. And this, sir, let me say in conclusion: that however this little question may be decided, whether we shall be numbered with the elect, or remain as we are, we shall continue to love and labor for the honor of our dear *alma mater* all the same; for from her we have drawn all our best inspirations, and to her our best efforts will ever be due.

At the conclusion of Mr. Choate's remarks, the assembly rose, and sang that noteworthy Latin song by some unknown author, which was first sung in 1836 at the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

THE LATIN SONG.

IN "DOODLE YANKEE" CANTANDUM.

1.	Prensare manus juvat nunc, Post annos, heu, veloces; Et bene notas, iterum Audire, et dare, voces. CHORUS. — Nunc rite,)tc.
"Qui alicujus gradûs laurea donati" estis, Alumni spectatissimi, Salvete, qui adestis. Nunc rite gratulandum est, Nec abstinendum joco; Peractis binis sæculis Desipitur in loco.	4. Dum fluvii præcipientes In mare altum tendunt, Dum imber, nix, et tonitru E nubibus descendunt, Dum soliti Catalogi Triennes imprimantur, Dum "litteris Italicis, Pastores exarantur."
CHORUS: Nunc rite gratulandum est, Nec abstinendum joco; Peractis binis sæculis Desipitur in loco.	CHORUS. — Nunc rite, etc.
2.	5. Dum artibus ingenuis Tyrones imbuuntur, Dum fides, dumque probitas, In laudibus feruntur; Cantanda semper omnibus, Dum vox, et aura, datur, Vigescat, atque valeat, Insignis Alma Mater!
Majores nostri inclyti, Quos vocant Puritanos, Errabant, fato profugi, Per menses et per annos. Ad littus ubi ventum est, Spernentes egestatem, Condebant, opus maximum, Hanc Universitatem. CHORUS. — Nunc rite, etc.	CHORUS: Cantanda semper omnibus, Dum vox, et aura, datur, Vigescat, atque valeat, Insignis Alma Mater.
3.	
Hic hodie conveniunt Novissimi nepotes, Et senes cum juvenibus, Et pii sacerdotes.	

MR. MORSE'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Robert M. Morse, jun., was called upon to give an account of the progress being made by the legislature of Massachusetts in regard to the new enactments by means of which the non-Massachusetts alumni were to obtain eligibility to a seat in the Board of Overseers. He began his brief speech with an amusing reminiscence of his freshman days, and then, in more immediate recognition of the sentiment which had called him up, said: —

It was my good fortune to introduce into the Legislature of Massachusetts the bill giving to all the alumni everywhere the same privileges that we have at home; namely, of being elected overseers of the University. I am glad to be able to say that the measure received almost the unanimous indorsement of the House. Of course, some did not like it; and others declared the result would be that non-residents would come in such great numbers as to swamp the University, and possibly carry off from Cambridge all its property, taxable and untaxable. The bill has already passed the House, and is now in the Senate. I think it will pass this body within a week. We can then congratulate ourselves on having admitted to equal privileges, and by an indisputable title, all the graduates of the College, wherever they may reside. I have always been a strong believer in that policy; and it is a great pleasure to me, that in my humble position I have done what I could to carry it out."

MR. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

John J. Russell of Plymouth (1843), after a few remarks by way of apology for speaking on the occasion, referred to his embarrassing position as being not without its alleviations, especially since his audience was not a body of harsh critics. He then said, —

Here we are tried by our peers: we are all the children of the same

dear old dame who sits by the Charles, and this is, after all, only a sort of family party; and the feeblest effort to add to the general fund of entertainment will not be judged unkindly. And sir, in my judgment, this sense of brotherhood is by no means the least valuable part of our common inheritance. For while we are, I trust, always ready to recognize merit, and to award honor where it is due, it seems to me there is an added satisfaction, when we hear of a worthy triumph, or brilliant achievement, or honorable reputation, in the knowledge that the actor is a member of our fraternity, — that he is one of us. And I incline to go a little farther, and (particularly if he be a twin brother of my own class) to pat myself complacently on the shoulder, and to fancy that some portion of his reflected radiance illumines my own forehead with a mild halo of borrowed light.

There is another solace in which I believe I have no partner here. You were pleased, in introducing me, to speak favorably of Plymouth. It was Capt. Cuttle's habit, when he got aground on a dilemma, to gnaw the iron hook which served him instead of a missing hand. He called it biting his nails. A Plymouth man, when he finds himself in shoal-water, can fall back, with more comfort than the term implies, on Forefathers' Rock.

Mr. Russell next spoke of the pride which the Plymouth graduate takes in his historical, geographical, and social position, from which, as he said, "he regards with judicial impartiality the preposterous pretensions of the Hub, and the jealous rivalry of the metropolis." And then continued: —

Plymouth has always been a friend of Harvard: she believes in Harvard, and she has shown her faith by her works. We claim that no town of her size and her age has sent so many boys to Cambridge. With a population never much exceeding sixty-five hundred, she has sent more than one hundred. About fifty are still living: we have seventeen resident graduates; two of the professors were Plymouth boys; four of her sons are now pursuing their studies there: and, if I am not mistaken, after a careful examination of the record, for more than ninety years the town has maintained an unbroken representation among the undergraduates. The sole survivor of the class of 1807 still walks our streets, a genial, hale old gentleman, whose clear recollections of Cambridge go back more than seventy-five years, far exceeding the Rev. Dr. Peabody's memories of fifty years ago. He tells of the time when the commons boarders went at tea-time, each with his pitcher or porringer, to an open window in a sort of annex to Harvard Hall, and standing outside received his allowance of milk or chocolate, without food, to be taken to his room and drank at leisure. Pardon me here the introduction of a fact not relevant to this occasion, but which may yet be interesting to some of you, as illustrating how considerable historic periods may be bridged over by protracted and connected human lives. I have more than once heard from his lips the story of his visit, in his boyhood, to an old citizen of Kingston, who told him that he remembered seeing the funeral of Peregrine White, who was born on board 'The Mayflower' in Provincetown Harbor; so that three lives, one of them now in being, cover the whole history of the country from the arrival of the Pilgrims. And the statement is consistent with well-established data. There is a Plymouth Harvard Club. Our resident graduates are the nucleus, and our annual dinner its only visible sign. There isn't much to be said about it. We know one another's calibre, and have taken each other's gauge so well that we know about what to expect, and can guess pretty shrewdly in advance who will try to be witty, and fail, and who will be ponderous without attempting it. We have no history. If the club shall maintain its organization a thousand years, it may become interesting from age and association. It is yet young.

Plymouth, as a true friend of Harvard, is glad with you that the tendency of our State legislation is to obliterate State lines, and hopes that the influence of the College may be so extended, and her possibilities so enlarged, that she shall stand confessed of men to be, what we all fondly claim for her to-day, the first literary institution of the land.

MR. FOORD'S ADDRESS.

John Foord, editor of the New-York Times, in responding for "The Press," made some jocular allusions to his "stock speech" on that subject, and proceeded to say —

I shall endeavor to make some slight amends for a long course of insidious and dangerous platitudes, by asking you to seriously consider whether there is not altogether too much of the press in our American civilization, — too much of mere newspaper knowledge in our American culture. How many thousands of American citizens are there who have not a single idea about politics, literature, science, art, religion even, which they have not gleaned from a cursory perusal of the newspapers! Hasty thinking, rash

generalizing, the habit of attending to things because they are new, rather than because they are true, — all are the offspring of too much newspaper-reading. Is not the daily press the great corrupter of English style, the chief manufacturer of bogus reputations, the nurse of pretentious and flippant ignorance? I am pretty well acquainted with the amount of really good work which is done for the newspapers; and, considering the conditions under which most of it is performed, the wonder is that there is so much of it. I have frequent cause to regret the necessity of committing to an existence as fleeting as that of the foam-bell on the river, fruits of journalistic toil which deserve far more enduring fame. But neither as a journalist nor a literary student can I regard it as a healthy sign that newspaper work should come so near touching the high-water mark of contemporary literature. I should like to see our magazines less newspaperly, even at the risk of sacrificing a few pictures. I should like rather to see more articles in our reviews which are not mere expanded newspaper-leaders. It is doubtless well for the busy mass of American readers, for the mass of English-speaking people everywhere, that so many eminent persons should be engaged in distilling the world's history, science, and philosophy into numerous convenient two-ounce phials, containing a well-sugared mixture, which can be taken by the teaspoonful with great benefit to the feeblest intellectual digestion. But, if this generation is to leave any literature behind it which posterity will think worthy even of boiling down, we must have a class of readers who are not afraid of big books to serve as a counterpoise to the mass of omnivorous consumers of small ones.

It seems to me to be sheer nonsense to talk about the widening of the boundaries of human knowledge, and the endless multiplication of books, rendering it impossible for an educated gentleman of the nineteenth century to be as familiar with the classics of his own and other languages as was his counterpart of the eighteenth century. I doubt very much if the last hundred years have added very materially to the number of books with which any man claiming to be educated ought to have a more or less familiar acquaintance; for what has been added to that select circle of authors who stand serenely unmoved by the destructive influences of time and of criticism has probably been taken away from the number of those books which in 1780, no gentleman's library could be without. Our ancestors may have affected modish knowledge quite as much as we do, but we have a vast deal more of it to occupy us. We insist on knowing every thing that is going on — and there is a great deal going on — from Babylon to Bathybius. The newest phase of nucleated protoplasm, and the latest freak of the new school of decoration, are doubtless very interesting and suggestive in their way; but we may know a good deal about both without having made any great advance toward habits of correct thinking, or toward a true appreciation of harmony in form and in color. We might be content to be a little less familiar with all the stages of the multifarious discussion which rages around the entire intellectual horizon, from politics to painting, from pessimism to protomœba, and we might be a little more familiar with the principles of taste, of reasoning, and of criticism, which would enable us to make our knowledge part of ourselves.

It is for you, gentlemen, and such as you, to enter a protest against the confused bolting of new things which are neither digested nor assimilated. It is for you to uphold the old standards of intellectual training, the old methods of mental discipline. Academic culture is the parent of all fruitful research, the conservator of all discriminating taste. Don't forget the lessons learned at the feet of your *Alma Mater*, in the midst of a world that needs more than ever to be taught the difference between things which are merely for a day, and things which are for all time. The conscientious workers in that most ephemeral of all forms of literary occupation — newspaper-writing — will certainly be among the first to thank you, even if you should make them appear relatively smaller men than the world now esteems them; for you would not only enlarge the circle of readers capable of appreciating really good work, but you would give the journalist a chance to develop into the man of letters, — to earn his bread by writing for posterity as well as for the passing hour.

MR. WETMORE'S ADDRESS.

The toast of "The Bar" was responded to by Edmund Wetmore (class of 1860), as follows: —

I am always ready, Mr. President, to answer to the best of my ability for my profession. Lord Bacon said that every lawyer owed that profession the duty of writing a book. Considering the calamity which would ensue if every lawyer should perform this duty, there are probably few assemblages that would not follow the example of the old gentleman whose daughter was serenaded by a lover, assisted by an ardent band of amateur instrumental performers. He put his head out of the window, and said, "See here, can't we compromise this thing? How would car-fare and lager-beer

for the crowd strike you to go up and play before the Deaf and Dumb Asylum?" The offer was accepted; and in like manner, I suppose, to escape the infliction of a whole book, you will gladly compromise with any lawyer who is burning with a desire to do his duty, and take a five-minutes' speech in lieu of a volume.

It is impossible, sir, to approach the subject of the legal profession, among those who are not its members, without feeling that it is not altogether popular. Even amid a gathering of liberal-minded Harvard brethren, I am not sure that all are convinced of the truth that lawyers are — as in fact they are — the benefactors of the human race; and the speaker who answers for them has an uneasy feeling that he is answering to a kind of order to show cause why they should not be altogether abolished.

The reasons for this prejudice may be briefly stated and refuted in from eight to fifteen hours. I shall content myself, at present, with a momentary consideration of the unreasonableness of a single one. It is made our reproach — and the President of the University adverted to it this evening — that, while we boast that the law is the perfection of reason, no two lawyers ever agree as to what particular piece of perfection any given law may be, and, moreover, that, by our differences, we impose the mystery of legal interpretation upon what would otherwise be plain, so that, no matter how earnestly a testator may mean what he says, as soon as he is dead it takes four lawyers and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to say what he means.

This reproach, be it observed, we bear in common with our sister professions of medicine and theology. What two practitioners of opposite schools ever found the same poison in a single body? What doctors of divinity of different creeds (I may say it, as they've all gone home) that each did not sorrowfully fear, that, unless his dear brother should change his belief, he would finally find his title of D.D. written in small letters instead of capitals? Yet, Mr. President, did it ever strike you that this incapacity to agree is really a beneficent and wonderful provision of nature for the preservation of the human race? By this means forces are neutralized which would otherwise prove resistless. Suppose, for one instant, that all judges and lawyers were of one mind; that all doctors had agreed to disagree no longer; that all creeds were merged in one, so that a church-goer would not know the difference, whether he was in a Quaker meeting-house or a synagogue, — what would become of the unprofessional community? Resistance against the united force of each profession would be simply hopeless. The rest of the world would be compelled to surrender, and just give up the whole of their estates to the lawyers, their bodies to the doctors, and their souls to the ministers — and there would be small chance of their ever getting back any one of them!

But the beneficent effect of this law of disagreement is not confined merely to its preservative action. We may see in our late experience, already so often alluded to this evening, how, from the flint and steel of legal argument and opposition, the fire of clear truth is finally struck out.

If all lawyers had been of the same opinion as to the meaning of the Act of 1865, the interest of the alumni in the constitution of the Board of Overseers would never have been warmed by discussion. But for this, we should not have had the pleasure of bearing witness to the hearty response made by the alumni of Massachusetts to our request for representation in the councils of the University, nor the opportunity — of which I now avail myself — of expressing to the President of the University the warm appreciation felt by the alumni here in New York of the generous disposition shown by those most nearly interested in the University at home, not only to welcome but to aid our efforts to obtain a voice in the Board of Overseers. Whatever doubt or difficulty of interpretation may encompass the question of what the law *is*, no one, after the generous manner in which we were met by our Massachusetts brethren last Commencement, and have since been met, can entertain any doubt as to what the law *will* be, — and we can surely ask no more.

I would gladly, did time serve, Mr. President, dwell upon the fact that the administration of our laws begins to feel the effect of the increasing intimacy between Harvard and New York. For many years a Harvard graduate was unknown among the ranks of our judges; but those ranks have opened now. The bench of the Marine Court was first illumined by the glad-some light of Harvard jurisprudence in the person of our brother Howland. The sceptre of justice in our criminal court is now swayed, with even hand, by brother Kilbreth, whom I am sorry not to see here to-night, but whom some of us may have the pleasure of seeing early to-morrow morning. Still more lately, the former president of our club has been advanced to the bench which he adorns by his judicial ability, as much as his brother adorns our bar by his eloquence.

May our University continue to supply us with such as these in ever-increasing numbers, until not the very poorest citizen of our metropolis shall ever want for a Harvard lawyer, nor a judicial office become vacant that shall want for a Harvard candidate to fill it!

JUDGE HOWLAND'S ADDRESS.

Judge Henry E. Howland, who has at several of the previous dinners addressed the Club, spoke in a humorous yet thoughtful manner, as follows:—

It has just occurred to me, sir, that on previous occasions when I have had the honor of addressing this dignified and distinguished body of Harvard alumni, I may not have shown my appreciation of so signal an honor by an address worthy of the occasion. Decorous and well-weighted words are only fit for the audience I see about me. Wisdom in its broadest and most comprehensive scope is the milk for these babes at this time of night. These literary re-unions, from my experience, are engrossing and protracted, stimulating to mind and body, not unlike those at Logan House in Scotland, where a gentleman called early one forenoon to see the laird. "Oh, sir!" said the servant, "he has some company with him."—"I'm afraid I have called too soon," said the gentleman: "they'll not have done wi' breakfast."—"Deed, sir," replied the man, "it's yesterday's dinner they're not done with." And one can but regret any flippant or frivolous conduct he may have been guilty of, especially in the presence of the honored representatives of a University, which, as I see by their annual report, can physically nourish young men at the low cost of \$4 $\frac{9}{10}$ a week, and give them at the same time seventeen and a half times more instruction than any other college in the land. The Shepherd's Fold of the Rev. Edward Cowley, with its large proportion of grace and morning prayer to condensed milk and bean-soup, is doubtless its preparatory school, and the exercises here of the past few hours constitute the natural post-graduate course.

An American philosopher has remarked that there is no good substitute for wisdom, but silence is the best that has been discovered yet. That substitute, it seems, is not permitted here. There are men I see about me to whom mathematics are a pastime, who are familiar with the precession of the equinox, the liquefaction of oxygen, the latest revelations of the speculum, who will doubtless go home from here at one or two o'clock in the morning, and tell their wives they have discovered a new planet, and their statements will be credited; but, on the very threshold of my research for a scientific subject worthy of the occasion, I encountered this discouraging statement of Professor Tyndall: "The first marshalling of atoms, on which all subsequent action depends, baffles a keener power than that of the microscope." Through pure excess of complexity, and long before the microscope can have any voice in the matter, the most highly-trained intellect, the most refined and disciplined imagination, retires in bewilderment from the contemplation of the problem; and as the professor's remarks seemed to have a personal application, and to be calculated to create a confusion of mind in these matters equal to that of the Kentuckian in his theology, who to avoid all risks joined eight different churches, it is a great relief to abandon the field of science for the more congenial theme of the graduates of Harvard, of whom the present company is the embodiment.

Plutarch, in his "Morals," says the first step of a father in the education of his children should be the selection of a good mother. There is probably not a man here who hasn't blessed the day when that conviction of the Grecian philosopher was pressed home to the mind of the parent who sent him to Harvard. It is equally true that every noble action or high achievement of her sons in science or literature, in courts or senate, has brought a glow of pride to the brow of their *Alma Mater*, and has met its fullest measure of reward from her. The mother of a mighty race, she wears the crown which in all times has been awarded to those who have achieved that honor. Her family exhibits the variety always found where children are many and conditions are equal, of fair and plain, clever and dull, giants and pygmies, reminding one of a sign over an unpretending greengrocer's near one of the Brooklyn ferries, "All kinds of berries in their season, straw, rasp, black, and huckle." But there isn't one of them who has not in later years felt and shown some degree of strength and vigor, polish and power, from her nursing; and, like the children of Israel, they have gone out and occupied the land. They increase and multiply in the hive at Cambridge like the flies of Egypt. It has been stated, on competent scientific authority, that a single female house-fly will produce two hundred and eighty million eggs a year. "Great heavens!" exclaims an editor, "what will the married ones do?" And with like fecundity the Harvard men swarm in the large cities, monopolizing the places of honor and trust, pour in a resistless flood over the prairies, delve in the mountain-mine, and spread out on the far Pacific coast, whose rivers are silver and whose sands are gold; while their old mother, serene in her academic shades, watches her offspring, like Thebes, that ancient city of the plain,—

"Which spread her conquests o'er a thousand states,
And poured her heroes through a hundred gates."

To a graduate the memory of his college and his college friends has often proved one of the greatest incentives to honorable effort and great achievements. The impressions of dawning manhood are the strongest and most lasting of any received in life; and when they stamp honor and truth, and love of learning, deep into his character, whatever his vocation, or wherever he may live,—whether in the haunts of men or *per Syrtis astuosas*, in the crowded city or on the far frontier,—he cannot help acting and living like a man and a gentleman.

"Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt;"

Or, as a friend of mine once translated it, in Sophomore year after attending an entertainment like this, 'It is heaven, and they do not change their minds, those who run across Mary.' The alumni of this University have a deep-seated conviction that the honor of the family name is in their keeping. They carry it with them as a safeguard through life,—in business and in social intercourse, in public and in private. Whatever they accomplish belongs to the College.

"They come with the best that their lives have achieved,
Of substantial reward or renown,
And, acknowledging all that they owe to her care,
At her feet they lay it all down."

This enthusiasm and devotion come at an early age to boys who are destined to her care. Her great men are their idols. If you ask a Boston boy to-day who Cicero was, he will answer, "The Edward Everett of Rome." I have heard of a class biographer, anxious to perpetuate and extend the fame of her great men, who in his index of names and subjects had, "Judge Best,—his great mind." On referring to the text, however, the foundation of the claim was, that the judge on one occasion said he had a great mind to commit a witness for contempt. This enthusiasm wins respect for any institution that inspires it. We, who are bearing the heat and burthen of the day, know how essential it is to success in professional or business life. The leaders in the van are often so Quixotic that at times they forget the aim with which they started, and, like vaulting ambition, o'erleap themselves in their eager pursuit of the object to be attained. For instance, the medical profession is devoted to the cure of disease and the alleviation of human suffering; but not long since a member of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, rising in his place, made, in a tone of the deepest earnestness, the following announcement: "Gentlemen, it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I have the honor of informing you, that, thanks to the most persevering efforts, Monsieur Pieris, our correspondent of the Alpes maritimes, has succeeded in inoculating a man with the mange of the dog,—a cutaneous disease which has thus far seemed wholly incompatible with the human temperament." And the announcement was received with prolonged enthusiasm. Laymen might find fault with this; but it is only the true professional instinct. Devotion to a client's interests may lead a lawyer astray. "Yes," said a Texas lawyer, who was defending a murderer, "the prisoner at the bar will prove an *alibi*, gentlemen of the jury: we shall prove that the murdered man wasn't there."

These are but the missteps, however, in the road in which professional zeal leads a man towards progress in knowledge, higher aims, and greater acquisitions. It tends to enlarge his sympathies, and broaden his generosity; and it is in the latter quality that the University is most interested.

She nurses the budding intellect, and takes pride in its growth and in the lustre of its full development: but this does not bring wealth to her coffers; rather the contrary. The obituary notice of a well-known professional man would be applicable to the average of the class: "The deceased had acquired a great reputation, a little money, and many children." But among her sons, and not the least worthy in her eyes, there may be, if not a village Hampden, some mute, inglorious merchant, who, like the little child, will have learned that generosity is giving to others what you don't want yourself, and will remember that in his will; and on such benefactions a noble superstructure rises. If the wealthy men here present would give in their own day, their generosity would escape the taint of litigation, and their memories would be as enduring as the monuments they thus erect. They should imitate the forethought of the old negro preacher, who was inculcating the same idea: "Gentlemen, death must come to all: we can't escape it by jumping into Canada, and we can't buy it off with our wealth. Some of us will be hung, some drowned, some burned up in barns, some get shot by the police; but it will be death all the same. Let us have our cabins and estates in order, and let us be expecting a visit from that white-faced angel who moves so swiftly that men hear not, and who strikes so swiftly that men have no escape."

Graduates have, in addition to the duties I have indicated, that of caring for the proper education of those who shall come after them. This is no time to enter upon a discussion, so ripe in this utilitarian age of ours, as to the comparative merits of a practical or what is called a liberal education.

We all, doubtless, agree that the more you polish a man, and the severer his mental discipline, the better he is. The opening of avenues of learning, and the few years that are required to do it, make a better investment for a youth than the immediate profit he can secure with his hands at the expense of his brain. I never yet met a man with any pretensions to common sense, who in the later years of his life would not admit it. In the eager time of youth we are impatient; but, as we go on in life, the less a man is educated, the more he is overweighted, and the more he sees how his pleasures are restricted, compared with those of the student. University-life not only brightens a man by contact with clever minds, makes friendships that last through life, points out the path of study, but in its varied course, and the power it brings into exercise, renders a man so versatile, that whether in literature, science, journalism, mercantile pursuits, or the professions, he can, with equal dexterity, apply himself to one or to all, — like the horse which a man was recommending as a hunter. A stranger, passing, noticed that he continually dropped on his knees, and asked, "What is the matter with the horse?" — "Oh!" said the seller, "that is a trick: there are deer around. The horse is a setter, and when there are deer around he always does that." The stranger bought the horse, and started on; but in fording a river the horse dropped on his knees, and wet his rider through. He returned, and with much vehemence demanded his money back, claiming that he had been cheated. "What is the matter?" said the seller; "didn't he drop on his knees?" — "Yes, he did, right in the middle of the river, and I very nearly got drowned." — "Well, I forgot to tell you," said the man, "that the horse is as good for trout as he is for deer."

The gathering was informal; and the only thought of each person present seemed to be to make the evening enjoyable for himself and all the others. A pleasant surprise was received by way of a delightful serenade from the dining-hall balcony, by the Yale Club. Shortly after midnight the company separated; and many, no doubt, regret that the dinner of the Harvard Club of New York comes no oftener than once a year.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

BY FREDERICK W. PUTNAM.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, was held at the Museum on Feb. 6, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop chairman. In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, adverse to the transfer of the funds of the Museum to the care of the College, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury was re-elected treasurer. The curator's report showed that the additions to the Museum during the past year were very important, and that 3,343 entries had been made in the catalogue, which now includes over 20,500 distinct entries.¹ This shows that the specimens in the Museum have more than doubled in number during the last *four* years.

Explorations were continued in Central America, Texas, and several South-western States, during the year; and a number of special collections were secured by purchase, while many valuable gifts were also received. In calling attention to the explorations which had been so successfully carried on by the Museum during the few preceding years, the curator stated, that, as the few thousand dollars that had been available for special exploration were now expended, it had become necessary to withdraw all but Mr. Curtiss's party from the field. This is very much to be regretted, as important scientific results had been secured by the systematic field-work under the direction of the Museum, at a very small annual expenditure. From the experience and facilities that have been gained, two or three thousand dollars a year, if available for special explorations, would yield an amount of material and a number of observations relating to the development and distribution of the prehistoric nations of America, which, as illustrated by what has already been acquired by the Museum, would prove of the greatest importance in the study of American archæology. The want of funds for this purpose is still more to be regretted, as the present wide-spread interest in relation to the early American nations has caused a large number of private individuals to enter the field of

¹ These entries in the catalogue include many more thousands of objects, as several hundred specimens are often recorded under a single number.

exploration, not always for scientific purposes; and foreign governments and institutions have now many agents, well supplied with funds, at work in America, so that every year the opportunities for investigations are rapidly decreasing. The very limited income of the Museum will now be required for its care and arrangement; but it is to be hoped that the equally important work of exploration will not have to be suspended for any great length of time.

The report of the curator also contained a general statement of the present condition of the Museum, and of the special arrangement of the northern room and gallery on the first floor, which is now open to the public from nine A.M. to five P.M. This room, gallery, and adjoining hall-gallery contain the numerous collections relating to the mound-builders, the modern and ancient pueblo nations and cliff-dwellers, the ancient nations of Mexico and Central America, and the small Egyptian collection. There are also hung on the walls a number of large photographs illustrating the singular architecture of Central America, several of the temples and ancient sculptures of India, and a few pictures and plans of the larger groups of mounds and earthworks of the Ohio valley. In a few months the South American room will also be open to the public; and during the year it is thought that the arrangement will be completed in two or three of the other rooms and galleries.

As the publication of the twelfth report was unavoidably delayed, it will be issued under the same cover with the thirteenth early this month. These two reports, with the tenth and eleventh, will form a volume of about eight hundred pages, with many illustrations. The preceding nine reports make Vol. I. of the publications of the Museum.

THE *Phi*. B. K. SOCIETY AND THE BOSTON POLICE.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

A CONTEST between a body of students and a Boston police-officer has recently furnished a text to the Boston press for some sarcastic moralizing on the vices of Harvard men. The public has been given to understand that the undergraduate members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on their way home from a drunken frolic, attacked an officer who had courteously tried to quiet them; that he was obliged to defend himself with his club, and at last drove off the crowd which was too cowardly to fight long; that the students entered a frivolous complaint before the police-commissioners, but failed to make out their case.

Such is the impression which has got abroad, and which is no doubt believed by many persons, even among the friends of those concerned. It is only fair, therefore, to give an impartial account of the affair, as shown by the sworn testimony before the commissioners. It is well known that the Phi Beta Kappa Society is chosen by scholarship, and hence is made up of the quietest and steadiest men in the senior and junior classes. A proprietor and clerk of Young's Hotel testified that no wine was furnished for the initiation supper; that the private orders amounted to seven bottles, among forty-three persons present; that the company attracted their notice by its unusual good order, and that no one appeared to be in the least intoxicated when it broke up at twelve o'clock.

About thirty of the men, as they walked home together, struck up college songs, which were undoubtedly more vociferous and less harmonious than they seemed to the singers, since several respectable people were waked by the noise. It is not remarkable that officer Pinkerton, as he saw the crowd coming along, should have supposed that he had a rough and reckless party to deal with; it is quite possible that he thought himself threatened: at any rate, he immediately placed himself in front, and drew his club with very little explanation, and began to use it indiscriminately upon those nearest him.

This sudden attack seemed at the moment entirely unreasonable and unprovoked, particularly as several men were struck who were trying their best to get out of the way. Had not several of the party begged their fellows to make no resistance, a free fight might have resulted. Forbearance under such trying circumstances, and with thirty men against three, deserves better treatment than the sneers

of the Boston press. "Harvard rowdies" would not have asked the officer's number, nor have taken it so coolly when told that they should have it "over their heads," — with the practical application of the club.

So far the testimony was in substantial agreement; but the officer claimed further that he was called "only a cop," cursed, struck, dragged off the sidewalk, and that his cap was snatched at. The first charge is probably true. As to the second, one college man admits swearing at the officer after the difficulty began, and many witnesses heard the officer apply very foul expressions to the whole party: the society is no more responsible for the bad language than is the police-department. No witness on either side saw the officer struck except himself, and several were so near that they thought that no blow could have been delivered without their knowledge. As to the dragging about or snatching at his cap, it is not possible to reconcile the officer's testimony with that of from two to ten college men: one side or the other has said what is false.

The extenuation claimed for the officer is that Harvard men have caused a great deal of trouble on his beat: the object of the complaint was to show that even a policeman must discriminate between sober, law-abiding men, and those of a different kind. This object has been gained by the decision of the commissioners that the officer used undue violence: the suitable punishment for such an offence is a question on which they would probably differ from the injured parties.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Trusses and Arches analysed and discussed by Graphical Methods.

By CHARLES E. GREENE, A.M., Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

This volume completes the series of three works upon graphics by Professor Greene (H. C., 1862). Part I. treats of roof-trusses; Part II., of bridge-trusses; Part III., of arches. Part I. was first published in Chicago in 1876, and is incorporated without change in the present series. Part II. was originally published by Van Nostrand in 1874, but has been re-written and more than doubled in size for the present series. The present volume treats of arches in wood, iron, and stone; arched ribs and braced arches: stresses from wind and change of temperature, stiffened suspension bridges. The graphic method of analysis has been practised and taught in Germany for many years under the title of "Graphical Statics;" and a limited application of it in England was made by Clerk Maxwell, and is briefly introduced in Rankine's works. But the American public were practically ignorant of the subject prior to the publication of the works of Du Bois and Greene. It is now extensively used, and is probably taught to some extent in all our engineering schools. Professor Greene's works will be found admirably adapted for text-books. His explanations are clear, and each step in the several processes is distinctly pointed out. There is some repetition in the three parts, but not more than was necessary to make each part complete in itself. The graphical constructions are accompanied by analytical investigations, and the author has not hesitated to make use of the calculus when it served his purpose. The mathematical demonstrations are printed in smaller type, so that, as remarked in the preface, "one who simply desires working-material may omit the matter printed in small type, without losing any of the facts, but must then take some statements for granted." It is to be hoped that the majority of readers will not be found in this class; for, although the graphical method is an invaluable auxiliary, it may be a very dangerous instrument in the hands of one who is incompetent to deal with the theory of the structure which he is designing. — *H. L. Eustis.*

Labor: with Preludes on Current Events. By JOSEPH COOK. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1880.

This is the seventh volume of the authentic reports of lectures delivered by the Rev. Joseph Cook (1865), and comprises ten of the twenty given in 1878-79 as the fourth course in the "Boston Monday

Lectures." From the introduction we learn that some of the salient points of the present volume are: A definition of Socialism by its theories, as the legal and compensated or compulsory and uncompensated transmutation of private, competing, family, or corporation capital, into public, collective, and uncompetitive capital. A definition of both Communism and Socialism, by their tendencies in practice, as involving the abolition of inheritance and private property, and the expropriation of its present owners (Lecture I.). A definition of natural wages as consisting of at least twice the cost of the unprepared food of the laborer and his family (Lecture VIII.). A definition of natural profits (Lectures VIII. and IX.). A defence of the theory that natural wages and natural profits are not antagonistic to each other, or that profits do not necessarily lessen as wages increase (Lecture IX.). A free use of the facts collected by the original investigations of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, as to the condition of working-people, male and female, in factory-towns (Lectures V.-VII.). A consideration of the moral perils of congregated labor in manufacturing centres (Lectures III. and V.). A discussion of woman's wages, and of the relations of sex to industry (Lectures V. and VI.). A consideration of the susceptibility of the United States to communistic and socialistic disease, under universal suffrage, and of theocratic equality as a remedy for democratic equality (Lectures I. and X.). A defence of the rights of children in factories to the protection of health and to education (Lecture IV.).

A Short History of German Literature. By PROFESSOR JAMES K. HOSMER. Second edition. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co., 1879.

Professor Hosmer's book has met the demand so well that a second edition has been prepared within less than a year from the original publication. The body of the work is practically unchanged in the new edition, but a complete index adds much to its value; and an appendix, reviewing some of the points of controversy between the author and Professor F. H. Hedge, will be of interest to many closer students of German literature. The calm and logical tone of this appendix deserves especial notice. The evident faults of the book have been so often pointed out, that it is preferable to dwell rather upon its great merit; namely, that it answers admirably the purpose of its creation. It is eminently a book for the reading public, not for the student, and it must be judged from that point of view. So considered, it is exceedingly pleasant reading. The author's own style is so clear, so forcible, and so elegant, that the reader often regrets the frequency of quotations, even as proof of wide reading and well-founded judgment. Still one cannot commend the use of valuable space for personal reminiscences of travel, which, while they may vaguely impress the untravelled, can hardly add to his appreciation of literature, and, to one familiar with the scenes, can add little to his own recollection. Certainly any one who, for purposes of study, has been forced to labor through the dreary details of most literary histories, will welcome the opportunity of enjoying at his leisure a book without either didactic or controversial purpose, and which seeks to present the results of careful study in an impartial and attractive form. — *E. Emerton.*

Poetry for Children. Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 16mo, pp. 328.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Six stories. Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 12mo, pp. 210.

Six Popular Tales. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: George A. Smith, 1879. 12mo, pp. 68.

These publications indicate the work that Dr. Samuel Eliot (1839), the superintendent of the public schools in Boston, is doing to strengthen the imaginations of the pupils, — the books having been authorized for use in these schools. The tendency of late years has been to the enlargement of the faculty of acquisition, and the counter-movement comes none too soon. The collection of verse is made up to be elastic, with changes from easier to harder pieces, and back again. In the Arabian Nights stories the approved text of Dr. Scott has been followed, but not without some needful revision; and it is helped for the present purpose by simplification. In the "Six Popular Tales," Dr. Eliot has had the assistance of Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), the editor of the *International Review*, who has followed, excepting

some changes for clearness and simplicity, the old chap-book texts preserved in the Boswell collection in the Harvard College Library. Others than the children in the schools will be interested in this compilation. The usual texts of modern reprints of these tales are sadly changed from the terseness and spirit which they had when coming directly from the popular mind. — *Justin Winsor.*

Paul Revere's Signal. The True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston. By the Rev. JOHN LEE WATSON, D.D. 1880.

Dr. Watson (1815) has very devotedly endeavored to ascertain to whom belongs the credit of hanging out the signal-lanterns for Paul Revere on the night of April 18, 1775; and he has come to the conclusion that it is John Pulling, and not Robert Newman as has been popularly believed. He is also convinced that the church upon which the lanterns were hung was Christ Church, and not the Old North Meeting-House as has been claimed by some writers. The pamphlet contains the remarks of Charles Deane (A.M., 1856) when laying the communication of Dr. Watson before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Stein's Summary of the Dialect of Herodotus. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880.

The pamphlet bearing this title contains Professor John Williams White's (Ph.D. of 1877) translation of Professor Stein's summary of the euphonic and inflectional peculiarities which distinguish the language of Herodotus from Attic Greek. After a brief review of the subject in general, the following subjects are treated: Epic Forms and Words, Doric Forms, and Ionic Forms; the last subject being subdivided into "Interchange of Consonants," "Interchange of Vowels," "Hiatus," "Inflection," and "Conjugation."

An Historical Address, delivered at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1880, by Request of the Citizens, at the Dedication of Three Monuments erected by the Town. By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, a native of the town. Groton: 1880.

The title fully explains the pamphlet; but the author, Dr. S. A. Green (1851), has added an appendix containing an account of the earliest highways of the town, and a list of the early inhabitants. The monuments have been described in No. 3 of THE HARVARD REGISTER. This pamphlet is to some extent a supplement to the one containing Dr. Green's oration delivered at Groton July 4, 1876.

The Second Lambeth Conference. A personal narrative by the Bishop of Iowa. Davenport, Io.: 1879.

This pamphlet by the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry (1854) contains an account of what he saw and did at a meeting of bishops of the Church of Christ. In the narrative he has incorporated not only the story of the conference, but also of the preliminary meetings, which formed an interesting feature of his visit to England, and has added many details of personal impressions.

State Medicine and State Medical Societies. By STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, A.M., M.D., New Orleans, La. Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association. Philadelphia: Collins, printer, 705 Jayne Street. 1879.

In the first part of this pamphlet Dr. Chaillé (1851) has devoted twenty-four pages to a consideration of "What is State Medicine?" and "What can be done by the American Medical Association to promote its Practice?" In the last part, thirty-six pages are devoted to copious notes relating to the State medical societies of this country.

Record of the Descendants of William Sumner of Dorchester, Mass., 1636. By WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON. Boston: David Clapp & Son, printers. 1879.

This is a record of a family which "has been a fairly prominent one, though few of its members have gained any special fame." It includes, however, Gov. Increase Sumner, Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, and Senator Charles Sumner. The compiler is a graduate of 1860.

GEORGE A. HILL (1865) will publish next month, through Ginn & Heath, "A Geometry for Beginners," adapted to lower and grammar school work.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jun. (1848), will have ready some time this spring a new elementary book on chemistry, which is to be published by John Allyn.

REV. DR. C. A. BARTOL's (t. 1835) volume entitled "Principles and Portraits," containing essays on Channing, Bushnell, Weiss, and William Morris Hunt, will shortly be published by Roberts Brothers.

CHARLES C. SOULE (1862) is the author of the two travesties, "Hamlet Revamped," and "Romeo and Juliet," published by George I. Jones & Co. of St. Louis, Mo. The latter, which was originally presented before the University Club of St. Louis, has reached its fourth edition.

PROFESSOR W. F. ALLEN (1851) will have ready in a few months the revised edition of "Allen's Latin Composition," which was promised last September. The book is being simplified, carefully graded, and adapted to the "Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar."

PROFESSOR ISAAC FLAGG (1864) has edited "The Public Harangues of Demosthenes," which is now in press through Ginn & Heath. It will include several speeches belonging to that group, of great merit and importance, that have not yet appeared in a form convenient for college reading.

PROFESSOR ADRIEN JACQUINOT is preparing an extensive account of the history and methods of Harvard University, to be published in Paris by the "Société pour l'Étude des Questions d'Enseignement Supérieur." This society has already printed similar accounts of Oxford, Cambridge, Bonn, and other universities.

LEONARD A. JONES (1855) is at work on two new books, which are to be published shortly. The titles are, "A Treatise on the Law of Chattel Mortgages," and "A Treatise on the Law of Pledges, including Collateral Securities." Few books have received more hearty indorsement than have those of Mr. Jones which were published within the past year; namely, "Law of Mortgages of Real Property," and "Law of Railroad and other Corporate Securities."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM COOK and EDWARD S. SHELDON (1872) are writing for Ginn & Heath a German grammar of the same general scope as Whitney's. It will, however, be fuller, including such matters as are treated of in Sanders's Dictionary of the Difficulties of the German Language, and incorporating the authors' grammatical notes made while reading various works with their classes, and aim at being clear enough for a younger class of students. The alphabetical index will go into considerable detail.

WILLIAM CUSHING (1832), well known as the painstaking author of the indexes to the *Christian Examiner* and to the *North-American Review*, has been for eighteen months at work upon a biographical dictionary, The "Century of Authors; or, Book of Names and Dates," which will contain a list of the full names of all persons entitled to a place in a library-catalogue during the past one hundred years, 1780-1880. It will be exhaustive so far as this country is concerned, less complete as regards the British Empire, and notice only the most important authors of the rest of the world. So far as possible, it will state the time and places of birth, education, and death, the principal positions held, the places of residence, together with the subject, time, and place of some leading or characteristic publication. The book will probably include the record of upwards of fifty thousand persons; many now living, and many whose names are not to be found in any other collection. It is intended to give a fuller list of pseudonyms than has ever been published. To make the work complete and accurate, the compiler will be placed under obligations to every one who will send him the above-mentioned items in regard to themselves or others. The least-known names will be most welcome. Mr. Cushing is making the compilation in the Harvard College Library, and hopes to begin its publication during the coming autumn.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. MARCH, 1880. No. 4.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

NOTES.

THE first three issues of THE HARVARD REGISTER have been sent to each living graduate whose address is known by the officers of the University; and the publisher will be thankful for the names and addresses of all graduates who have not received these papers. Especially does he desire the names of graduates from the various departments other than the College proper.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not printed at the expense of the University, but is a private enterprise, and cannot be maintained unless the graduates and friends of the University subscribe for it at two dollars a year.

For this two dollars the subscriber gets a monthly paper containing, in one year, two hundred quarto pages of matter carefully written by many of the ablest officers and graduates, handsomely printed on fine paper, and well illustrated with thirty engravings.

THE statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that one-half of the students of Harvard are suffering from disorders of the heart as the result of smoking and coffee-drinking, is utterly false, and had no foundation whatever. Out of several hundred students critically examined by Dr. Sargent, only two have been found who were suffering to any serious extent from heart troubles. All papers that published the item, especially those that wrote editorials on the subject, will please publish, in justice to the students of the University, this positive denial, which comes direct from the authorities.

LUCIEN CARR, assistant curator of the Peabody Museum, reads a communication before the Harvard Natural History Society, March 2, on "Crania from the Santa Barbara Islands, California."

MISS AUSTINE SNEAD, the popular Washington correspondent of society news, is the daughter of the late Thomas Snead (class of 1839). She was the first-born child of the class, and was rocked in the class-cradle presented to her father by his classmates.

IN reply to inquiries about John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, it can be said, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis (1833), that Mr. Savage once offered a hundred dollars a line for five lines about John Harvard, and got no information.

THE fourth University Concert took place at Sanders Theatre, Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, and was the most successful in every respect of any given season. The date of the fifth and last concert has been changed to Wednesday evening, March 10.

THE Corporation have granted the use of the gymnasium, on Class Day, to nine seniors for a reception-room from twelve to five o'clock, and to the Class Day committee from five to eleven o'clock, P.M. The statement that President Eliot was to use it for his own reception is erroneous.

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, the curator of the Peabody Museum, at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Feb. 4, presented a communication entitled "The Former Indians of Southern California, and their Bearing on the Origin of the Red Man of North America."

SOME graduate of the College probably has the banner which was presented to the Harvard Washington Corps by the ladies of Cambridge. The banner has the coat-of-arms of the College on one side, and that of the State on the other. Its return to the authorities of the College would be acceptable.

A MEMBER of the class of 1879, during a trip to Florida, found, while digging in an Indian mound at Lake Harris, Sumter County, near the head of the Ocklawaha, a small Egyptian "Osirid," which has been sent to the Peabody Museum for examination.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT, who lately bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to Harvard College, enjoyed playing cards, and was wont to say that players of about the same ability would at the end of a large number of games come out even. He kept a record of 3,216 games of whist he had played, with many persons, up to July 19, 1879; and of that number he won 1,608 games, and lost exactly the same number.

THE item that is going the rounds of the newspapers, criticising the Faculty of Harvard College for their inability to decipher an Irish letter received at the Boston Post-Office, is undoubtedly a mistake. The only thing of the kind known of in Cambridge is a letter, which, after puzzling the experts of the Boston Post-Office, was sent to the Harvard librarian, Justin Winsor, who translated and returned it, and who was afterward informed that the letter reached its proper destination by reason of his translation.

THE Berlin *Gegenwart* six weeks ago published a series of articles on student-life at Harvard. These articles were apparently made up from such novels as "Fair Harvard" and "Hammersmith," by some one who had all his knowledge of the University at second hand; and they contained a number of mistakes or anachronisms as to ill-treating freshmen, class-spirit, electives, etc. A letter from Professor William Cook, correcting some of these mistakes, appeared in the last number of the *Gegenwart*.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) began his lessons on systematic and applied entomology at the Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain) on the 13th of February, and will continue them during the remainder of the academic year. Field-lessons and excursions for collecting specimens will begin when the spring opens. This course, and the kindred one upon botany by Charles E. Faxon, are open to young men not connected with the College, whose previous training has been such that they are competent to study these branches of natural history. Residents of Boston and elsewhere may very conveniently follow either of these courses by joining the Agricultural School as special students.

THE following circular signed by Asa Gray, Alexander Agassiz, and George L. Goodale, deserves attention: "The invested funds of the Botanic Garden are insufficient for its support upon its present basis, but the annual expenditures cannot be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of the establishment as a scientific centre, and as a means of instruction. To avoid the necessity of a retrenchment which would be deplorable, and to place the garden, once for all, upon a sufficient and independent foundation, so that it may be creditable to the University and permanently subserve the uses of the botanical department, the sum of eighty thousand dollars is needed."

JOHN C. SOLEY (1865) has, since September, 1877, been instructor in ordnance and gunning at the United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

THE Boylston Medical Society recently awarded for essays first and second prizes as follows: The first prize to C. B. Witherell; subject, "Etiology of Fever." Second prize to Charles F. Withington; subject, "The Pupil as a Therapeutic Guide." Both essays were said to be of unusual merit.

IN striking contrast with the laws of Harvard College two hundred years ago is the habit of many students of to-day. At that time it was required that all students "shall honour as their natural Parents, so also magistrates, elders, The President, Tutors, fellows, and all superiors, keeping due silence in their presence, and not dissolutely ginsaying them, but shewing all those laudable expressions of honour and reverence that are in use, as uncovering the head and the like."

IN the *Revue d'Anthropologie* of Paris for January, 1880, there is a long and discriminating article by Dr. Paul Topinard, the eminent anthropologist, upon the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, and the work it has done during the thirteen years of its existence. The opening sentence is worthy of preservation: "La création et le développement rapide de ce Musée, le plus important des États-Unis pour l'anthropologie, sont tout un enseignement. Ils montrent ce que peut l'initiative privée lorsqu'on lui laisse son libre essor et qu'hommes, bureaux, et principes ne se coalisent pas contre elle."

GRADUATES.

WILLIAM H. SIMMONS (1869) is practising medicine at Bangor, Me.

WILLIAM C. MASON (1874) is the city physician at Bangor, Me.

CHARLES ALLEN (1847) has been appointed master in chancery, Boston.

A. H. BOWEN (1879) is employed on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

CHARLES JACOBS (1853) is cultivating a farm in Groton, where he resides.

HORACE H. COOLIDGE (1852) has declined re-appointment as master in chancery.

RICHARD MONTAGUE (1875) is pastor of the First Baptist church in Lawrence, Mass.

WILLIAM T. REID (1868) is now head master of the boys' high school, San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL S. SNOW (1865) is professor of history at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTHUR C. BROWN (1879) is in the superintendent's office of the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston.

JOHN M. RICHARDSON (s. 1854) is superintendent of the High School, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

WALTER D. DENÈGRE (1879) is reading law in the office of Denègre & Stauffer, New Orleans, La.

HENRY A. WHITNEY, president of the Boston and Providence Railroad, is a Harvard graduate (1846).

JAMES LAWRENCE (1874) is living in Groton, where he owns one of the largest farms in Middlesex County.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) is practising law in Easton, Penn., his office being at No. 415 Northampton Street.

FREDERICK M. LEONARD (1879) is studying law in the office of William McGeorge, Philadelphia, Penn.

ALBERT R. LEEDS (1865) is professor of chemistry in the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N.J.

HENRY BRETT (1869) is clerk of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, Calumet, Houghton County, Mich.

ABOUT one-fifth of the active (singing) members of the Apollo Club of Boston are graduates of Harvard. This club recently made an excellent and successful presentation of a classical work of the importance of Sophocles' "Œdipus at Colonus." The performance took place at the Boston Music Hall, Jan. 27, before a large audience. The whole of Mendelssohn's music was sung by the Club, accompanied by an orchestra; and the text in Dr. Plumptre's English version was read by Howard M. Ticknor, the instructor of elocution at the University. The Apollo Club was formed in 1871, and since that time the following graduates have been among its members: D. M. Babcock (1877), Albert M. Barnes (1871), William P. Blake (1866), Edward Bowditch (1869), Allen A. Brown (1856), Sigourney Butler (1877), Cornelius Cheney (1876), Nathaniel Childs (1869), Horatio G. Curtis (1865), Clement K. Fay (1867), Charles T. Howard (1856), Samuel W. Langmaid (1859), Arthur Lincoln (1863), Bennett H. Nash (1856), Arthur Reed (1862), Howard M. Ticknor (1856); most of whom were, while in college, members of the Harvard Glee Club. Arthur Reed has been secretary of the "Apollo" since its formation.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) delivered a lecture on "The Young Man in Politics," before the Harvard Finance Club, Feb. 25.

NELSON S. BARTLETT (1871) has been admitted a member of the firm of Houdlette & Ellis, iron commission merchants, Boston.

A FULL-LENGTH portrait of Edward Everett (1811), painted by H. C. Pratt, has been presented by him to the "Old South" committee.

JAMES MÉTIVIER (1877) is teaching French in the high school at Concord, and is giving private instruction in Boston and vicinity.

REV. F. W. HOLLAND (1831) lectured before the Young People's Club of the First Parish, Cambridge, Feb. 17, on "Palestine."

THE REV. E. A. HOFFMAN (1848) is dean of the General Theological Seminary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York City.

E. R. BENTON (Ph.D. of 1875) has received an appointment on the United-States Geological Survey in the division of mining geology.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804) of Newton is the oldest living graduate of the University. He is the only survivor of the sixty-one graduates of his class.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS J. CHILD (1846) delivered a lecture on "Poetry," Feb. 26, before the Young People's Club of the First Parish, Cambridge.

EDWARD B. NELSON (1873) is the principal of the educational department of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, N.Y.

JUSTIN WINSOR (1851) has written for the Bureau of Education at Washington an essay on "The College Library," which will shortly be printed.

J. W. FEWKES (1875) presented to the Boston Society of Natural History, Feb. 4, a communication on "The Pinnal Sucker of Certain Heteropods."

PROFESSOR THOMAS FRENCH, Jun. (1872), has been delivering a course of lectures on "Sound" in Urbana, O. His introductory lecture was given Feb. 13.

REV. CHARLES W. WENDTE (1869), who has charge of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Cincinnati, O., was tutor in German at Harvard in 1868-69.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph.D., 1879) presented to the Section of Microscopy of the Boston Society of Natural History, Feb. 9, a communication on "Rock Section-cutting."

A GRADUATE of the College recently sent to the Library his first publication, with a note stating that he did so in fulfillment of a promise made — when he was let off from a fine — to the late librarian, John Langdon Sibley.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has re-appointed the following Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind: Andrew P. Peabody (1826), James H. Means (1843), John S. Dwight (1832), John Theodore Heard (m. 1859).

DR. JOHN HOMANS (1858) read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Jan. 13, on "Ovariectomy." A part of his remarks were printed in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

GEORGE WALKER (1844) is mayor of Portland, Me., where he has resided for the last four years, since his removal from Machias, Me. He is a nephew of ex-President Walker, with whose family he lived while he was in college.

THE class of 1846 furnishes Harvard with four professors: Francis J. Child, professor of English; Calvin Ellis, dean of the Medical School; George M. Lane, professor of Latin; and Charles Eliot Norton, professor of the history of Art.

DR. HUNTINGTON RICHARDS (1874), after graduating at college, took the full course at the Harvard Medical School, then served two years at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and is now continuing his studies in Germany, where he will remain for a year.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE (1836), mayor of Boston, delivered the oration at the dedication of the Emancipation Statue, Dec. 6, 1879. It has recently been printed in full, in connection with the other exercises of that day, as the Boston City Document No. 126.

AFTER the completion of the statue erected on the Public Garden, Boston, to the memory of Charles Sumner (1830), there was a balance on hand, which the committee have decided to expend in a monument to be erected above Sumner's grave in Mount-Auburn Cemetery.

REV. A. B. MUZZEY (1824), wishing to aid the effort to raise a fund for the Harvard Divinity School professorships, offers the proceeds of his preaching, single Sundays, in such pulpits in Boston or its vicinity as may be open to him for that purpose. His address is 60 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

DR. R. M. HODGES (1847) has recently presented to the College Library an interleaved triennial catalogue, containing a large number of newspaper-clippings and notes relating to Harvard men, which had been collected through a long series of years by his father, the late Rev. R. M. Hodges, of the class of 1815.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD (1858), the owner of that noteworthy painting, "The Bathers," by William Morris Hunt (1844), has permitted John A. Lowell & Co. of Boston to make an engraving of it on steel, which is to be one of the finest pieces of work possible, and which will require about one year for preparation.

EDWARD E. SIMMONS (1874), who is studying art in Paris, is spoken of by a correspondent of the *Independent* as follows: "One of our strongest men is a typical Yankee. He was born at Concord, and graduated at Harvard. He has mined in Nevada, taught school in California, and came abroad in the steerage."

ENEZER ALDEN (1808) of Randolph is the oldest graduate who has favored THE HARVARD REGISTER with his subscription. To have retained a warm interest in Harvard during almost three-quarters of a century since his graduation, certainly shows a marked devotion to his *Alma Mater* on the part of Dr. Alden.

IN our last number we had the pleasure of recording a silver wedding; and now comes the glad tidings of a golden wedding — that of Increase Sumner Wheeler (1826) and Elizabeth A. M. Walker, at Framingham, Oct. 29, 1879. Rev. A. P. Peabody, Rev. Dr. G. W. Hosmer, and Dr. Willard Parker — all classmates — were present.

WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL (1859) is delivering a course of three lectures on "Folk-lore," at the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, New-York City. The first lecture was "The English and Scandinavian Heroic Ballad," Feb. 24; the second, "The English and Scandinavian Romantic Ballad," March 2; the third, "Nursery Tales," March 9.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D., LL.D. (1854), Bishop of Iowa, and president of the theological department of Griswold College, Davenport, Io., has placed us under obligations for a copy of his little pamphlet, "A Sunday-school Experiment," which contains in detail the result of nearly seven experimental years of Sunday-school work.

KENNETH MCINTOSH (1871) has kindly sent us a copy of his book, entitled "Notes on the Constitutional History of the United States." The book comprises chiefly a collection of parts of lectures delivered by Mr. McIntosh in 1877 at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn. It is an interesting history of the Constitution, and is now used in many educational institutions as a text-book.

THE Harvard graduates now on duty at the United-States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are, Rev. John Singer Wallace, A.M. (1852), chaplain; Paymaster Francis Henry Swan, A.M. (1859), in charge of cadet's store; Professor James Russell Soley (1870), head of the department of English studies, history, and law; Professor John Minot Rice (s. 1862), head of the department of mechanics and applied mathematics.

PROFESSOR G. M. LANE (1846) is spoken of by Professor Frederic D. Allen, in the preface to the latter's "Remnants of Early Latin," recently published by Ginn & Heath. The author says, "I am under the greatest obligations to Professor Lane of Harvard University. He has taken the warmest interest in the work, and, besides lending me books, has read and criticised the proof-sheets of the whole. I am sure that there is not a page of the book but is the better for some correction or addition suggested by him; and even this is saying too little."

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) made the first public proposition urging the formation of a national college-men's union, in an article that appeared in the September, 1871, issue of the *Lafayette Monthly*. Feb. 19, 1874, the proposition was acted upon, when a convention assembled at Hartford, Conn., and took steps that resulted in the permanent organization of the association that now holds annual contests in New-York City, and has the active sympathy and patronage of some of the most prominent citizens. The proposition was renewed in the New-York *Tribune*, after it had appeared in the *Lafayette Monthly*.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, A.M., M.D. (1851), delivered an address April 10, 1879, before the Louisiana State Medical Society, taking for his topic one to which he has evidently given much study, namely, "State Medicine and Medical Organization." The address has been published in the proceedings of the Society. Dr. Chaillé is the professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical department, University of Louisiana. He was chairman of "The Havana Yellow-fever Commission of the National Board of Health of the United States," which recently made a preliminary report, comprising twenty closely-printed quarto pages.

B. JOY JEFFRIES, M.D. (1854), will give, March 2 and 4, two lectures at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., on the color-sense and color-blindness. He will also that week appear before the Naval Committee of Congress, in behalf of an international commission to establish definite tests and standards for the control of color-blindness and defects of vision in the navies and merchant-marine. At Annapolis he will read a paper before the Naval Institute on color-blindness.

DANIEL W. WILDER (1856) is an alumnus of whom the University can feel proud, and one who always bears in mind the gratitude due his *Alma Mater*. He has been surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, having been appointed by President Lincoln; has been twice elected auditor of the State of Kansas; is the author of "The Annals of Kansas," a work of 691 pages, published in 1875; and received the degree of A. M. from the University of Kansas in 1876. He has been an editor in Missouri and Kansas most of the time since 1858, having edited the first Republican paper published in St. Joseph, for which he was indicted in 1860, and in consequence compelled to leave the State. He is now the chief editor of the St. Joseph *Herald*.

THE class of 1853 furnishes more officers to the University than any other: President Eliot, John Quincy Adams of the Corporation, Adams S. Hill (professor of rhetoric), James M. Peirce (professor of mathematics), James C. White (professor of dermatology), Justin Winsor (librarian). Two others have been officers: Ellis Peterson, assistant professor of philosophy, now supervisor of the public schools of Boston; and Elbridge J. Cutler, who died in 1870, while in office as assistant professor of modern languages.

THE class of 1833 was long famous for the professors it turned out. Three of them are now on the University staff, — Francis Bowen, professor of moral philosophy; Joseph Lovering, professor of natural philosophy; Henry W. Torrey, professor of history. The Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis was for some years professor of doctrinal theology; Dr. Morrill Wyman held for a period the chair of the theory and practice of medicine; and his brother, the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, was the Hersey professor of anatomy.

DR. CHARLES A. ROBERTSON (1850) of Albany, N.Y., has won a triumphant victory in the malpractice suit which was brought against him. From the *Medical Record* we learn that three years ago a grocer named Buss applied at the Charitable Eye and Ear Relief in Troy, N.Y., and when discharged expressed himself satisfied that all that could have been done for him had been performed. Last June, however, he brought suit against Dr. Robertson for malpractice, and the case was assigned to the Albany Circuit Court, where the complaint was dismissed early in December last. The *Record* adds, "There were features in this case which unfortunately are too often found in suits for malpractice. The plaintiff was a charity case, a man to whom medical and surgical care had been given without fee. The plaintiff's lawyer was a young man, with a reputation for liking notoriety. In the present case the circumstances were particularly unfortunate for the defendant, as he was sick in bed during the whole time. The opposing counsel was active in the prosecution of his work, and the future looked decidedly dark; but Dr. Robertson, believing it due to the profession as well as himself, to fight the matter out, did so, and with complete success."

HOWARD M. TICKNOR (1856), instructor in elocution at Harvard, read to the Papyrus Club at the Revere House, Feb. 19, a long poem entitled "From Afar," written by himself. It is a beautiful eulogy on the papyrus reed; and one of the verses reads as follows: —

"When the noble thought and the sincere word
From preacher's or orator's lips are heard;
When the ardent blood in the poet's veins
Colors his music's burning strains;
When the dramatist shapes upon his page
The creatures whose passions, as they rage,
Give transient truth to th' illusive stage;
When artists on their canvas paint
The flower, the bird, the city quaint,
The face of man, or child, or saint,
Or re-create in the marble bust
The cherished features that so soon must
Lose expression and form in deathly dust;
When history's phases, changing, fleet,
Are roughly told for the mart and street,
Or recorded by the historian
In tomes for scholarship to scan, —
Then, then, there lurks in the air, indeed,
The spirit of that graceful reed
Whose tender, trusty fibres bore
So many cycles of thought and lore:
And that spirit's piercing effluence
Shall be a charm, profound, intense,
And lead the mind it breathes upon
To the gathered stores of the ages gone."

ERNST SZEMELÉNYI, Jun. (1875), has set to music Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubayat of Omar Khayyam, entitled "Ah, my beloved!" It is dedicated to Professor James B. Greenough, and is published by J. F. Ellis & Co., Washington, D.C.

REV. J. H. TEMPLE (*t.* 1870) announces himself ready to deliver lectures on the following subjects: 1. "The Last Form of Slavery." 2. "How to make Labor balance Capital." 3. "Why Women should not Vote." 4. "Politics." 5. "A New Mode of preventing and curing Intemperance." 6. "Twelve Years in New England, by a Westerner." 7. "How to Succeed in Literature." 8. "Poetry." 9. "The Sunday School, a Church for Children."

COL. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, at the request of Dr. Samuel A. Green, has furnished some interesting reminiscences of Col. Adam L. Bingaman, of the class of 1812, whose place and date of death, although he died Sept. 6, 1869, have not until recently been known here. The reminiscences occupy two columns of the *Daily Democrat* of Natchez, Miss., dated Feb. 15, 1880. At one time Col. Bingaman gave a dinner in honor of Edward Everett, which fact recalls to Col. Claiborne's mind several facts relating to the guest that have not yet appeared in print. Of the literary, social, executive, and other attainments of Col. Bingaman, the writer speaks in enthusiastic terms, and adds, "I met him a few months before his death, and he told me he had been compelled to part with most of his books. He referred to them in tremulous accents and with humid eyes, as men refer to the loved and lost. But a volume of the Greek tragedies, and the Horace he had used at Harvard, were found under his pillow when he died."

UNDERGRADUATES.

THE committee appointed to read the Bowdoin prize dissertations have reported upon the dissertations offered under Class II., making the following awards:—

To Walter Allen Smith, senior, for a dissertation on "The Career of Garibaldi," a prize of \$75.

To Alfred Jaretski, junior, for a dissertation on "Greek Learning in Italy in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," a prize of \$75.

To John Norton Johnson, junior, for a dissertation on "The Progress of Knowledge concerning Ancient Egypt in the last Twenty Years," a prize of \$50.

GEORGE LYON, Jun. (1881), is devoting some time to public readings, and seems to be successful in delighting his audiences. A few weeks ago he read before the Young People's Society of the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge; Feb. 23, at the entertainment given by the Equity Lodge, K. and L. of H.; and he is to read at Newton Centre March 4, and at the annual gathering of the Equity Lodge, March 8.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

AN address is expected from the Rev. Robert Collyer, Monday evening, March 15.

THE First Church of Boston has contributed \$1,000 towards the Divinity School endowment fund.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN read a paper on "Dante" before the Sunday Afternoon Club of Cambridge, Sunday, Feb. 29.

F. B. SANBORN will address the Debating Society on Monday evening, March 8, at 7.30 o'clock. Subject, "Reformatory Schools."

PROF. C. C. EVERETT will repeat his lecture on "The Comic" in the Chapel of the Divinity School, Thursday evening, March 4, at 7.30.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

JAMES DE NORMANDIE (*t.* 1862) is one of the editors of the *Unitarian Review*.

FRANK M. HOLLISTER (1865) is an associate editor of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N.Y.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS (1846) is the editor of the *Magazine of American History*, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York.

FRANCIS J. ALISON (1855) is on the staff of Supreme-Court reporters of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, a law-journal published in Philadelphia, Penn.

AMONG the associate editors of the *Library Journal* are S. B. Noyes (1853) and Justin Winsor (1853); and Charles A. Cutter (1853) is the general editor on Bibliography of the same journal.

CHARLES MOORE (1878) has just removed from Ypsilanti, Mich., where he has been editing the *Commercial*, to Detroit, Mich., where he will edit and publish the *Detroit Society*, a political, literary, and social weekly.

THE *North-American Review*, during almost the whole sixty-five years of its publication, has been edited by Harvard graduates, Edward T. Channing and Allen Thorndike Rice being the only two exceptions. The editors were William Tudor (1796), Jared Sparks (1815), Edward T. Channing (LL.D. 1847), Edward Everett (1811), Alexander H. Everett (1806), John G. Palfrey (1815), Francis Bowen (1833), Andrew P. Peabody (1826), James Russell Lowell (1838), Charles Eliot Norton (1846), E. W. Gurney (1852), Henry Adams (1858), Thomas Sergeant Perry (1866), Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music.]

A long "Retord of Publications," crowded out of this number, will appear in the next.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.]

THE Harvard Club of New York began the year 1880 with 210 members upon its list.

THE University Club of New York now has 523 resident and 120 non-resident members.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843), judge of the Court of Claims, Dr. F. B. Loring (*m.* 1874), and others, are exerting themselves to form a Harvard organization in Washington, D.C., which will have at least one meeting a year.

THE Harvard Club of Maine met Feb. 20, with Hon. Nathan Webb, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill being in the chair, and W. M. Sargent being secretary *pro tem*. After some votes with reference to the annual meeting in March, the president read a paper describing the rise and varied fortunes of the elective system in Harvard College, particularly comparing the condition in 1860 with that in 1880. He also read from a paper written in 1864, containing many wishes and prophecies which have been fulfilled under the administration of President Eliot. After a thorough discussion of the paper, and a hearty enjoyment of the supper, the club adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1864. Prentiss Cummings of Boston, to Annie D. Snow of Cambridge, in Buckfield, Me., Feb. 25, 1880, by the Rev. L. A. Freeman.

1878. W. A. Spinney to Caroline W. Merriam, daughter of the late Matthew Starbuck, Nantucket, Mass, Nov. 24, 1879, at house of the bride, by the Revs. E. C. Spinney and J. B. Morrison.

1879, *m.* Samuel Donovan, M.D., of Quincy, to Miss Ita Welch, contralto in choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Jan. 26.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

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He was born in Salem, Oct. 23, 1811, and was son of William Silsbee. After graduation he entered upon a business career. At first he sailed, while in the employ of the firm of Silsbee, Pickman, & Stone, of which the present firm, Silsbee & Pickman, is an offshoot, as supercargo in the famous old ship "Borneo," and, after making two voyages, returned in 1838. The next year he entered the firm, which about that time began to build its own ships. He continued in active business until the time of his death. He took a generous interest in all that pertained to the prosperity of Salem. For the last sixteen years he had been president of the East India Marine Society, of which his grandfather, Benjamin Hodges, was the first president. He was president of the Merchants' National Bank, of the Salem Lead Company, of the Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women, at one time of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, and until recently of the Salem Savings Bank, besides being a director in the Salem Marine Insurance Company, and officer in the Newmarket and other manufacturing companies. He was a member of the East (Unitarian) Church, and was for many years superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1850, and at one time of the school committee. He had repeatedly been solicited to accept the candidacy for the office of mayor, but positively refused to do so.

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He was born in Providence, April 12, 1821, and was the son of Samuel Greene and Frances Rogers Arnold. He graduated at Brown University in 1841, and at the Harvard Law School in 1845. He then went abroad, and spent several years in study and travel, visiting first the different countries of Europe, and thence passing to Egypt and the Holy Land. In 1847 he spent a year in South America, chiefly in Chili. Soon after his return in 1848, he was married to Louisa Gindrat, daughter of his uncle, Richard J. Arnold. Mr. Arnold occupied himself to a great extent in literary work. He wrote a history of Rhode Island, and dedicated it to the citizens as a memorial of "The Trials and Triumphs of their Ancestors." In 1851 he published in the *North-American Review* an historical essay on his observations in South America. In 1853 he delivered, before the Rhode-Island Historical Society, a discourse on "The Spirit of Rhode-Island History." The first volume of his "History of Rhode Island" appeared in 1859, and was followed by the second in 1860; the two volumes comprising the annals of the State from the settlement in 1636 to the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1790. Ever since 1868 he was president of the Rhode-Island Historical Society. In June, 1869, he delivered before the society a discourse commemorative of the services of Judge Greene, Judge Staples, and Dr. Usher Parsons, three distinguished members who had died during the preceding year. For several years he did valuable service as a member of the school committee of Providence. He was a trustee of Brown University from 1848 till his death; for eleven years a trustee of the Butler Hospital, and for the same period a trustee of the Reform School. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church, and in 1854 was elected moderator of the society, over which he presided until his death. In 1864 he projected a permanent fund of twenty thousand dollars for the support of the public worship of the church, and headed the list with his own contribution of five thousand dollars. May 28, 1875, he delivered an address commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the meeting-house. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and again in 1861, and a third term in 1862. After the last election he was chosen United-States senator for the unexpired term of the late James F. Simmons. He delivered the centennial oration at Providence in 1876; and an historical address Aug. 29, 1878, commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island. The above facts are gathered from a long eulogy of Mr. Arnold, which appeared in the *Providence Journal*, Feb. 13.

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THE THAYER FAMILY.

BY GEORGE E. ELLIS.

NATHANIEL THAYER is one among the more munificent benefactors of Harvard College who have chosen to bestow their valued gifts during their own lifetime, having the privilege of witnessing the good uses which they serve. It is often made a subject of remark in this community, and not always kindly, that, as the last will of a deceased person who was possessed of wealth is about to be offered for probate, there is so much freedom of inquiry and speculation as to: What portion of the estate has been given "to the public," in bequests for our institutions and charities? In these questionings, with which we are so familiar, it seems to be taken for granted that such a testator is bound to regard "the public," or at least some part or section of it, or object in it, as really a member of his family for which he is bound to make some provision, as for widow and children. As others phrase it, he is expected to "give back" some of his money to the community at large, from which he has gathered it up in his own prosperity. As to the reasonableness of these expectations, the most significant fact to be stated which has a bearing upon them is that our representative rich men have, by their own example, established a sort of rule or standard to be applied to others of their own class as, one by one, by paying the "debt of nature," they thus come under debt to the community. Some few however, and among them is Mr. Thayer, prefer to anticipate the expectations by which the public puts itself into the chair of the probate judge, and to pay these constructive debts in their lifetime. There is, nevertheless, quite a serious drawback to the full satisfaction of this way of doing one's duty of benevolence. It has proved that no amount of such generosity by men of wealth, during their lifetime, insures complete immunity from their assumed obligation to make a similar distribution in their wills. An application is made in their cases of the sharp-pointed saying that "gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come."

While Mr. Thayer's generosity has its evidences on the subscription-papers and donation-books of all our multiplied institutions and agencies of science, art, culture, mercy, and charity, his direct benefactions to Harvard University, represented by buildings, endowments, and permanent deposits, exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and include his expenditures on "Thayer Hall," "Thayer Commons Hall," "Gray Herbarium," "The Thayer Expedition," etc. This gross sum is in addition to a considerable amount which for a long series of years, through channels of his own choosing, he has distributed as pecuniary aid to students in the College, and to scholars in preparation for it.

Thayer Hall, erected in 1870, and whose full cost exceeded a hundred thousand dollars, was designed by him as a memorial gift com-

memorative of his father, the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., and of his brother, John Eliot Thayer.

His father, the Rev. Dr. Thayer, was the honored and revered minister of the beautiful town of Lancaster, in the fair valley of the Nashua, for nearly half a century. Whatever changes necessity or expediency in time to come may introduce in modifying the obligations and relations of Harvard College to the supply of ministers for the churches, it may be claimed that it has for at least two centuries answered fully to the intent and pledge of its first planting by a two-fold recognition of its responsibility in this direction, and of a large return of gratitude for its services. It has furnished the churches of New England with a succession of faithful Christian ministers; and it has received from the sons of such ministers many of its most devoted and esteemed officers and instructors, and many of its most liberal endowments. Quite a considerable list might be made of the sons of country ministers, some of them, like their fathers, alumni

of Harvard, and others who had not enjoyed that privilege, who have spent their lives in the service of the institution, or who have left there generous deposits of the wealth acquired in professional or mercantile life.

Dr. Thayer of Lancaster, himself the son of a country minister who had graduated at Harvard in 1753, — and a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the famous John Cotton of the Old and the New Boston, — was a classmate and lifelong friend of President Kirkland, of the class of 1789. In dignity and in the graces and virtues of character, he was one of the best examples of that class of ministers to whom all our old villages and towns, since their first settlement, looked up for the best instruction, and the most faithful guidance in all the nobler interests of life. His gravity and serenity of look and mien gave him a sort of Washingtonian dignity. He belonged to a fellowship of divines very remarkable in their period for weight of professional character, enlarged liberality of views, thorough scholarly culture, and a high tone of life, — including such men as Kirkland, Freeman, Buckminster, Thacher,

Bancroft, Channing, and Ware. He was for many years the sole minister of a town of about two thousand population, and was held in true esteem and love by all his people. Probably no higher or purer gratification could have been afforded him, could he have had the foreknowledge or assurance of it, than that among the venerable halls of the College where he had spent years of happy and faithful pupilage, the filial devotion of a son would rear one that should bear his name.

Nathaniel Thayer, in partnership with his deceased brother, constituted the firm of John E. Thayer & Brother. The surviving member of the firm has joined the memory of his elder brother with that of his father in the name of the Hall. John E. Thayer, in the munificent foundation which he made for scholarships, was himself a benefactor of the College. He had intended, and, indeed, by provision in a will executed by him, had provided, that quite a large sum of money should accrue to the College to meet one of its most pressing needs. But at that time the Legislature of the State was practising experi-



NATHANIEL THAYER, ONE OF HARVARD'S BENEFACTORS.

ERNST SZMELENYI, Jun. (1875), has set to music Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubayat of Omar Khayyam, entitled "Ah, my beloved!" It is dedicated to Professor James B. Greenough, and is published by J. F. Ellis & Co., Washington, D.C.

REV. J. H. TEMPLE (*d.* 1870) announces himself ready to deliver lectures on the following subjects: 1. "The Last Form of Slavery." 2. "How to make Labor balance Capital." 3. "Why Women should not Vote." 4. "Politics." 5. "A New Mode of preventing and curing Intemperance." 6. "Twelve Years in New England, by a Westerner." 7. "How to Succeed in Literature." 8. "Poetry." 9. "The Sunday School, a Church for Children."

COL. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, at the request of Dr. Samuel A. Green, has furnished some interesting reminiscences of Col. Adam L. Bingham, of the class of 1812, whose place and date of death, although he died Sept. 6, 1869, have not until recently been known here. The reminiscences occupy two columns of the *Daily Democrat* of Natchez, Miss., dated Feb. 15, 1880. At one time Col. Bingham gave a dinner in honor of Edward Everett, which fact recalls to Col. Claiborne's mind several facts relating to the guest that have not yet appeared in print. Of the literary, social, executive, and other attainments of Col. Bingham, the writer speaks in enthusiastic terms, and adds, "I met him a few months before his death, and he told me he had been compelled to part with most of his books. He referred to them in tremulous accents and with humid eyes, as men refer to the loved and lost. But a volume of the Greek tragedies, and the Horace he had used at Harvard, were found under his pillow when he died."

UNDERGRADUATES.

THE committee appointed to read the Bowdoin prize dissertations have reported upon the dissertations offered under Class II., making the following awards:—

To Walter Allen Smith, senior, for a dissertation on "The Career of Garibaldi," a prize of \$75.

To Alfred Jaretski, junior, for a dissertation on "Greek Learning in Italy in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," a prize of \$75.

To John Norton Johnson, junior, for a dissertation on "The Progress of Knowledge concerning Ancient Egypt in the last Twenty Years," a prize of \$50.

GEORGE LYON, Jun. (1881), is devoting some time to public readings, and seems to be successful in delighting his audiences. A few weeks ago he read before the Young People's Society of the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge; Feb. 13, at the entertainment given by the Equity Lodge, K. and L. of H.; and he is to read at Newton Centre March 4, and at the annual gathering of the Equity Lodge, March 8.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

AN address is expected from the Rev. Robert Collyer, Monday evening, March 15.

THE First Church of Boston has contributed \$1,000 towards the Divinity School endowment fund.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN read a paper on "Dante" before the Sunday Afternoon Club of Cambridge, Sunday, Feb. 29.

F. B. SANBORN will address the Debating Society on Monday evening, March 8, at 7.30 o'clock. Subject, "Reformatory Schools."

PROF. C. C. EVERETT will repeat his lecture on "The Comic" in the Chapel of the Divinity School, Thursday evening, March 4, at 7.30.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

JAMES DE NORMANDIE (*d.* 1862) is one of the editors of the *Unitarian Review*.

FRANK M. HOLLISTER (1865) is an associate editor of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N.Y.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS (1846) is the editor of the *Magazine of American History*, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York.

FRANCIS J. ALISON (1865) is on the staff of Supreme-Court reporters of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, a law-journal published in Philadelphia, Penn.

AMONG the associate editors of the *Library Journal* are S. B. Noyes (1853) and Justin Winsor (1853); and Charles A. Cutter (1855) is the general editor on Bibliography of the same journal.

CHARLES MOORE (1878) has just removed from Ypsilanti, Mich., where he has been editing the *Commercial*, to Detroit, Mich., where he will edit and publish the *Detroit Society*, a political, literary, and social weekly.

THE *North-American Review*, during almost the whole sixty-five years of its publication, has been edited by Harvard graduates, Edward T. Channing and Allen Thorndike Rice being the only two exceptions. The editors were William Tudor (1796), Jared Sparks (1815), Edward T. Channing (LL.D. 1847), Edward Everett (1811), Alexander H. Everett (1806), John G. Palfrey (1815), Francis Bowen (1833), Andrew P. Peabody (1826), James Russell Lowell (1838), Charles Eliot Norton (1846), E. W. Gurney (1852), Henry Adams (1858), Thomas Sergeant Perry (1866), Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music.]

A long "Retard of Publications," crowded out of this number, will appear in the next.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.]

THE Harvard Club of New York began the year 1880 with 210 members upon its list.

THE University Club of New York now has 523 resident and 120 non-resident members.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843), judge of the Court of Claims, Dr. F. B. Loring (*m.* 1874), and others, are exerting themselves to form a Harvard organization in Washington, D.C., which will have at least one meeting a year.

THE Harvard Club of Maine met Feb. 20, with Hon. Nathan Webb, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill being in the chair, and W. M. Sargent being secretary *pro tem*. After some votes with reference to the annual meeting in March, the president read a paper describing the rise and varied fortunes of the elective system in Harvard College, particularly comparing the condition in 1860 with that in 1880. He also read from a paper written in 1864, containing many wishes and prophecies which have been fulfilled under the administration of President Eliot. After a thorough discussion of the paper, and a hearty enjoyment of the supper, the club adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

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Dr. Thayer of Lancaster, himself the son of a country minister who had graduated at Harvard in 1753, — and a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the famous John Cotton of the Old and the New Boston, — was a classmate and lifelong friend of President Kirkland, of the class of 1789. In dignity and in the graces and virtues of character, he was one of the best examples of that class of ministers to whom all our old villages and towns, since their first settlement, looked up for the best instruction, and the most faithful guidance in all the nobler interests of life. His gravity and serenity of look and mien gave him a sort of Washingtonian dignity. He belonged to a fellowship of divines very remarkable in their period for weight of professional character, enlarged liberality of views, thorough scholarly culture, and a high tone of life, — including such men as Kirkland, Freeman, Buckminster, Thacher,

Bancroft, Channing, and Ware. He was for many years the sole minister of a town of about two thousand population, and was held in true esteem and love by all his people. Probably no higher or purer gratification could have been afforded him, could he have had the foreknowledge or assurance of it, than that among the venerable halls of the College where he had spent years of happy and faithful pupilage, the filial devotion of a son would rear one that should bear his name.

Nathaniel Thayer, in partnership with his deceased brother, constituted the firm of John E. Thayer & Brother. The surviving member of the firm has joined the memory of his elder brother with that of his father in the name of the Hall. John E. Thayer, in the munificent foundation which he made for scholarships, was himself a benefactor of the College. He had intended, and, indeed, by provision in a will executed by him, had provided, that quite a large sum of money should accrue to the College to meet one of its most pressing needs. But at that time the Legislature of the State was practising experi-



NATHANIEL THAYER, ONE OF HARVARD'S BENEFACTORS.

ments with the College, not at all with a view of increasing its funds or advancing its efficiency, but in a way to involve it with political activities and to perplex its prospects. Fearing ill consequences from this source, John E. Thayer cancelled the more extended provision which he had designed, though he still gave evidence of his good-will.¹

The firm, composed of these two brothers Thayer, never engaged in the interests of our great manufacturing corporations, in which large fortunes have been made and lost, but was chiefly concerned in the development of the railroad enterprises which have opened the vast West to intercourse and traffic.

Nathaniel Thayer performed for the College a service at the time most needful and helpful in providing, in accordance with a plan suggested by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, a place and means for such students as wished to avail themselves of a Commons Hall for boarding in company and at reasonable charges, after the former arrangements for the purpose had been given up, and before the dining-room in the Memorial Hall served for use. He enlarged considerably, and in large part furnished, the former station of a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad in Cambridge, as the Thayer Commons Hall. This was in 1865, and it was successfully occupied for ten years till the splendid new hall gave to the students the grandest room in Christendom for that purpose. It was understood that Mr. Thayer expended more than eight thousand dollars in securing and fitting his Commons Hall. Its affairs were managed by the students who there took their meals, the expense to them being simply the cost of the materials for their food and its preparation. Many of the students who sat at those tables were doubtless the guests of the host.

It was substantially in the service of the University that Mr. Thayer so generously assumed the whole cost of Professor Agassiz' vigorous and most fruitful visit of exploration and research to South America, known as the "Thayer Expedition." This was in the interests of high science, and it has proved the basis and instigation of advanced stages already reached, and of infinite progress still inviting its pupils. It is believed that the only hesitancy in facing the known and possible obligations to which Mr. Thayer committed himself in this enterprise was in his humorous lament to Professor Agassiz as to the enormous amount of alcohol needed to preserve the fishes, of which he appeared to empty the ocean.

The relations between Mr. Thayer and the professor were those of the warmest regard and the fullest gratitude. While Agassiz would receive no personal emolument for his laborious work, he had the most generous sense of the claims of high science on men of wealth, and he delighted to give them the most favorable opportunities for advancing it.

Another of the admirable provisions made by Mr. Thayer, through his friend Professor Gray, in meeting the ever-multiplying needs of the University, was in erecting and furnishing, in 1874, at a cost of over fifteen thousand dollars, the fire-proof Herbarium on the grounds of the Botanic Garden.

This article must here close, and be left incomplete, for happily Mr. Thayer is still alive.

¹ Extract from the will of John E. Thayer, executed in 1855, to three trustees named, and their successors: "I give the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to pay the income of and from the said sum to the ten most meritorious scholars in Harvard University every year," etc. "I had intended to have given to the University a very large sum, and, indeed, in a former will which I had made had done so; but I have seen, for the last few years, a constant disposition among politicians and certain sectarians to get possession of the same, which I have no doubt will greatly injure the same," etc.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD BETWEEN 1814 AND 1816.

BY GEN. HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER.¹

Quam durum pati
Meminisse dulce est.

SENECA.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.

VIRGIL.

ABOUT the last of August of the year 1814 or some sixty-six years ago,—being then of the rather adolescent age of thirteen years and nine months, and having been for five years under the good and gentle old Master Pemberton, in Boston, and the severer masters John Adams of Phillips Academy at Andover, and William Biglow of the Boston Latin School, and impregnated with what was deemed a *quantum suff.* of Latin and Greek,—it was deemed not unsafe for me to make the attempt to get enrolled among fair Harvard's undergraduates. Now, fitness for college, in *illis antiquis temporibus*, implied that one had mastered his Latin (Adams's) Grammar, several select orations of Cicero, the whole of Virgil and of Sallust; that he could translate a simple (very) English sentence into Latin; that he was familiar with the Gloucester Greek Grammar, with the whole of the Greek Testament, and of a now obsolete book called the *Collectanea Græca Minora*, by Dalzell of Edinburgh, the compiler of the *Col-*

lectanea Græca Majora in two ponderous octavo volumes which were then in use in the undergraduate classes in all our colleges. The first volume contained extracts from the best prose writers of Greece, and the second from her best poets. The work was in great favor, and continued long in use,—so long, that copies handed down from class to class, became of gradually increasing value and price, from the thoroughness with which they had been interlined, and the consequent easy-go they had attained as ponies. The abundant notes in both were, however, in Latin, as were also the meanings of all the Greek words in our lexicons—

that of Schrevelius being in general use, with an occasional turn at Hedericus, a ponderous quarto, considered then of highest authority. To the above classical requirements was added a knowledge of arithmetic in the simple and compound work, with fractions and simple proportion; "only these and nothing more," in the mathematical way, neither algebra nor geometry being expected.

Well, at the aforesaid date, quite early in the morning, when "*Aurora in croceis fulgebat lutea bigis*," in company with some other Boston lads, Bill Miller, Bob Williams, Bill Thwing, *et al.*,—all under care of my brother, who offered us,—we walked to Cambridge, with our books in green satchels, and our hearts pulsating with anxious doubts and fears. I was clad, as were most little-breeches of that day, in rather brief trousers, the material of which had previously done duty in the integumental inexpressibles of my paternal ancestor, a cunning expedient adopted by all economical mothers of those economical days, making "the auld claes look amais as weel's the new," a pardonable, tergiversation, enabling the maternal eyes to see that *ex aliquâ parte, saltem, ita similis patri filius fuit, ut non ovum ovo similior*. Surmounting these crural protectors, was a single-breasted vest, and an outer roundabout reaching to the hips, this topped out with a wide expanse of white linen collar, edged off with a full frill of ruffles lying in broad amplitude well down over each shoulder. A little

¹ Henry Kemble Oliver, class of 1818 at both Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, and now mayor of Salem, Mass., an office to which he has been chosen at the last four elections. He is in his eightieth year, and is the oldest mayor in the Commonwealth. — *Editor.*



THE THAYER COMMONS HALL.

visored cap of cloth crowned my four and a half feet of altitude. Thus armed and equipped, according to law, I joined the trembling expectant group of candidates in, I think, the Philosophy Room, so-called, in Harvard Hall. Here we were detailed off, some one hundred and four, in convenient groups for examination, the largest class that had ever been presented. This unusually great number was doubtless due to the deep business depression growing out of complications in European affairs, in which our commerce was entangled for many years, all culminating in the embargo declared by Mr. Jefferson in 1808, and in the war with England from 1812 to 1815. Crowds of lads were thrown from intended business life into such professional life as required preparation at college.

The admittance examinations of those remote years took place on the Friday succeeding Commencement Day, which then occurred on the last Wednesday in August. There was no summer vacation except for seniors about to graduate, they having, if I rightly remember, six weeks before Commencement, wherein to prepare their several "parts." A vacation of four weeks then followed. The examiners, as I recall them,—an awe-inspiring body, yet really in themselves sympathetic, mild, courteous, and forbearing,—were Professors Frisbie, Ashur Ware, and Farrar, and tutors Cranston, Phillips, Coggswell, and Kendall (I may have forgotten others), the sub-groups into which the candidates were divided, passing, in alternation, from one examiner to another. The many intervening years have erased from my memory the special details of the examination. I only know, that, of the hundred and four applicants, ninety-two (*quorum pars ego*) were announced at the end of the search, as qualified for matriculation. Ah! what a relief to me, and to the rest of the successful, was the announcement! and with

what earnest and honest glances and words did our sympathies go forth towards the unhappy dozen who had been disappointed and rejected! Nor can I ever forget the tremulous anxiety (my little heart going pit-a-pat and pity-me), with which, clear down among the O's, I awaited, in turn, the doubtful issue of my own fate; the sentence being somewhat in this wise: "Oliver is admitted, but will review the syntax of Adams's Latin Grammar,"—a mild sentence, and a just and true one, for I was consciously weak therein. I bowed and obeyed, but was never called upon thereafter to show any proof of my obedience. After the examination I returned home (it was in the house where Washington lodged while on his visit to Boston, and which for almost fifty years has been occupied by Pierce's grocery store, on the corner of Tremont and Court Streets), with weary body but light heart. I was welcomed with earnest and cheerful congratulations, the most grateful of which came from the loving mother who

"Me excipit amplexu feliciaque oscula junxit."

Of the ninety-two admitted, eighty-one graduated,—the largest number in any year, till 1852; and there were, during the four years of our collegiate life, one hundred and ten different members. Of the graduates there are now living only nine,—Sidney Bartlett, Francis

Brinley, George Choate, Frederic Augustus Farley, Warren Goddard, Henry Kemble Oliver, George Osborne, Sampson Reed, and James William Sivret. *Omnes ceteri stelligeri sunt*, and, we trust, are *supra stellas*.

Commencement Day was so called because it was at the *beginning* of the fall term; while now it is at the *end* of the summer term, suggesting a sort of *lucus a non lucendo*, like School Street in Boston, where now there is no school, but where the Latin School stood for a couple of centuries, before the schoolhouse now standing on Bedford Street was erected. Other vacations were seven weeks in winter, and the last two weeks in May. These May weeks included two holidays popularly known, one as "Nigger 'lection," and the other, as now, as "Artillery Election," the latter being the day of the annual ceremonies of the artillery company.

The phrase "Nigger 'lection" was applied to the last Wednesday in May, because on that day, when the State Legislature assembled for its spring session, our colored brethren were permitted to take part in the high festivities on Boston Common. Then the Tremont-street Mall was occupied by three lines of tents and booths, in which were sold all sorts of heavy and unwholesome food to be washed down with egg-nog and rum-punch. Games of all sorts, from props and pitch-coppers to black-joke and raffling, with a plenty

of miscellaneous rough-and-tumble, and churlish savagery of sporting, in which whites and blacks freely mingled, made the day uproarious with revelry. A boisterous Saturnalia was it, during which his Excellency the Governor, with full suite, and with senators and representatives annexed, all under escort of the Boston Cadets, marched from the State House down Park Street to the Old South, there to be sermonized into their political



THAYER HALL. ERECTED 1870.

duties. Of that day the motto might have been

"Tros, Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

'Twixt white and black impartial be the feast.

But not so impartial was the following first Monday in June, when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company had their great field-day; for then, with sweeping clearance and riddance, by human catapult and balista, every darky, however slightly tinged, was summarily and lapidarily driven off, and compelled to take refuge 'mid the "shady shadows" of Nigger Hill, as was then called the region of the town west of Joy and Belknap Streets.

But returning to Harvard, the winter vacation was prolonged by special favor, for those students who desired, by keeping a country three-months' school, to gain a few dollars to defray college expenses.

After what may be called the fall vacation, namely, the four weeks following Commencement, the members of all the four classes re-assembled for college work, among them being the duly recognized and matriculated recruits, enrolled as freshmen, because so very fresh, and, like the early spring, "with verdure clad."

After directions as to what additional book-armature we must provide, we were divided into four sections of twenty-three members each, and began drill. We had already selected our chums, at least those

of us who had decided on the duplex system of rooming, and those of us who took rooms in the college "edifices," had received our several assignments thereof. I was not a little shy at mating, and was hesitating at proposing, when I was relieved from the embarrassment of offering myself, by the announcement of my father that he had already made the needful arrangement by engaging me to the son of a classmate of his own (Dartmouth College, 1785), and so was formed the partnership of Waldo & Oliver. A room had been secured in what, in the more euphonic nomenclature of the College catalogue soon after published, was named "College House No. 1," but in the cacophonous and more accurately descriptive phrase of the students, was named the "Devil's Den." It stood outside of the College yard, not far south of the spot where is now the Unitarian Church building, adjacent to the old burying-ground, wherein is buried our classmate McCullough of Kennebunk, Me. — *facile cognitus inter principes*, — and who died of the severe diarrhetic epidemic which swept through the College in 1817. There was likewise another building, a No. 2, bearing the same pseudonymous alias, westerly from No. 1. The rooms in each of these were not so desirable as those in Massachusetts, Stoughton, or Hollis Halls. Rooms in Holworthy, I think, freshmen were not privileged to occupy, unless, perhaps, lower rooms under those of the guardian tutors of the three entries. These four halls were the only domiciliary college quarters then existing.

"Devil's Den" was an old three-story wooden building with four small rooms on each floor, a front one on the second floor being occupied by Tutor Wainwright, afterwards Bishop of New York. Our room was directly beneath his; its dimensions, as nearly as I can recall them, being about fourteen feet square, the two inner corners being cut off into triangular closets for wardrobes, wood, and general storage. Between these two was the fireplace, duly equipped with a pair of cast-iron andirons, commonly called *dogs*, — possibly because they were useful in keeping up the bark used as incipient fire-fodder. These were of rough and cheap make; and on them was supported our ligneous fuel, hard coal not yet having been disembowelled from Pennsylvanian earth. Wood was the universal fuel, and could be purchased at two and a half dollars a cord in the unsawed. I think the college authorities supplied the fuel, and charged it in our bills. We had to take only small quantities, as we had not much storage-room. On retiring at night, we buried beneath the accumulated ashes,

"Post quam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,"

the unconsumed brands and coals as "kindling fount of future fires." When the ashes became over-abundant, we shovelled them up, and pitched them into the back yard of the Den, where they helped to make a dry passage *ad templum Cloacinae*.

Our furniture was just about what was set forth in Professor Peabody's article. We had a couple of narrow cot-bedsteads, with feather-beds thereon, four chairs, an unpainted table on which we did our studying, and one wash-stand, with accompaniments. But I do not recall desk, or rocking-chair, or carpet in any room. What few books we owned found place in closet, on mantle-piece, or on table when we were studying. The *goody* made our beds, and swept our room. Our light — as gas had not yet come into use, I think, in the United States — was from a tallow candle, or a common lamp. Some of the wealthier lads had study-lamps, with more intense light, and reflecting shades. The common lamps had sometimes a tin shade, painted white on the inside, and attached to the upright stem. The old box-candlestick was yet common, the cover of the box having a circular receptacle to hold the candle, the box holding tinder of burnt cotton rags, with flint and steel, with which we struck a light, often at the expense of the skin on our knuckles, with consequent unregenerate vocal explosions.

In re "cannon-balls" of which Dr. Peabody speaks, there is little doubt that they came from the State Arsenal, which stood, or stands, on a road leading north-westerly from the Common, then not fenced in. For, when I was appointed adjutant-general in 1844, and took possession of the military property of the State there housed, I found that the topmost ball of some of the pyramidal piles was missing. On inquiry, the armorer informed me that they had not been there in his day; and the tradition was that the college-boys, at divers

and sundry times, surreptitiously, and by force of arms and legs, not standing in fear of the law in such cases made and provided, and of malice prepense, had entered the premises by escalade, and taken and carried away these, the property of the Commonwealth, becoming usufructuaries thereof, and making neither acknowledgment of theft nor restitution of loot. Where are they (that is, the balls, not the boys), now?

Beneath my feather-bed, I used to conceal my flute, lest the prying eyes of my father should discover that I had, notwithstanding his peremptory prohibition, attempted to conquer the difficulties of the tootle-tooting of that instrument. He, like all his brother clergymen of the sterner creed, was opposed to musical instruments generally, and especially to their use in church-worship, and deemed it a waste of time to give them any attention. He consented to my singing in chapel or church-worship; but, as to orchestral implements, the mandate was prohibitory. I am sure he never, till too late, knew of my violation of the commands in Exod. xx. 12, and in Eph. vi. 1, and Col. iii. 20; nor have there since flowed from my eyes any penitential tears for my musical insubordination in learning as I did, while an indiscreet youth, to play some half a dozen instruments between flute and organ. I could not help it. There was then, and I believe it yet exists, a society called the Pierian Sodality, the object of which was the culture of orchestral music. In my day it was not very flourishing; our whole force consisting of but five members, of whom three played flutes, one a clarionet, and one a bassoon. There were neither string nor brass instruments, and therefore our range of music was rather limited, and our work monotonous. I remember that we achieved the "Boston Cadets' March," "O Nannie, wilt thou gang wi' me," the "Lass o' Patie's Mill," the "Palermo Waltz," and similar classic and perplexing musical questions at issue. There was also the College-choir, under charge of William H. Eliot (1815) of Boston, a gentleman of excellent musical gifts, and thoroughly interested in the improvement of the College-lads in vocal music. Having a high and full boy soprano voice, as had my classmate Timothy Osgood, we two performed, in the chapel in University Hall (then, 1814,¹ first in use), the treble part in the song-service — and lent our aid in the serenading of the fair maidens of the village. Other singers I do not recall, with the exception of William Ware (H. C. 1816, a son of Professor Ware); but there were at least a dozen. Mr. Eliot's exquisite taste and correct judgment protected the service from the trivial and, as now judged, irreverent fugue-music of the day (though then making its valedictory), which had so long captured the untrained ear. He tuned our hearts to nobler strains, —

"Perhaps *Dundee's* wild warbling measures rose,
Or plaintive *Martyrs*, worthy of the name;
Or noble *Elgin* beat the heavenward flame," —

With other German or English chorals of solemn and hallowing power,

"That brought all heaven before one's eyes,
Dissolving into ecstasies."

The singing in the College-chapel was excellent, and a most interesting part of the service to the three hundred and fifty persons, or so, that made up the congregation, — college officials and their families, undergraduates, etc., all told. This service we were, with only special exceptions, required to attend. The Boston boys, and others living in the near vicinity, generally walked home after Saturday morning's recitations, carrying, *ad lavandum*, their bundles of soiled clothing, and returning with clean, before prayers in the afternoon.

Hazing was not unknown, but it was of a mild type. Thus, for instance, on the first evening of our sojourn at Devil's Den, No. 1, my chum Waldo went out upon some errand, leaving me alone. After a few moments, a gentle rap called me to the door, and I was accosted by a pleasant-speaking lad, who informed me that I was needed at the President's room. Obeying the summons, he led me to a room in the third story of Hollis. I was so verdant as not to guess that Presidential headquarters would hardly be there, and so high up. But what took place after reaching the room will, in connection with some more reminiscences of my happy college days, be told in a later issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

¹ The trees skirting the College-grounds were set out in 1814.

THE INTELLECTUAL ORGANIZATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL.D.

THE material prosperity of the College was never greater than it is under its present admirable administration. The frequent additions to its resources can justly be claimed as evidence that it enjoys the public confidence, which it richly deserves. The demands of education are always increasing; and the expenses of the College, augmenting with its numbers and almost in proportion to them, require constant vigilance and unremitting application for pecuniary aid. The brighter light with which the institution is now illumined makes its deficiencies more apparent; and it requires all the energy and generosity of its friends, to sustain it in its commanding educational position amidst the growing culture of the age and the country. It especially behooves us to look forward, and anticipate the direction in which rival institutions are likely to gain upon us, and may perhaps even come to surpass us. Those who have lived long enough to have observed the growth of American colleges, and have seen in how short a time the favorite seat of learning and instruction can change from place to place, will not regard some apprehension on this respect as visionary, or believe Harvard to be so firmly rooted and so largely expanded as to preclude all possibility of any loss of prestige. We have seen flourishing institutions of learning reduced to comparative inefficiency by the loss of great scholars and vigorous investigators of science. It is questionable whether Harvard is not already suffering in this direction, and whether there is not too profuse an expenditure upon class teaching, and whether the outlay to supply the loss of the higher and more inspiring instruction, which is given by such men as Felton and Agassiz and Wyman and Winlock, is not unfortunately restricted. I hear it intimated that the funds of the College are limited, by the terms of donation, to elementary instruction. But it seems to me an unjust restriction of the generous and enlightened intentions of the founders, to suppose that there was any desire to limit the use of their donations in such a way as not to include all the noblest forms of instruction, and especially those which can only be given by the masters of original investigation. Enthusiasm, which is the highest element of successful instruction, can best be imparted nearest the fountain-head, where the springs of knowledge flow purest, and where the waters are undiluted by the weakening influence of text-book literature. I cannot believe it to be injudicious to reduce the time which the instructor is to devote to his formal teaching, to a couple of hours each day, or even to less than this, and to much less, if the same man is to undertake more than one branch of study, so as to leave him time to expand into new investigations in the learning of his department, and thereby add to the lustre and reputation of the University.

The student who is truly ambitious, and sincerely desirous of knowledge, should mostly be expected to seek it by earnest questioning of his instructor, or by diligent study of original memoirs under the master's direction. He should be an active instrument in the accomplishment of his own progress, and not a passive tool in the hands of his teacher. Knowledge is power in proportion to the intellectual energy expended in its acquisition. The advanced students of our highest institutions cannot remain children subject to the rule of a schoolmaster; but they are men seeking the guidance of the great thinkers in their pursuit of knowledge. They are not rafts floated down the stream, but vessels navigating the ocean. The system which is adapted principally to compel attention to study, is comparatively unfruitful, and fails to promote sound and original scholarship. As long as the instructions are limited to formal class teaching, the College must remain a higher school, and cannot deserve the name of University.

Closely connected with the overwork of the teachers in what may be termed pedagogic instruction, is the great difficulty or apparent impossibility of organizing a system of combined investigation, or any united discussion of the higher questions of science and learning, and especially of those to which various departments must be expected to contribute. Such combinations have hitherto been attempted with but moderate success. It is fervently to be hoped that the President, and

the members of the Corporation and Overseers, will be induced by the pressure of the times, and inspired by the success of younger institutions, to make a thorough personal study of this great subject. Such an investigation deserves profound and serious consideration, and there has never been a time more propitious for pursuing it to a satisfactory conclusion. It cannot be that so favorable an accumulation of elements will be permitted to slip from us unimproved; and it may not unreasonably be hoped, that, in the course of the coming year, wise steps may be taken for the inauguration of a better intellectual organization of the University.

DEGREES GUARDED, BUT INSTRUCTION OPEN.

DURING the past ten years the requisitions for graduation have been much increased in all departments of the University. In the College, the requisitions for admission are decidedly more serious than in 1869, a minimum attainment during the four-years' course is more strictly demanded of unambitious or dull students, and the elective system has improved the average scholarship. In 1869 the schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine had no examinations for admission; the Divinity School gave no degree, and had no graduating examinations; the Law School gave its degree, without any examination, for eighteen months of residence; and the Medical School gave its degree to students who had attended two courses of lectures of four months each, and had satisfactorily passed oral examinations of the hasty kind in five out of the nine principal subjects of instruction. The degree of the Lawrence Scientific School was given by the separate departments after a residence which was often not longer than three years, and upon examinations which were departmental in scope. The examinations for admission to the School were of like character, each department having its own.

Whoever takes the trouble to compare the existing requisitions for the degrees of the College and the professional schools with the requisitions of 1869 will be satisfied that the degrees of the University are much more difficult to obtain now than they were then. Severer tests of competency are applied, and large classes of persons to whom the degrees were formerly accessible are now excluded from them.

While the University has been, on the one hand, guarding its degrees with increasing strictness, on the other it has been freely opening its instruction to persons who are not candidates for a degree. A young man who for any reason does not aim at a degree, but simply wishes to avail himself of some part of the instruction offered by the University, can obtain access to any course of instruction which he is competent to pursue by entering as a special student the Divinity, Law, Medical, or Scientific School, or the Bussey Institution, as may be most appropriate. No entrance examination is required of the special student, and no limit of age applies to him. He may enter any one of the above schools at any time of the year, without formal examination, and avail himself of its advantages in whatever manner and to whatever extent he sees fit. Moreover the special student who pays the fee of any one department may, if found competent, pursue without additional charge any of the courses of instruction given in the other departments of the University except the laboratory courses, in which the instruction is largely individual. Thus, for example, a special student in the Scientific School may attend any instruction in the College which he desires to attend, provided that he satisfies the instructor that he can attend with profit. To a special student in the Medical School, all the instruction of the College and Scientific School is open except the laboratory courses. A special student in the Law School is made free of much college instruction which is peculiarly appropriate for law-students, such as the instruction in history, political economy, Roman law, and the English and French languages. To young men of twenty-one years and upwards the College itself is open without examination in another manner, under the regulations concerning "admission to Harvard College without matriculation." These regulations provide that the elective courses are open to persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who satisfy the Faculty of their fitness to pursue the particular courses which they elect, although they have not passed the usual examination for

admission. Such students are classed in the catalogue as unmatriculated students.

Although these various provisions for opening the instruction given at the University to persons who are not candidates for any degree are of recent origin, and have attracted but little public attention, the number of special and unmatriculated students upon the annual catalogue is already respectable (from sixty to seventy during each of the past two years), and it is to be expected that the number of such students will gradually increase. There are many persons who cannot bear the cost of the regular three or four years' courses leading to a degree, or spare the time required to complete those courses, yet who could give a single year to advanced study with great advantage. Young men of delicate health, or irregular early training, and persons who begin their education unusually late in life, can, as special or unmatriculated students, get all the instruction at the University which they are competent to receive. Graduates of normal schools, and young teachers, who have perhaps a year to give to further study, can perfectly avail themselves to that extent of the privileges of the University. Specialists who wish to devote themselves to one subject have, under these arrangements, full opportunity to do so. In short, while the University carefully protects its degrees, it opens its instruction to all men competent to receive it.

THE COLLEGE ALBUM: ITS USES AND NOVELTY.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

THE class of 1839 prepared for its own members, at the last Commencement, an album, which makes a pleasant memorial of their fortieth anniversary. The general plan is so good, and, in the long-run, it would preserve in an agreeable form so good a picture of the work of the College, that it is quite desirable that other classes may continue the series.

The Album is a handsome quarto book, printed in John Wilson's (University Press, Cambridge) best style: and, when we say that, we say all; for the world can show nothing better. The Album consists of a hundred and thirty pages. Two are given to the titlepage, one to an introductory note; and this leaves two pages for each member of the class. Of these two pages, one is in every case left blank, so that it may serve to mount a portrait, an autograph, or any other memorial by which the owner may wish to "extend" the Album. The other page contains a brief notice of one classmate's life, taken from the Class-Book, and then some passage in print which illustrates his work in college or after-life in the forty-four years since the class entered college. The selections are made almost at random, the committee say; and they add, very fairly, that the scrap-book is all the better for that. Very naturally they preferred to draw from college parts, or "Bowdoin essays," or the "memoirs" written in the Class-Book. Very curious indeed it is to see in these how the boy is the father of the man. But yet again they have sometimes taken from pamphlets or books which show what the men have done since they left college. One gets characteristic glimpses of the men as he reads of Moore entering Mexico with the Second Dragoons, as he reads a Vesper Hymn of Samuel Longfellow's, a scrap from a critical report on public education by Samuel Eliot, or the first sketch of the fire-alarm telegraph by its inventor, William Francis Channing. These forty years, indeed, have furnished so much event and adventure for history, that the fortunes of sixty-three active men, many of whom have proved to be leaders, give many suggestive side-lights of important affairs. The settlement of California, the Mexican war, the development of manufacture and invention, the conflict of opinion that led to the civil war, and the conflict of arms as it went through, are all illustrated in these pages.

The device of the class, adopted at Commencement, 1839, is an anchor crossed by a spade, and the class motto, "Ancora fodere," which can hardly have been furnished by Professor Beck or Charles Mason, who alone are responsible for the Latin of the class. The motto has been freely translated on the titlepage in the line, "Their digs were playful, and their Navy wise." It is sad to say that young Harvard does not know what is meant by "the Navy." Mr. Crownin-

shield's paper in the Harvard Book, and a sketch in Hall's "College Words and Customs," must be referred to, to enlighten the ignorant. The Harvard Navy consisted of all the members of the senior class who failed to receive parts at the senior exhibition. These were the admiral, the vice-admiral, and the rest of the officers. The other members of the class were ranked as marines or common seamen in the inverse ratio of their college rank. The theory was that the Navy went down the harbor before graduation, for a fishing-party and a chowder.

The Album of 1839 was made in a few days of last summer by Hale, Hayes, and Hayward, three men who "sat together" about the middle of the class. It will certainly be a great help to the "Dr. Sibleys" of coming generations, if the custom thus begun shall be regularly continued.

A FOURTH YEAR IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

TEN years have not yet passed since the medical department of the University took that great step which has so largely changed the character of medical education in this country, and each succeeding year has demonstrated more positively the advantages of the measures then adopted. The classes have grown constantly larger; and the quality of the students has improved in the same degree, nearly one-half of them being at present graduates in arts or sciences. The complete success of this reform has not failed to impress itself upon other medical schools in all parts of the country, and some of the most important of them have adopted and are about to adopt the "Harvard plan." In the mean time the school has not been content to rest upon the merits of its first step. As soon as practical it instituted an admission examination, so as to exclude at the start that class of students who would approach the study of medicine unfitted by any previous mental training; and it has just now materially added to the efficiency of this preliminary test. It has continuously sought to enlarge the scope, to systematize and to improve the quality, of its instruction, and has been constantly adding to its corps of instructors, which now numbers over forty. But with this great increase in the amount of teaching, a serious obstacle arose,—a want of time in which to teach properly. It had become, in fact, an impossibility for the student to profit by all the instruction offered; and some of the special branches taught, those not considered essential in the requirements of graduation, were largely and necessarily neglected.

The medical faculty has long recognized the necessity of adding another year to the curriculum. America is the only civilized country which gives the degree of doctor in medicine on a three-years' course of study. In how much less time, and on what slight requirements, many of her colleges confer this title, I am ashamed to say. Several of the European universities require six years of study. But the establishment of a fourth year was felt to be also a serious matter in the face of the strong rivalry of schools so lax in their requirements in this regard; and it has not seemed practicable before the present full financial prosperity of the school was assured, and its extensive system of general and special teaching thoroughly organized, to attempt this additional step in medical education. Even now the faculty does not deem it wise to make the four-years' course obligatory at the start, but has left it optional for the present to the student, whether he will continue to attempt to crowd an impossible amount of work into three years, or spread his studies over the longer period in a proper order, and reap the full advantages of all the instruction which is offered him. There can be no doubt that the latter course will be chosen by that large class of students who are constantly disappointed in their endeavors to do justice to all the teaching open to them. To those, however, who are unable to avail themselves of this extended plan of education, the degree of Doctor of Medicine will continue to be given, until further notice, at the end of three years of study under the conditions hitherto observed, and there will be no diminution in the amount, or change in the arrangement, of instruction hitherto given in this course.

The faculty, however, urgently recommend the following plan of study to all students desiring a thorough medical education:—

FIRST YEAR. — The studies of the first year are to be, as hitherto, anatomy, physiology, and general chemistry; and there will be an examination upon these at the end of the year.

SECOND YEAR. — During the second year the studies will be topographical and practical anatomy, pathological anatomy, medical chemistry, and materia medica; and an examination will be held upon them at the close of the year, general anatomy excepted.

THIRD YEAR. — At the end of the third year there will be an examination in therapeutics, theory and practice, obstetrics, and surgery; and at the close of the —

FOURTH YEAR, in clinical medicine, clinical and operative surgery, obstetrics, clinical and operative obstetrics, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, syphilis, mental and nervous diseases, laryngology, hygiene, legal medicine, diseases of women, and diseases of children; but the main studies of the third and fourth years will be more or less continuous.

The instruction in the special branches, in which an examination is now for the first time instituted, is intended to be more clinical and individual in character than that heretofore given, and should in large measure take the place of that practical private teaching which has been hitherto sought by American students in European schools after graduation. In the general branches of medical education, too, instruction will be carried, especially in practical directions, farther than was possible in the former cramped period of study. The degree of Doctor of Medicine will be given to candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the four-years' course, and the distinctive degree *cum laude* to those who have pursued the whole course, and have obtained an average of seventy-five per cent upon all the examinations above given.

The new plan of instruction goes into operation at the beginning of the next academic year, and can be adopted by all students who are then members of the school. It deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, the earnest support of the profession in all parts of the country.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT.

BY HENRY N. HUDSON.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT, who recently bequeathed to Harvard College the sum of fifty thousand dollars, was born in Waltham, Mass., April 23, 1800. His parents were John Bright of Waltham and Elizabeth Brown of Watertown. He was the youngest of ten children; went to the district school until fourteen years old, then to the academy at Westford, and afterwards to the Framingham Academy. His father's intention was to have him go through Harvard College, and become a minister; but this profession was distasteful to him. At the age of seventeen he left the academy, and went with an older brother to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged as a clerk in a store, and remained there till he became of age. He then went to St. Stephens, in Alabama, and in 1822 to Selma, in the same State. After a severe struggle with the local fever, in which he nearly lost his life, he decided to leave the South; and in 1824 he engaged as clerk in the firm of Blackstock & Merle, cotton-brokers, in the city of New York. His rectitude and ability in business were not long in gaining him a partnership in the firm, which was known successively as Blackstock, Merle, & Co., as Merle & Bright, and as Merle, Bright, & Gourlie. His partner, Charles Merle, was a Swiss, and was first cousin of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné of Geneva, the distinguished historian. In 1827 Mr. Bright was married to Mary Huguenin Garbrance, who died in 1830, leaving one child, — a daughter. He continued in business till 1849, when he retired to Waltham with his daughter, and there made his home with an unmarried sister, in a new house built on the site of the old one in which he was born. The homestead has been in the family a hundred and three years. There he continued to reside, leading a modest, quiet, peaceable, and beneficent life, till the 17th of December, 1879, when he died. A man of clear and vigorous intelligence, and of great public spirit, his mind, all through the years of his retirement, was ever active, either in adding to his own fund of knowledge, or in contributing to that of others. His contributions to the local press were numerous and varied; some of them relating to the early history

of the church and town, with the records of which he was thoroughly at home. But perhaps his most decided taste was for genealogical studies; and in these he spent much of his time, his patience of minute detail, his perseverance, and his habitual exactness of thought, forming an admirable qualification for that kind of work. Accordingly in 1848 he set forth a history of his English ancestors, entitled "The Brights of Suffolk." These ancestors resided in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England, and were prominent among the good families of that ancient and famous town. The book was intended merely for private distribution, but soon became known in England, where it was well received and highly commended, many excellent notices coming to him from the English press, and from distinguished men who were interested in such themes.

Mr. Bright was a man of solid and sterling character; a thorough gentleman in his temper and deportment; of the strictest integrity, and of unblemished honor; sparing of expense towards himself, but attentive and generous to the wants of others: and his life, flowing on from year to year without stress or noise, was eminently useful, and fixed him deep in the esteem of those who knew him. Though without the early advantages of a full academical training, he was nevertheless a highly cultivated man. His mind ran instinctively to liberal things; and to further the progress of liberal culture in all directions, was ever among the leading aims of his life. During the recent war for the National Union and Constitution, he was indefatigable and unsparing, both in hand and in purse, for the maintenance of the great cause: he thought, felt, wrote, and worked as if his whole life were at stake in the conflict. He was also much interested in some of the active charities of the day, such as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the schools for the freedmen, and the Hampton Normal Institute at Hampton, Va. In his religious views he was a Unitarian. During the middle and later portion of his life, it was a matter of regret to him that he had not taken a college course at Harvard; and his bequest attests his interest in that institution. But, indeed, while all the claims of humanity found a friend in him, he was especially solicitous to advance the welfare of his kind through the forces of education and of public enlightenment.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.

BY PROFESSOR CHANNING WHITAKER.

I AM not prepared to speak fully of the methods of instruction of the Scientific School.¹ I cannot, however, say too much of the interesting, valuable, and systematic method by which Professor Eustis has reduced the necessary routine of his work to a minimum, and economized the time of his students in the class-room, insuring the attention of successive classes to the same carefully selected fundamental points, and the thorough examination of the students as a part of the teaching, without dispensing with, or losing to any extent, the advantageous results of oral teaching. Without going very much into detail, I may say, that, for each subdivision of the subjects taught by him, he has prepared a number of examination-questions which frequently are problems requiring solution. Those questions belonging to any one subdivision are of the same grade, and they are practically interchangeable; so that they may, without especial selection, be handed to the different members of the class for solution. Furthermore they are not to be found in the usual text-books, and cannot therefore be solved from memory. They require that the students shall exercise both their wits and their mathematical skill. They also require that they shall understand the principles involved sufficiently well to solve the problems readily. The different problems are written upon cards which are similar to those used in library-catalogues. The correct solutions of the problems are written upon similar cards; and both the questions and the answers are filed away in proper cases, and in the order in which they are to be used. The professor is accustomed to meet his classes for several successive exercises, the number of them depending upon the nature of the principles that are

¹ This article is by the professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is a part of his report as a member of the Committee to Visit the Lawrence Scientific School.

to be considered. During these exercises, he makes such explanations and suggestions as in his judgment are necessary, in order that the students may understand this entire subdivision of the subject; without questioning them often, but always giving them an opportunity to question him. At the conclusion of each such series of lectures, he hands some card of the proper set to each student for solution. The solved answers enable an accurate examination of the results obtained by the students to be rapidly made. The promptness, certainty, and accuracy with which all this is done are very noteworthy. It would be very greatly to the advantage of students if this method of instruction should become wide-spread instead of exceptional.

The other schools of civil engineering in the United States have generally been modelled after the same plan as the Scientific School; and we may properly inquire why this school does not receive an equal share of public patronage. There are local and minor reasons which may lead to the education of pupils at other schools. Cambridge lacks the railway-facilities that would enable students from all of the surrounding country to live at home while attending the school daily. This reason is very potent. Again, the course, like that of the College, is for undergraduates. The number of students attending the Scientific School is small, compared with the number attending the College; and comparison tends to belittle the Scientific School. Again, the mere fact that the number of students is small, and that the building where the instruction is given is not particularly attractive, have more or less effect. I have before referred to another reason which is important. The requirements for admission are high, without being sufficiently high to raise the grade of the school to a distinctly different plane. Should the Scientific School be reputed to furnish a decidedly superior training for engineers, this would act as an offset to the local disadvantages, and a much larger number of pupils would probably be attracted to the school.

Chief among the difficulties in the way of improving the course is the lack of time, on the part of the student, to receive the necessary instruction. A proposition to lessen the time now expended upon the less technical studies, either before or after admission to the course, would be met by serious objections; and among them is the one, that to take such a step would be to defeat, to some extent, the end in view. A proposition to increase the length of the course would seem at first to be so serious an innovation as to be any thing but an improvement. On second thought, the objections to it will be found to be less serious than would at first appear.

Many European schools furnish more advanced technical instruction for civil engineers; and young men, graduates of our American schools, go every year to receive the benefits of their instruction. The example of lengthening the time for the instruction of mechanical engineers in American schools has already been set by the United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis; the time for the instruction of naval engineers having been increased from four to six years. At the Sheffield Scientific School the full course in dynamical (or mechanical) engineering has been increased to five years. The time is not far distant when some school of civil engineering will give a five or a six years' course of instruction. The school which moves first in this direction will attract attention; and, if the additional instruction furnished is really advanced and excellent, it will number among its pupils graduates of other engineering schools. Whether the necessary additional time can be best secured by lengthening the undergraduate or by establishing a *postgraduate* course, is a question for consideration: if by lengthening the undergraduate course, the arrangement of studies might be made much more satisfactory; if by establishing a *postgraduate* course, the plan would commend itself more decidedly to graduates of other scientific schools. Other difficulties are those of deciding upon the general features and details of the additional instruction, and of obtaining the means for providing the necessary apparatus, and for giving the instruction. To decide upon the general features, would be comparatively easy, although careful deliberation would be needed, and conference with experienced teachers and practitioners of engineering would tend to insure the success of the scheme. To decide upon the details, would call for a great deal of forethought on the part of experienced instructors; for it is in the long-run both expensive, and injurious to the quality and

the reputation of a school, to have the details of the course of study worked out between recitations, or, what is worse, not properly worked out until several classes have passed through the school.

INSTRUCTION FOR GRADUATES.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

SEVERAL colleges are now providing instruction for graduates in the principal departments of study. For a decade or more of years previous to 1875, a few members of each class graduating at Harvard pursued their studies at Cambridge privately under the personal supervision of the professors. The laboratories and libraries were open to them, and elective studies which they had not taken as undergraduates were available. It was not, however, till the year of 1875-76 that Harvard College arranged courses of instruction for the special needs of graduate students. In the last five years the number of these courses has increased from twenty-five to forty-five. In each of the last two years the number of students has averaged about forty. In the last college year Yale offered forty-three courses, which were pursued by forty-five graduates. Princeton provided twelve courses, and fifty-eight students elected at least one and not more than four of them.

The immediate aim of many graduates, in continuing their studies at Harvard and a few other colleges, is the attainment of a second degree. The degrees usually open to them are Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science. Although it is still the lamentable custom of most colleges to confer the master's degree upon all graduates of three years' standing (simply on the payment of a fee of five dollars!), several of the best institutions now bestow it only upon those who pursue for a year such special studies as are prescribed, and pass a satisfactory examination. The degree of Ph. D. and of S. D. each requires at least two years of diligent work after graduation. The former is granted for the degree of proficiency demanded by the college in almost any one of the departments of knowledge, and is the honor most ardently coveted by graduate students. The latter is granted as the reward of special work in scientific studies. The difficulty of obtaining these degrees varies, of course, with the colleges; but the standard of excellence demanded by the majority is very high. Aside from the necessity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the German language, it is as difficult to obtain a Ph. D. from certain American colleges of the highest grade, as from at least a few of the German universities. During the last six years at Harvard about one from every five who have studied for it a longer or shorter period has received the degree of Ph. D.; and no degree indicates in itself higher special attainments in scholarship.

The results flowing from the introduction of graduate courses of study into the colleges are numerous and excellent. The necessity of residing in European universities for the sake of the instruction they provide is rendered far less urgent than formerly. The presence of a body of graduate students in a college elevates its scholarly character. These additional studies, moreover, form the best method of preparation for the holding of a professorship. The boards of not a few colleges are willing to confess the difficulty they experience in obtaining scholars thoroughly fitted to fill professors' chairs. Graduate instruction is a most efficient instrument for doing away with the difficulty. The general result of this advanced study is the more thorough training of young men for whatever vocation they may enter. The number of the graduates desirous of such training is proved to be much larger than is usually supposed; and the effects of this training on the moral and intellectual character of those enjoying it, and of the community, are excellent and far-reaching.

Yet, as compared with the German universities, the advantages for graduate study provided by even the most liberal of American colleges are, in respect to the amount of the instruction furnished, meagre. A recent calendar of the University of Leipzig shows that (in the department corresponding to our college) forty courses in philosophy are offered, forty-six in philology, twenty-three in history and geography, nine in fine arts, seventeen in political economy, fourteen in mathematics and astronomy, and forty-five in natural science. At

Göttingen, with about a third of the number of students of Leipzig, one hundred and twenty-nine courses are provided, according to a recent exhibit. Many of these courses are not taught in American colleges, and not a few are of a more advanced character than most American graduate students wish to pursue. It is also to be noted, as one advantage of residence at a German university, that these universities absorb the scholarly genius of that nation of scholars far more fully than the corresponding institutions in either America or England. At Heidelberg a few years ago Bunsen, Helmholtz, Kirchhoff, Zeller, Treitschke, Vangerow, and Kühne were lecturing: a consensus of talent that could not be gathered in a university outside of Germany.

The department of graduate instruction in American colleges is recently established, and its efficiency may be greatly augmented. The principal means for promoting its efficiency is better organization. It should either be elevated into a distinct department of the college or university, with a faculty and regulations designed for its special needs, or its relation to the college should be made so intimate, that its courses of study will be only the natural continuation of the college courses. It certainly should not remain what it now is in most colleges, a mere accident of the institution. If the department is elevated into a distinct school, it will bear to the college with which it is connected a relation similar to that of a law or medical school. If it is made an integral part of the college, the regular course of study is substantially lengthened by the additional years which it prescribes. Each method has its peculiar merits, but the latter possesses one important advantage in more directly influencing undergraduates to continue their studies beyond the ordinary four years. The adoption of either plan requires that the professors for the undergraduate also serve as professors for the graduate students. When the colleges become more wealthy, and first-rate scholars more numerous, professors for the instruction of graduates alone may be furnished; but in the present lack of wealth and scholarship, graduate professorships cannot to any considerable extent be established.

PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M.

THE publication of the fourth circular by the Managers of the scheme for the Private Collegiate Instruction of Women under the professors of Harvard College, marks the beginning of preparations for the second year of the experiment. The circular is full and explicit in stating the terms of admission to the privileges provided; and it is soon to be followed by a list of the courses of instruction, which will be more numerous than those announced last year. The present circular opens with a detailed statement of the requisitions for the Harvard University Examinations for Women, because any who pass that are permitted to enter upon the courses in Cambridge. By this provision women who live at a distance can spare themselves the trouble and cost of coming to Cambridge for the examinations; for they may attend those held in May, at New York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. The circular next gives, with similar detail, the requirements for passing the summer and autumn examinations for admission, which are to be held in Cambridge, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 1, 2, and 3, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1. These requirements are the same that are established for the entrance examination to the freshman class of the College. Women are permitted to divide their examination as they please between these two times, and they may take a part in one year and the remainder in another. The May examinations held in the other cities may be similarly divided. The same provisions for special students are made this year as were announced in 1879. The fee for the full year's instruction remains as it was at first established (notwithstanding that it does not meet the expense), but the charge for any single course is reduced to seventy-five dollars. The managers are satisfied to have a deficit, which will be paid from the funds subscribed by friends of the movement; but they fear to make a greater reduction lest the loss should prove too heavy to be met with the money in hand. The prospect is that the classes will be larger in the coming year, and especially that the number of those entering for a course of four

years will be considerably increased. Applications come from distant parts of the country, as well as from Boston and Cambridge, and the vicinity. The liberality of the professors in the University enables the managers to present a more extended list of electives for the coming year. Among these will be a course in Chinese, offered by Mr. Ko Kun-hua. Lists of these electives will be ready in a few weeks, and will be forwarded to any address on application.

THE HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY HENRY WARE, LL.B.

THE Harvard Musical Association is the oldest of the various clubs that have been organized among the graduates of the University.¹ It dates back to 1837, when, at a social meeting held on Commencement Day, of the graduate members of the "Pierian Sodality," it was determined to adopt a permanent organization, with the general purpose of associating together College graduates and others of kindred tastes resident in this vicinity, so as to promote in the community the best interests of music; to influence and direct, so far as was possible, the then increasing interest taken in music and musical education; and to prepare the way for the introduction, into the College course, of instruction in music as a branch of a university education and to effect the establishment of a regular musical professorship.

For several years meetings were held here in Cambridge on the afternoon of Commencement Day, and addresses were delivered by its members in the chapel in University Hall. Among those who delivered such discourses (which were printed) were John S. Dwight, William W. Story, Christopher P. Cranch, Henry R. Cleveland, Ezra Weston, Samuel Jennison, and others.

The formation of a musical library was also one of the objects which the Association had most at heart, and a beginning was at once made in this direction. Most of the members being residents of Boston, or doing business there, the infant library was stored in the city, in the keeping, at different periods, of such members as could, for the time, give house-room to its books. In time, however, the number of volumes had so much increased, that an arrangement was made with the Boston Athenæum, by virtue of which the Harvard Musical Association occupied one of the alcoves in that library for its books; and finally, outgrowing even this space, the Association established itself in rooms of its own, where ampler space permitted and encouraged a more rapid increase. At the present date the library has increased to about twenty-five hundred volumes, and has become a very valuable collection of books in the various departments of musical literature; as useful and extensive a musical library as can be found in this country.

The meetings of the Association after a while were, for greater convenience, also held in Boston; and at these meetings many measures were initiated tending to promote the interests of music and musical education in this community. Under the auspices of the Association the first classical chamber concerts were given in Boston. At these meetings the plan of the erection of the long-needed Music Hall in Boston was first broached; plans were prepared, and money subscribed very largely by some of its members, towards the erection of the present building. The establishment of a high-toned musical journal was felt to be a necessity; and, in consequence of the discussions on this subject, the publication of *Dwight's Journal of Music* was made practicable, which was started in 1852. The Music Hall completed, the project of procuring an organ which should rank with the great organs of the world was next taken up by the Association; and much careful attention was devoted to this matter, resulting in the building of the noble instrument which now stands in the Music Hall. To this project, individual members contributed largely the necessary funds. Finally the necessity of the

¹ The officers elected at the last annual meeting held in January are all Harvard graduates. Their names are as follows: *President*, John S. Dwight (1832); *Vice-President*, Charles C. Perkins (1843); *Recording Secretary*, William P. Blake (1866); *Corresponding Secretary*, S. W. Langmaid (1859); *Treasurer*, S. Lothrop Thorndike (1852); *Directors at Large*, Edward S. Dodge (1873), Henry Ware (1843). The library is at 12 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

organization of a permanent orchestra, for the regular performance of grand symphonies of a high standard, seeming obvious, the Association assumed the direction, organization, and pecuniary guaranty of the admirable series of orchestral concerts which have now been given through fifteen seasons.

Meanwhile the professorship of music, although many years urged upon the College authorities, has become a fact, and with the most gratifying results. The incumbent of the professorship, John K. Paine, has won for himself by his own compositions a high place in the ranks of contemporary composers, while those who have attended his instruction have done no less credit to his training; and the result of the introduction of this study in the University has been that among the graduates of the College are now to be found not a few of the foremost of the professional musicians of Boston, and music is recognized as a profession to be adopted by college-bred men as much as medicine, law, or theology.

The roll of the Harvard Musical Association contains the names of many of the best known of our alumni. Besides those already mentioned, it shows the names of Winthrop, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Perkins, Thayer, Ball, and others, among the living, and of many honored names among the dead. Now, after more than forty years, those of the founders who survive can look with no little satisfaction upon the result of their efforts to give to music a recognized place among the studies of our University, and to advance its highest interests in the community in which they live.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EYES.

BY DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES.

MY work in our schools [says Dr. Jeffries (1854) in a recent special report to the Boston School Board] has shown the great value of Professor Holmgren's method of examination in allowing an expert thereby to test large numbers rapidly and with accuracy. I have tested for color-blindness all the male students of the Normal Art School, Latin School, English High School, all the high schools, all the grammar schools, School for Deaf Mutes, — 14,469 in number. Of these 608 were color-blind, or 4.202 per cent.

I have also tested all the female students of the Normal Art School, Normal School, Latin School for Girls, Girls' High School, all the high schools, all the grammar schools, School for Deaf Mutes, — 13,458 in number; of these 9 were color-blind, or 0.066 per cent.

These results are so near what is found by the best observers in Europe, that we may take it as the expression of a general law. Color-blindness is not curable by any known methods, and the color-sense does not alter through life: hence the statistics gathered from the schools apply to the whole community. We may conclude that about one male in twenty-five is more or less color-blind, and that the defect very rarely occurs among females. I again call the attention of the Board to the fact, that, whilst something is done in the primary schools in reference to teaching the names of colors, the question of color-blindness on the part of the boys is entirely overlooked.

I have found even in the higher schools but few teachers who had any knowledge of color-blindness, other than that it was an occasional curiosity. The uselessness of attempting to teach a color-blind boy the names of colors, with the idea that he can afterwards apply them, is self-evident. The future education of the color-sense and the teaching of color-names will naturally principally devolve on primary instructors; and it is, of course, absolutely necessary that they should have some knowledge of color-blindness and its peculiar manifestations, such as they can obtain by practical illustration and teaching and by study.

My long-continued labors in the schools, in the cause of science, have been of practical value. Not only has the hitherto unknown and unbelievably percentage of color-blindness been proved in our community, but the extraordinary exemption from this defect on the part of females has been conclusively established. Moreover the color-blind boys were made aware of their defect in such a way that they carry home to their parents or guardians some knowledge of their deficiency, which, as this peculiar chromatic defect becomes more generally known and recognized by the community, will serve as a warning, and prevent the turning into businesses and trades those who do not have the necessary color-perception to pursue them successfully. It is but seldom that a school-boy or those around him are aware of his defective color-sense. To warn a painter, a colorer, a weaver, etc., not to attempt to teach their color-blind boys their own trade, or place them, as in dry-goods stores, where their want of color-sense will soon throw them out, is therefore

of practical value to the community as well as to the individuals. I shall moreover be able hereafter to refer to my records of the color-blind when needed, as I have the names of all found deficient, with their school, class, and age. These of course are never to be published, and only shown on proper request of those interested. My work may also be of direct value to our community by the warnings I have sent to railroad employes, engineers, and others, through their color-blind children, that they should not attempt to have these latter follow their own special employment, where the required examinations of the future through State or national laws are sure to detect and eliminate them.

My late work in testing for the lack of knowledge and of use of color-names has still further convinced me that this want does not show itself in school-life, in examinations or exhibitions. Such want does, however, show itself very quickly when the boy comes out into every-day life and occupations. Thus it is that the necessity of teaching colors and color-names to boys has been overlooked. It is naturally supposed that in a general way they must learn them as girls do, from their occupations with colored objects and materials. The fact is, however, that but very few boys of the grammar or higher schools are familiar with the color-names of even the primary colors, and that still less can they correctly apply those names they do remember, when shown colored objects.

Although prepared for this ignorance on the part of the boys, to a certain extent, I confess I was astonished to find it so frequent and great. It seems almost impossible that a bright boy of fourteen, not color-blind, should not know the word *green*, or be able to apply it. Yet this does not give an extreme idea of the truth in reference to the ignorance of color-names and their application amongst our schoolboys.

Ignorance of color-names and their application is not confined to the young. Educated adults are equally at fault from the want of training the color-sense during school-life. I have received letters from adults, not color-blind, whose lack of color-names had been a serious drawback to them in their occupations in every-day life; and they have besought me to urge the teaching of color-names, and the education of the color-sense, in our public schools. Although kept after school for it, I passed, as a Latin School boy, many pleasant hours learning to draw, under genial Mr. Segur. Had those hours been spent in the systematic cultivation of the perception of form, and the training the hands to obey the will, I should not, as now, have to envy the boys and girls who show on every school-blackboard what can be done by thorough and systematic instruction of our sense of form. The cultivation of the other sense our eye possesses, that of color, is at present almost wholly neglected, as was once the sense of hearing or of the voice. What system and instruction have done for the latter, all know, but equally forget the time when the schoolroom was silent, and the possibility of musical instruction not even believed.

The teaching of colors and color-names has been somewhat introduced into our primary schools, where of course it must be commenced. There is, however, and this perhaps very naturally, no system whatever pursued, as is with the education of the voice, the ear, and the sense of form in drawing.

The systematic teaching in the lowest school of color-names and their application has already commenced in Europe, especially in Germany. This is due, in part at least, to the successful efforts of Dr. Hugo Magnus of Breslau, in devising simple and effective methods of teaching, adapted to the capacity of teacher and scholar, and of such value as to receive a diploma of honor from the International Medical Congress which met last year at Amsterdam.

The introduction into our primary schools of a similar system of instruction in colors and color-names would save time now faithfully but aimlessly spent, and send the children into the upper schools ready to be further instructed, so that our schoolboys would graduate ready to turn without chagrin or repulse to the every-day occupations of life, which are with us calling more and more for an educated color-sense, or, rather, a color-sense with common-school education. A few years of instruction have worked wonders in the ear, the voice, and the hand. Let the same be now done for our sense of color, on which also so much depends. It has been supposed, and even claimed, that the exemption on the part of females from color-blindness was due to their familiarity with colored objects and materials. This will not of course hold in reference to the individual, as the color-sense cannot be changed by practice with colors. Whether generations of color-education have caused this sexual difference, is a point to be remembered; for, if sustained, it proves we may commence to eliminate color-blindness from future generations of boys, by teaching and practising their ancestors now under the charge of the School Board.

Our community and our school-children are not different from others. Wherever in the civilized world examinations similar to my own have been carried out by competent observers, the same facts as to color-blindness, and ignorance of color-names and their use, and an undeveloped color-sense, have been found appertaining to males.

LIBRARIAN WINSOR'S REPORT.

A FEW sections of general interest are taken from the report of the librarian, to show the progress at the library, and the great work being done there.

"It is worthy of remark, that the bibliographical spirit was never so rife in literary centres the world over as at present; and some part of this activity is traced to a kind of regeneration in the study which has taken place in this country. During the year, the English Society of Arts has presented a report to the Prince of Wales, its president, proposing the printing of a universal catalogue of printed books, thus initiating the discussion which must always precede a great work. The Trustees of the British Museum are contemplating the printing of a catalogue of books in English published before 1640. The Advocates' Library at Edinburgh has completed its printed catalogue. The Bodleian has already begun, and the British Museum is considering, the supplementing of their main authors' catalogue with one of subjects, a help to the user that the libraries of America, almost alone among the great libraries of the world, have hitherto had the courage to undertake. No more important work has been done in the cataloguing of collections than the general indexes of their resources, which the Library of Congress and the Boston Athenæum are now carrying forward. The Spanish student finds in Mr. Whitney's Catalogue of the Ticknor Collection, just completed, a special bibliographical monograph, than which few were ever more carefully prepared. Rarely will a catalogue be found more serviceable to the average student than that, still unfortunately incomplete, now issuing from the Brooklyn Library. It is also a subject for congratulation with all librarians, that private enterprise, and a courage that obstacles could not check, have carried through the publication of the American Catalogue, as a representation of our current literature."

Speaking of the progress of the new classification of the books he says:—

"One of the grand divisions which have been permanently re-arranged during the year is that of Ballads and Legends (or *popular* literature in its technical sense), and Folk-lore generally. Owing to the assiduous interest manifested in this department by Professor Child, it is doubtful if a superior collection, as a whole, exists elsewhere. Some of the unique books, already appropriated by great European collections, are of course wanting; but copies have, in some cases, been procured, and the manuscript part of the collection is of peculiar value."

He gives the total accessions of the year as 10,389, a larger annual addition than ever before made, and adds:—

"The most noteworthy addition of the year was that made through Mr. Agassiz's generosity, by the purchase of Dr. Hagen's private entomological library for the Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. It consists of two thousand volumes and about three thousand pamphlets. The whole is still under the immediate care of Dr. Hagen in his apartments at the Museum, and to it have now been transferred those works on the same science which formed part of the general collection in the same building. Mr. Scudder, himself well known as an entomologist, has made to me a detailed report which verifies my belief that this collection now constitutes the most considerable of all American entomological libraries."

This enumeration by Mr. Scudder has since appeared in the Bulletin of the Library, No. 14, and has also been issued separately. The present extent of the Library is thus shown:—

	VOLUMES.	PAMPHLETS.
Gore Hall (College Library)	182,500	176,000
Law School	17,500	...
Scientific School	2,200	200
Divinity School	17,500	...
Medical School	2,000	...
Museum of Zoölogy	13,300	8,000
Observatory (Phillips Library)	7,000	300
Botanic Garden	3,000	1,200
Bussey Institution	2,100	750
Peabody Museum	320	350
	247,420	186,800

Speaking of the circulation the librarian says,—

"The use of books goes on increasing naturally if the conditions are favorable. It is a librarian's province to watch those conditions, and to prevent relapse. Diligent administration, considerate forbearance, care that no rule is enforced for the sake of mere outward uniformity, and the establishment of reciprocal confidence between the government and the users of the library, open the way to many relaxations of old-established prohibitions, which could not be safely allowed if a less conciliatory spirit prevailed. There should be no bar to the use of books but the rights of others; and it is to the credit of the mass of library-users, that, when a librarian manifests that single purpose, he can safely be liberal in the discharge of his trust."

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE Divinity School connected with Harvard University has been for some time past the subject of discussion among its friends and its critics. It is a small school, and its friends have thought it right to ask for its enlargement. Its faculty is small, and in consequence the school has failed to attract many students. Still there is a foundation broad enough and strong enough for a noble building. The question has arisen, whether it is worth while to rear such a building; whether an attempt should not be made to give the Theological School a renown similar to that enjoyed by the Law School. The critics of the Theological School are disposed to find fault with it in many ways. Many such do not shrink from thinking of sectarianism when they discuss the school now under consideration, and the friends of the school agree with them in being entirely unwilling to support or to countenance sectarianism in any form. It is a duty to honor the Church, and to respect the Christian ministry; but sectarianism is a matter of personal choice, or, more generally, of individual misfortune. The Harvard school is not sectarian, and it is either prejudice or something worse to bring that charge against it. The charge needs no contrary argument, it being sufficient to point to the origin, the history, and the present organization of the school. But critics have rarely built up much, and in discussing the Harvard Divinity School it is not just to assume an apologetic tone. Every good school has its opponents and enemies; and, if they can destroy it by censorious criticism, it is hardly worth the saving.

Is it legitimate, then, to ask the friends of Harvard and of the liberal arts to help in making the Divinity School great and powerful? Undoubtedly it is. The funds now at hand, and the library, surpass those of almost all other theological schools in the country. Nor is the country disposed to be satisfied with an illiterate or narrow-minded clergy. A good lawyer and a good physician strongly desire that there be good divines; for in rank and dignity the liberal professions are all alike, and one cannot suffer without causing some injury to the other. Conventicles and sectarian schools produce narrow men whom few people hold in honor. Hence a plea for a strong theological school is as legitimate as a plea for legal and medical schools, for theology is one of the liberal arts. That it is occasionally degraded into sectarianism, proves nothing against it. The quacks, whom even the civil law considers with disfavor, do not make medical schools superfluous. On the contrary. It is sectarianism negatively, and the requirement of the country, together with the good of Harvard College, which demand that there be true theological schools, well endowed with funds, with a strong and large faculty.

Fine observers have remarked that the Latin schools and academies of the country have lowered themselves often into mere fitting-schools, which confine their object to the dry and dreary labor of pushing boys through the entrance examinations of the colleges. It may be said with equal propriety that almost all our universities have permitted the theological department to be their weakest part. A thoroughly trained divine is held in great and general esteem, and few persons care whether he happens to be called this or that; for all thoughtful people are grateful to gentlemen who can communicate to them a part of that liberal learning and those exuberant resources which have been accumulated in the theology of eighteen centuries. There is no respectable clergyman in any denomination who does not read the books produced in another branch of the church, partly for his own edification and mainly for the benefit of his hearers. And no well-appointed clergyman's library is without books written by Americans and foreigners, by members of various churches, Protestants and Catholics. The best theological books, and those of the widest influence, are written by men who were satisfied to belong to the church of the New Testament, though an accident

placed them in some particular field, often a narrow one against which their theological mind rebelled. The comparative neglect of theology in the United States has promoted sectarianism, and compels theological students to go abroad, either for their books or even for direct instruction.

The theological professors of Andover, Newton, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other reputable schools, encourage their students to study in Germany; and no competent man ever charged the theological faculties of the German universities with sectarianism. A particular professor is called liberal or narrow, learned or pedantic, instructive or barren, as the case may be. But it makes very little or no difference whether he calls himself Lutheran or Reformed. Why, then, is it not time to save the waste and inconvenience of going abroad for a few lecture-courses, when better instruction can be made accessible at home? The most illustrious faculty of the Protestant world is, perhaps, at Leipsic. A list of the lectures given during the term ending with Easter may be mentioned here, partly to show that the subjects have no connection with sectarianism, and also to indicate what it is desirable to have in some way at Harvard. Not that Harvard should follow any foreign model, but it is useful to compare a successful faculty with a school which it is intended to enlarge. The theological faculty at Leipsic has thirteen members, — nine professors, and four instructors. Kahnitz lectured on church history; Luthardt taught systematic theology, and interpreted the first three Gospels; Delitzsch explained the origin and history of the Old Testament; Hofmann and Baur discussed the practical duties of the clergyman; Schmidt interpreted the Fourth Gospel; Hölemann lectured on the Messianic passages of the Bible; Ryssel taught Hebrew grammar; Guthe explained the theology of the Old Testament; König discussed the prophet Daniel; Schultze presented the antiquities of the Christian religion; Fricke read lectures on positive theology; Lechler took a vacation. The students, four hundred and nineteen in all, attend voluntarily, and the teachers are appointed very much like the Harvard professors. They are gentlemen of good standing, with a taste for university life, and have given evidence of being learned and experienced.

Harvard has no sectarian tests and no sectarian preferences. The professors of the Medical School are not asked whether they believe in evolution; or not; and it is thought sufficient if they introduce their students into the science of anatomy, physiology, and pathology. It is desirable that as much be done for the theological faculty. There is no danger of too much theology, but of too little; and sectarianism will diminish in proportion as theological studies are broadened and deepened. For sectarianism flourishes best among the illiterate; while theology is impossible unless it is made to rest on philology, philosophy, and history. And the only way to build up a theological school is by giving it a learned and a large faculty. But learned and honorable professors cannot be had unless they are given academic liberty and salaries. Harvard gives liberty, but the theological faculty suffers from want. To relieve this want is a public duty, of which it is honorable to remind the alumni of the University, no less than the friends of the liberal professions.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Notes on Petroleum. With an account of the oil-bearing horizons of Kentucky. By N. S. SHALER. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

This paper gives a summary of the conditions which in this State seem to determine the origin and distribution of the petroleum deposits. It is designed as a report preliminary to the more extended studies of these deposits now in preparation by that Survey.

On the Improvement of the Rivers of Kentucky. By N. S. SHALER. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

This paper contains an account of the relation of the navigable streams of that State to its mineral deposits.

A THIRD edition of "Harvard and its Surroundings" is now in the hands of the binder, and will be published soon after the first of April. This little volume is the only guide-book to the University, and is almost indispensable to any library. The text has been thoroughly revised to date. The book contains nearly seventy illustrations, including forty heliotype-photographs; and it forms a history, guide-book, album, and souvenir of the whole University. Copies in cloth (\$1.50), or paper (\$1.00), can be had of Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, or of Moses King, publisher of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM COOK is revising Otto's German Grammar, for Henry Holt & Co., the publishers of the old edition.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871) will soon have ready a collection of "Ballads and Lyrics," which will be published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Boston.

PROFESSOR JAMES BARR AMES (1868) will have ready, about May 15, the complete edition of "Bills and Notes," used as a text-book at the Harvard Law School.

EDWARD E. HALE (1839) is preparing a sketch of the history of Phi Beta Kappa, based on his article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of last July; with some additional notes. It will be published during the summer by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

REV. A. B. MUZZEY (1824) of Cambridge is preparing a volume to be entitled, "Reminiscences of Men of the Revolution, or their Families, and Records, with other Papers." Among these are Otis, Quincy, Lincoln, Adams, Munroe, Parker, Bowers, Boutelle, and Muzzey. The author would be pleased to receive any personal recollections, or old and rare records, relating to these men and their families.

JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT (1876) and F. J. STIMSON (1876) have written a "moral travesty" entitled "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," which is destined to meet with considerable success. The readers of the *Harvard Lampoon* have already had a hearty laugh over the text and illustrations, and they will now be pleased to get it in convenient shape and handsomely printed; while those who have not already enjoyed it have in store a bit of good humor that is worth its cost. It is illustrated by F. G. Attwood, and published by A. Williams & Co., of Boston.

JUSTIN WINSOR (1853), the librarian of Harvard University, is editor-in-chief of a work now in active preparation, that promises to be not only one of the ablest-written and best-printed books of its class, but also one of the most valuable of the histories of New England. For, although it will be entitled "The Memorial History of Boston," still it will include the history of the present county of Suffolk from 1630 to 1880, which is so closely interwoven with the early history of this country. The object of the work is to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of Boston, and to present the history and description of the city at various times, reviewing its growth from its settlement to the present day. The contents, which will fill four quarto volumes of at least five hundred pages each, can be conjectured from the chief chronological divisions of the text: "Pre-historic Period and Natural History," "Early History," "Colonial Period," "Provincial Period," "Revolutionary Period," and "The Last Hundred Years." A section of "Special Topics" closes the list of contents. In this comes a chapter on the reciprocal influence of Boston and Harvard College through their history, the writing of which is intrusted to John Noble, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court. The plan of the work, which comprises the grouping of many representative writers, each one of whom is thoroughly familiar with the subject about which he writes, is in charge of an executive committee, consisting of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D. (1839), Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851), and Charles Deane (A.M. 1856). The long list of eminent writers embrace a host of Harvard names, such as: —

Charles Francis Adams (1825).	Asa Gray (A.M. 1844).	John Noble (1850).
Charles F. Adams, jun. (1856).	Samuel A. Green (1851).	Andrew P. Peabody (1826).
Joel A. Allen.	Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829).	Francis W. Palfrey (1851).
Phillips Brooks (1855).	Edward Everett Hale (1839).	Edward G. Porter (1858).
E. L. Bynner (l. 1865).	George S. Hale (1844).	Frederick W. Putnam.
Mellen Chamberlain (l. 1848).	Samuel F. Haven (1826).	Josiah P. Quincy (1850).
James Freeman Clarke (1829).	Thomas W. Higginson (1841).	James Reed (1855).
Charles Deane (A.M. 1856).	John D. Long (1857).	George Ripley (1823).
George Dexter (1858).	Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).	Nathaniel S. Shaler (s. 1862).
Charles K. Dillaway (1825).	Joseph Lovering (1833).	George M. Towle (l. 1863).
John S. Dwight (1832).	Alonzo A. Miner (A.M. 1863).	W. H. Whitmore (A.M. 1867).
Arthur Dexter (1851).	John T. Morse, jun. (1860).	Robert C. Winthrop (1828).
George E. Ellis (1833).	Alexander McKenzie (1859).	Justin Winsor (1853).
Henry W. Foote (1858).	Samuel F. McCleary (1841).	

The volumes will be handsomely and fully illustrated; and the publishers, C. F. Jewett & Co., Boston, announce that Vol. I. will be ready in the summer or autumn of 1880, and that the others will follow at intervals of several months.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. APRIL, 1880. No. 5.

OLD CATALOGUES AND REPORTS WANTED.

THE University has an insufficient supply of the printed catalogues and reports of former years. Gentlemen who have in their possession odd copies or broken sets of the Annual Catalogue of the University, of the President's Annual Report, or of the Treasurer's Annual Statement, which they do not value, will please send them by mail or express to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Any other printed matter relating to the University will be gladly received. Express charges will be paid, and postage returned, by the University.

THE QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE.

THE six thousand living alumni of Harvard University are now so scattered that it is impossible to keep informed of the whereabouts and the record of all, unless they themselves send the information which is wanted. The "Quinquennial," upon which John L. Sibley of Cambridge spends so many months' work, is now being prepared for the printer; and it is to be hoped that all alumni will aid him as much as possible, by sending at once the replies to the questions printed on the inside covers of the last Triennial Catalogue.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

THE first four numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER have been sent to every graduate and officer. No one, however, need feel compelled to pay for the copies received, or write about them. The publisher asks only that they will be kind enough to look through them. Then, if they think two hundred pages of the matter furnished, with the thirty accompanying illustrations, are worth two dollars, we should be pleased to receive the subscription. No one is considered a subscriber who does not specifically order the paper.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

NOTES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY will shortly contain an elaborate and well-illustrated article on the Botanic Garden and Herbarium.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to transfer probably five or six thousand volumes of the Divinity-School Library to Gore Hall.

THE Lowell "Daily Courier," March 5, devotes two columns to a report of the funeral services of the late Rev. Edwin A. Lecompte (1862).

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED of New York, who a short time ago suggested a plan for the Back Bay Park, received the degree of A. M. at Harvard in 1864.

AT the Harvard Meeting for Scientific Discussion, held on Thursday, March 25, at 19 University Hall, it was voted to discontinue the meetings until October.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC D. ALLEN of Yale College, whose admirable "Remnants of Early Latin" has just been published, was tutor in Greek at Harvard during the year 1873-74.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the more expensive books relating to botany have been transferred from Gore Hall to the new fireproof library structure at the herbarium of the Botanic Garden.

WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, instructor in geology, presented at the 678th regular meeting of the Harvard Natural History Society, March 16, a communication on "Photographs of Glaciers."

A FIRE broke out in Hollis Hall about half-past one o'clock, March 25, but was extinguished with slight loss, which falls chiefly on the occupants of room No. 17, William Choate (1881) and Stephen M. Gordon, a special student.

LUCIEN CARR, assistant curator of the Peabody Museum, at its 677th regular meeting, which took place March 2, presented to the Harvard Natural History Society a paper on "Crania from the Santa Barbara Islands."

PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER, of the University of Michigan, will spend part of next summer in Cambridge so as to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the Harvard College Library in continuing his work, the "History of American Literature."

THE Latin song, "Qui alicujus gradus," etc., "first sung in 1836, at the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College," and again at Delmonico's at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York, Feb. 20, 1880, was written for the first occasion by the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow (class of 1806) of Boston.

JOHN C. SOLEY, lieutenant U.S.N., and instructor in gunnery and ordnance at the United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., left college to enter the service during the late war, and was thereby unable to graduate with his class in 1865. He has now in the hands of the public printer a report on the systems of naval education in Europe.

EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston delivered two lectures before the Harvard Finance Club, in Boylston Hall, March 4 and 11, on "The Railway System of the United States considered as a factor in the Polity of Great Britain and America," and "A National Banking System essential to the effective working of the Railway Service, and to the Subsistence of the People."

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, founded in 1865, a well-established and eminently respectable preparatory school for Harvard, will want next year at least one and probably two instructors. Persons desiring to make application should address, with proper credentials, Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, Southborough, Mass. Harvard graduates have heretofore been given the preference.

C. J. TRAIN of the class of 1865 and C. H. MANNING (s. 1862) left Harvard to enter the army, and consequently failed to get their degrees. Both are now at United-States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the former being lieutenant-commander U.S.N., and instructor in astronomy, navigation, and surveying; and the latter being engineer U.S.N., and instructor in steam-engineering.

THE *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, vol. vi., No. 3, contains: "Reports on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico, 1877-78, by the United-States Coast-Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., commanding. V. General Conclusions from a Preliminary Examination of the Mollusca," by W. H. Dall, nine pages.

DR. H. A. HAGEN, professor of entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, issued in 1862 his "Bibliotheca Entomologica," the most important work ever published on the subject; and he has prepared a continuation of it up to the date of his coming to Cambridge, in 1867, which may in time be printed. And now it is to be regretted that Dr. Hagen feels compelled to discontinue the work, and leave it for younger hands to do.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, the oldest private school in Boston, has sent classes for the past fifty years to college, and out of the large number of students recommended for admission by the principals, only one was rejected.

THERE are some persons who believe that they have something worth saying to the readers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and are willing to pay for the privilege of doing so; and therefore the readers of the paper can well afford to glance through the advertising columns to see whether there is not something of particular interest to them.

MRS. ELIZABETH BELL MANNING, who died March 4 at the age of ninety-five years, was one of the oldest residents of Cambridge. In 1812 she was married to the Rev. John Lovejoy Abbot (1805), and in 1822 to Dr. Samuel Manning, jun., (1822). For seventy-seven years she has resided in the old "Bishop's Palace," almost opposite Gore Hall.

RAND, AVERY, & Co. of Boston have already printed several editions, comprising in all forty-five thousand copies, of "King's Pocket-book of Cincinnati," an eighty-two-page alphabetical guide to that city, compiled and published last summer by Moses King. John Shillito & Co., of Cincinnati, O., who now own the electrotype-plates, will probably print another ten thousand copies to meet the demands at the coming May musical festival.

THE very extensive collection of maps belonging to the Library is now undergoing a re-arrangement, which will secure for it a geographical and chronological grouping. When this is done they will be newly catalogued. The collection, which chiefly dates from the gift of the late Col. Thorndike, who purchased the well-known Eberling Library in 1817, is accounted one of the best in the country for early American maps; it is not known, indeed, that it is surpassed by any.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The Yankee Doodle Latin song in the March number of THE HARVARD REGISTER is funny; but the maker did not know the tune, or took the license of forcing a superfluous syllable at the beginning of each chorus line. The first chorus, for instance, would be, cut to the music: —

'Rite gratulandum est
Abstinendum joco,
Actis binis sæculis
Sapitur in loco.'

A CONCERT supplementary to the Harvard Symphony Series took place in Sanders Theatre, March 30, and was both a popular and musical success. Ole Bull, who volunteered his services, was received with great applause and enthusiastically encored after each of his performances. The Harvard Glee Club gave two part-songs with the usual delicacy of expression and fineness of shading. George L. Osgood (1866) sang a tenor romanza from Schubert and several songs of Franz, and for an encore he gave a most beautiful and graceful musical setting of Byron's "Maid of Athens." Warren A. Locke (1869) and Arthur W. Foote (1874) were the pianists of the evening. Taken altogether, the concert was a pleasant and successful affair, and indicates that a series of concerts carefully adapted to the popular taste might be successfully given.

GRADUATES.

DANIEL S. GREELEY (1844) is city and county surveyor at Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES E. MUNROE (s. 1871) is professor of chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.

WILLIAM T. BARKER (1873) is the senior member of the firm of W. T. Barker & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Boston.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD (1849) delivered the last of a course of four lectures, given by the Harvard Finance Club, in Boylston Hall, March 18. Subject: "The Modern Use and Abuse of Credit."

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association recently elected the following officers: President, William I. Bowditch (1838); vice-presidents, John G. Whittier (A. M. 1860), George F. Hoar (1846), James Freeman Clarke (1829), T. W. Higginson (1841), Wendell Phillips (1831), Cyrus A. Bartol (s. 1835), and Jesse H. Jones (1856); treasurer, Samuel E. Sewall (1817).

DR. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD (1844) who in 1879 issued a book entitled "Uranometria Argentina," which gives the brightness and position of every fixed star down to the seventh magnitude within one hundred degrees of the South Pole, is spoken of by a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* as follows: "A son of Boston, in his university career at Göttingen, in the United-States Coast Survey, the Sanitary Commission, the editorship of the *Astronomical Journal*, the great foundation at Albany, and finally, in another republic and another hemisphere, as the creator of the national Argentine Observatory at Cordoba, he has shed renown upon his country, upon *alma mater*, and upon his native city."

W. A. LOCKE (1869) is teacher of the piano, Cambridge.

WILLIAM A. SPINNEY (1878) is master of the Adams School, Newtonville.

D. D. RANLETT (1857) is treasurer of the Central Vermont Railroad, St. Albans, Vt.

AMBROSE C. RICHARDSON (1873) is teacher of languages at the Park Institute, Rye, N.Y.

JOHN D. WASHBURN (1853) is the Recording Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

EDWIN H. ABBOT (1855) is one of the two trustees of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES A. CHASE (1855) is treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, — a position to which he was appointed in November last.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON (1869) has given up his position in the United-States Treasury at Washington, and is devoting himself to the practice of law at Louisville, Ky.; his firm being Harlan & Willson.

CHARLES H. WHITING (1879) has just formed a co-partnership with Edward H. Hall; and the new firm succeeds to the business of Nichols & Hall, publishers and jobbers in books and stationery in Boston.

MONTGOMERY JAMES (s. 1876), who rowed in the University crews of 1875 and 1876, is now in South Africa. Since last June he has been fighting the Zulus, and has seen hard service in Bullen's division of the Light Horse.

FRANK H. EATON (1875) was appointed, some months ago, teacher of mathematics in the Provincial Normal School, Truro, N.S., and has recently been elected examiner of mathematics and physics in the University of Halifax, N.S.

EDWARD B. SAWTELL (1862) read before the Fitchburg Literary Club, Feb. 16, a paper giving quite fully the history of the organization from its beginning in 1867. By vote of the club it was published in the Fitchburg *Sentinel*, March 13.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph.D. 1879) at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, March 17, presented a communication on "The Iron Ores of Lake Superior, and their Associated Rocks." Dr. Wadsworth is the assistant in lithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH P. COOKE (1848) began, March 10, a series of six stereopticon exhibitions illustrating "A Journey through Scotland," and giving upwards of five hundred excellent views that have not yet been seen in this vicinity. The exhibitions take place on the Wednesday evenings of March and April, in Boylston Hall, Cambridge, at 7.30.

GEORGE I. JONES & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., of which George I. Jones (1871) is senior member, are publishers not only of a long list of law and miscellaneous books and pamphlets, but also of three standard periodicals, the *Southern Law Review*, a bi-monthly, at \$5 a year; the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, a quarterly, at \$3; and the *Western*, a bi-monthly, at \$2.

REV. WILLIAM W. BOYD, D.D. (1871), pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., and one of the most popular of all the clergymen in that city, delivered Sunday evening, March 7, from his pulpit, by request of the "Missouri Gymnasium," an earnest and eloquent argument for physical culture. The large church was crowded with an appreciative audience, including a delegation of three hundred members of the gymnasium. A report of the address occupies three and a half columns of the St. Louis *Daily Times*, March 8.

THE statement made in the last number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, that the class of 1853 furnishes more officers to the University than any other, was slightly incorrect. The class of 1871 has in the catalogue for the present year the names of seven instructors. Professor W. E. Ryerly, Dr. E. Emerton, Dr. W. Faxon, and Henry N. Wheeler are in the academical department; Dr. W. B. Hills and Dr. G. M. Garland in the Medical School; and Edward Burgess in the Bussey Institution. Dr. Henry Cabot Lodge, who retired from the Department of History this year, is now a member of the Visiting Committee; and Dr. John H. Wheeler, now holding one of the Parker fellowships abroad, has given occasional instruction since graduation.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829) began, March 16, in the Church of the Disciples, Boston, a course of seven lectures on "Epochs and Events in Religious History," embodying those recently delivered by him before the Lowell Institute. Those already delivered were, March 16, "The Christian Church in the Catacombs," with eighteen stereopticon illustrations; March 19, "The Buddhist Monks of Central Asia," with twelve illustrations; March 23, "The Christian Monks and Monastic Life," with fourteen illustrations; March 30, "Jeanne d'Arc," according to the latest researches. And those yet to be delivered are, April 2, "Savonarola and the Renaissance;" April 6, "Wesley and the Methodists;" April 9, "The Huguenots of France and America."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES (w. 1869) delivered a lecture in Sanders Theatre, March 11, under the auspices of the Harvard Natural History Society. Subject: "The Function of Great Men in Social Evolution."

CHARLES F. BARNARD, class secretary of 1828, writes to the Waltham *Transcript*, regarding his lately deceased classmate, Lewis Smith: "For many years after we graduated, a very busy, useful, and honorable life prevented Mr. Smith from attending our class-meetings, of which he was always duly notified. Upon our semi-centennial anniversary of graduation he appeared among us. Eight or ten years our senior, and away from us for fifty years, hardly one of us recognized the classmate of the good old long-ago. He was gladly greeted, however, when we knew him. Every class gathering since, he has promptly and pleasantly attended. And, with rapidly lessening numbers, we add his name to the list of our departed comrades and friends with regret. He leaves a fair fame behind him, — the fame of a modest, meritorious man, scholar, teacher, and workman."

PLINY EARLE CHASE (1839) is the author of the following publications relating to Archaeology and Ethnology: 1. "Sanskrit and Indo-European Roots and Analogues." *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, vii. 2. "Chinese and Indo-European Roots and Analogues." *Ibid.*, viii., 5, 599. 3. "Chinese Seal inscriptions." *Ibid.*, ix., 139. 4. "Origin of Alphabets." *Ibid.*, 145, 173. 5. "On the number of vowel-sounds in other languages which are foreign to the English language; and on possible vowel-sounds which are not used in any language." *Ibid.*, 271. 6. "Comparative fitness of languages for musical expression." *Ibid.*, 419. 7. "On certain primitive names for the Supreme Being." *Ibid.*, 420. 8. "Radical significance of Numerals." *Ibid.*, x., 18. 9. "Copto-Egyptian Vocabulary." *Ibid.*, 69. 10. "On Radical Etymology." *Ibid.*, 345. 11. "Transcript of a curious manuscript work in cipher, supposed to be astrological." *Ibid.*, xiii., 477. 12. "Comparative Etymology of the Yoruba Language." *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, xiii.

PROFESSOR SYLVESTER WATERHOUSE (1853) has sent a very significant letter to the Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey, in which he speaks most enthusiastically of the prospects of the United States in fibre industries resulting from the cultivation and utilization of the *abutilon avicennae*. He says the plant grows throughout the West in rank and wild luxuriance, and has the spirit and capacity of conquest, already having taken possession of large tracts of land. Its tenacity of life and rapid spread render its cultivation a far easier task than its extermination. There are to-day, in the suburbs of St. Louis, Mo., stalks of abutilon eight feet in height; and it is claimed that the fibre is superior to hemp in whiteness, strength, durability, and cheapness of production. He then argues for the offering of bounties to stimulate inventors and cultivators, and adds, "If it be wise to discourage the importation of foreign products by means of a tariff, certainly it cannot be impolitic to develop native substitutes by the bestowment of bounties."

AMONG the occupations in which Harvard graduates are prominently to be found, is that of librarians or assistant librarians. In the Harvard Library are Justin Winsor (1853), who succeeded the veteran librarian emeritus, John Langdon Sibley (1825), and Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862), the successor of John Fiske (1863); in the Boston Athenæum, Charles A. Cutter (1855); Boston Public Library, Mellen Chamberlain (l. 1848), Arthur M. Knapp (1863), and Lindsay Swift (1877); Astor Library, Robbins Little (l. 1870); Brooklyn Library, Stephen B. Noyes (1853); Massachusetts Historical Society, Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851) and John A. Henshaw (1847); Peabody Institute, N. M. Robertson (1839); Essex Institute, Dr. Henry Wheatland (1832) and William P. Upham (1856); Williams College Library, Truman H. Safford (1854); Andover Theological Seminary Library, William L. Ropes (1846); Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, William P. Atkinson (1838); American Antiquarian Society, Samuel F. Haven (1826); American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862); Phillips Library at the Harvard Observatory, Arthur Searle (1856); Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Julius Dexter (1860); Delaware Historical Society, Joseph R. Walter (1865); Worcester Public Library, Samuel S. Green (1858); Haverhill Public Library, Edward Capen (1842); Lawrence Public Library, Frederic H. Hedge, jun. (1851); Waltham Free Library, Andrew J. Lathrop (1859); Natick Public Library, Daniel Wight (1837); Boston Medical Library, James R. Chadwick (1865) and Edwin H. Brigham (m. 1868); Boston Society of Natural History, Edward Burgess (1871); Boston Social Law Library, Francis W. Vaughan (1853); Harvard Musical Association Library, John S. Dwight (1832); Charlestown Branch of the Boston Public Library, Cornelius S. Cartée (m. 1849); Maine State Library, John D. Myrick (1858). All the trustees of the Boston Public Library, excepting those serving officially from the City Council, are Harvard graduates.

THE anniversary of the seventieth birthday of Rev. James Freeman Clarke (1829) will be celebrated by his church on April 4.

DR. FRANCIS M. WELD, secretary of the class of 1860, is now at work on his class report, which he will have ready before Commencement.

DR. CHARLES F. FOLSOM (1862) lectured in Sanders Theatre, March 25, on "Epidemics." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Harvard Natural History Society.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) delivered a lecture before the Young People's Club of the First Parish, Cambridge, March 3. Subject: "Passages from an European Diary."

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ (1855) delivered the second lecture in the fourth course of the Harvard Natural History Society, March 18, at Sanders Theatre. Subject: "The Caribbean Sea."

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PRINCE (1829) has been for a larger number of years in the service of the University than any one has ever been since its foundation, with the exception of Henry Flynt of the class of 1693.

DAVID WORCESTER (1832) is a resident of Albion, Iowa. He is a brother of the distinguished lexicographer, the author of Worcester's Dictionary, in the preparation of which he gave considerable assistance, and is said to be "a ripe scholar and a genial old gentleman."

JOHN P. WYMAN, jun. (1874), after taking a two-years' course at Harvard Law School, received the degree of LL.B. He then spent two years in business-life, and has now returned to review his studies at the Law School, preparatory to taking up the practice of law.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1852) delivered the address at the opening ceremonies of the New York Museum of Fine Arts, March 30. His address, which embodied not only the history, description, prospects, and future plans of the institution, but also an earnest appeal for further contributions, was enthusiastically received by an audience composed of upwards of two thousand ladies and gentlemen.

WILLIAM THOMAS, to whom John J. Russell (1843) at the recent New-York Harvard Club dinner referred when he spoke of "the sole survivor of the class of 1807" as still walking the streets of Plymouth, and as "a genial, hale old gentleman, whose clear recollections of Cambridge go back more than seventy-five years," appears at the head of the list of paid subscriptions to THE HARVARD REGISTER.

"A MAN WHO HAS ALREADY BECOME FAMOUS" is the head-line of an interesting and enthusiastic biographical and descriptive column-and-a-half sketch of John Fiske (1863), the late assistant librarian of Harvard University, in the Boston *Sunday Herald*, March 28, from which the following paragraph is taken: "Mr. Fiske's library, in his capacious and aesthetically-planned house, attests the breadth and abundance of his intellectual sympathies. Here on one shelf we find the complete works of Diodorus Siculus, in the original; in a neighboring corner, Bopp and Pott, Muir's 'Sanskrit Texts,' Max Müller, works on Oriental religion, and a mass of folk-tales. Across the room, guarded by a fine bust of Dante, are volumes of Italian poetry, Goethe, Voltaire; sometimes several editions, in different languages, of a single work. Another phalanx of shelves is devoted to a rich historical collection. In the sunny curtained alcove formed by a bay-window, Humboldt's 'Kosmos' sits ponderously above Darwin, blinking at Tennyson, Chaucer, and many another singer opposite. It may safely be said, that in addition to his ethnological, philological, and philosophical interests, the occupant of this study — with between three and four thousand volumes as his constant companions — has a critical as well as sympathetic appreciation of every kind of imaginative or fanciful compositions, from Shakspeare down to Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads.' Yet no one could be less 'bookish' in disposition and conversation. One may spend hours with him conversing on the little matters of daily life, or on current politics or music, without encountering the slightest approach to a parade of erudition, or the dragging-in of heavier themes; yet, when one wishes to turn to the latter, there is always a rich store of knowledge, opinion, and suggestion ready, which this versatile mind delivers with the same ease and absence of assumption displayed in common conversation. This study, by the way, is one of the most delightful of apartments. The floor is of polished wood, and the ceiling is panelled off with moulded beams. Opposite the window alcove is an open fireplace, enclosed in massive oak, corresponding to the rest of the woodwork and the doors, which open into a music-room in front. On the mantle-shelf, among other ornaments, stand miniature portrait-busts of Melancthon and Luther; and above these hangs an engraving from Canova's relief design, representing Crito closing the eyes of Socrates after death. Painted upon the wall just beneath the ceiling, appears in Latin a maxim which, translated, reads, 'Study as if you were destined to live forever. Live as if you were about to die to-morrow.'"

SAMUEL B. NOYES (1844) is the Register in Bankruptcy in Boston.

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT (1877) is teacher of gesture and elocution, 13 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GEORGE M. NASH (1877) is teacher of the classical department of the Brooks Academy, Cleveland, O.

REV. CHARLES A. DICKINSON (1876) has recently been made pastor of the Second Parish Congregational Church, Portland, Me.

DR. SAMUEL E. WYMAN (1874) has taken the full course at the Harvard Medical School, and has served eighteen months at the Boston City Hospital. He is now in Germany, continuing his studies at Heidelberg and Vienna.

DR. GEORGE F. FRENCH (1859), for the last thirteen years a prominent physician of Portland, Me., removed in December last to Minneapolis, Minn., for the benefit of his wife's health. For many years the doctor had been a teacher in the Portland Medical School, physician to the Maine General Hospital, and enjoyed a large practice.

GEN. CHARLES DEVENS (1838), in a long letter to the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, has expressed his opinion very plainly that Col. William Prescott was the commander of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Ellis, at the time of presenting his own paper on this subject, read the letter of Gen. Devens to the directors of the Bunker-hill Monument Association.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870) has sent us the sixth annual catalogue of the Brooks Academy, Cleveland, O., of which he is the head master. It is a neat pamphlet, 54 pp., containing more and better-arranged information than is usually found in catalogues of preparatory schools. The contents include lists of officers, graduates, students, a history and description of the academy, and its principles of management, etc. The frontispiece is a good view of the building; and an inset gives a "Comparative View of Requisitions for Admission to Representative American Colleges."

MARCH 29, were successfully produced at the Boston Museum "Robinsonade," an adaptation from the German by Nat. Childs (1869), and "The Lark," adapted from the French by Mr. Childs and Dr. F. A. Harris (1866). Both gentlemen have done good work before; Mr. Childs having composed the libretto of the musical burlesque "Hiawatha," and Dr. Harris being the translator of the very successful comedy "My Son," and author of a comedy, "The Claimant," which has been accepted at Wallack's Theatre, New York. Of their latest efforts, "Robinsonade" is the more novel, "The Lark" the more attractive; the latter being bright and entertaining in an unusual degree, while the music is full of that *verve* and melody characteristic of Strauss, its composer.

JOHN FISKE (1863) leaves, May 1, for London, England, where he will deliver, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in Albemarle Street, a course of three lectures, May 18, May 25, and June 1, on "American Political Ideas," viewed from the standpoint of universal history, and illustrating the doctrine of evolution. The three lectures are respectively designated, "The Town Meeting," "The Federal Union," and "Manifest Destiny," and will comprise manifold comparisons of past and present epochs, and will close with a *résumé* in terms of the doctrine of evolution. In the *résumé* it will be shown that "the history of human progress politically is the history of the successive union of groups of men into larger and more complex aggregates," and allusion will be made to Tennyson's conception of the "parliament of man and federation of the world."

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING (1860) is now living in Springfield, Mass. In 1877 he resigned the charge of his parish in Boston (Dorchester District) to devote himself exclusively to educational lectures. In the department of illustrated lectures Mr. Spaulding may be said to have been almost the pioneer in New England. His course of twelve illustrated lectures upon "Pagan and Christian Rome," delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1875, not only awakened general interest in the special topic thus presented, but stimulated other lecturers upon historic and æsthetic subjects to avail themselves of the valuable aid of the stereopticon. Two years later Mr. Spaulding gave his second course of twelve illustrated lectures at the Lowell Institute upon "Roman Life and Art in the First Century of the Christian Era." This course was repeated three times in Boston after its delivery at the Institute. Both courses have been delivered at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore; and there is now hardly an educational centre in the Eastern States in which Mr. Spaulding has not given either single lectures or entire courses upon the fascinating themes which he has so long and so faithfully studied. During the season just closed he has delivered seventy-five lectures, chiefly in the smaller cities and larger towns of New England; and he reports a growing interest in very many communities in courses of lectures which aim to impart instruction and quicken intellectual culture.

REV. DR. GEORGE E. ELLIS (1833) at a special meeting of the directors of the Bunker-hill Monument Association, March 30, read an exhaustive paper to prove that Col. William Prescott was commander of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE following extract from the will of the late Rev. Daniel Austin († 1827) shows one of the most useful forms of bequest. It is brief, practical, and unrestricted:—

"I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be used for some good College purpose or purposes, at the discretion of the College government and their successors."

Another section of the will gives a thousand dollars to the Divinity School.

DR. E. EMERTON (1871) of the historical department has just concluded a series of six afternoon lectures before the Essex Institute in Salem. The general subject was "The Beginnings of Modern Life," and the topics of his several lectures were: 1. Characteristics of Mediæval Life; 2. Beginnings of the Modern State, Frederic II. and Louis IX.; 3. Dante and the Forerunners of the Renaissance; 4. The Early Italian Renaissance, Petrarca and Boccaccio; 5. Later Italian and German Humanism; 6. The German Reformation.

A PAMPHLET of 32 pages, having on its cover-page "Alpha Delta Phi, Condita A.D. MDCCCXII.," gives the responses at the fifth annual dinner of the New-England Graduate Association, Jan. 22. Responses were made by Harvard men as follows: "Our Fraternity," by Edward Everett Hale (1839); "Alpha Delta Phi in the Pulpit," by Phillips Brooks (1857); "Alpha Delta Phi at the Bar," John C. Ropes (1857); "Alpha Delta Phi in Journalism," Charles A. Chase (1855); "Alpha Delta Phi in University and College," by Henry L. Eustis (1838); "The Chapters," by William R. Ware (1852); "The New Harvard Chapter," by Theodore Roosevelt (1880). One hundred and three members of the Association are Harvard graduates.

A WRITER in the Boston *Advertiser*, commenting pleasantly on the literary work of Robert Grant (1873) says among other things, "'The Little Tin Gods' has had a run of popularity far exceeding any college production brought out in America; and society, keenly alive to the fact of the scarcity of the peculiar talents and still scarcer delicate touch so necessary for the making of a successful *jeu d'esprit* of the kind, has taken the author under its special charge. At a recent ball in this city, the walls of the rooms were decorated with selections from the poem, printed on silk,—an honor flattering enough to have turned even the head of the lamented Præd, had he received such homage from his admirers." Mr. Grant is now engaged in writing a society novel, which will be published in the course of a few weeks by A. Williams & Co. of Boston. The title of it will be "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl;" and it promises to be one of the great novels of the season. Mr. Grant was the class poet of 1873, received the degree of Ph.D. in 1876, and LL.B. in 1879, and is at present practising law in Boston.

THE centennial anniversary of William Ellery Channing (1798) will take place April 7. In this country appropriate observances will be made in Newport, L.I., where he was born; in Boston, where the whole of his life as a Christian minister was passed; and also in several other places. In Europe, where his fame is scarcely less than it is in his native land, commemorative addresses will be delivered in London, Manchester, Rome, Florence, Naples, and other cities; and in England will be published a good cheap edition of his complete works. Addresses and sermons are being delivered throughout New England, and printed matter pertaining to Channing is appearing throughout the country. One publishing firm, Roberts Brothers of Boston, have published three books devoted wholly, and one partly, to the subject of this sketch. The titles of the books are, "William Ellery Channing," a centennial memoir by Charles T. Brooks; "Reminiscences of Dr. William E. Channing," by Elizabeth P. Peabody; "Dr. Channing's Latest Sermons," edited by his nephew, William Henry Channing; and "Principles and Portraits," by Rev. C. A. Bartol.

MUSEUMS OPEN ON SUNDAY.

FOLLOWING the example of the great public libraries and reading-rooms, the museums of fine arts, and kindred institutions throughout this country, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge will very shortly throw open its doors to visitors on Sunday afternoons, from one to five o'clock. This will afford every one an excellent opportunity of seeing, very conveniently and free of charge, the great collections that have been gathered from all parts of the world, and have been so admirably arranged, at the cost of so much money, labor, and skill. It will be opened as soon as arrangements are made for attendants and policemen. It is to be hoped that the experiment will prove successful enough to justify the opening of the Peabody Museum and the College Library at the same hours.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

GEORGE LYON, jun. (1881), read several of his popular pieces before the Young Men's Christian Union, March 24.

A MEMORIAL HALL window will probably be put in by the class of 1880; a fund of \$2,000 for the purpose is now being raised.

THE regular meetings of the Harvard Natural History Society take place on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, excepting during vacation times.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1880), of New York, presented to the Harvard Natural History Society at its 677th regular meeting, March 2, a communication having for its title "The Coloration of Birds."

BURTON M. FIRMAN (1882) has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage; and at a meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, held in Wesleyan Hall, Boston, a short time ago, made "a stirring and enthusiastic speech" on that subject.

THREE burlesques will be given, during the spring recess, by the class of 1882, at the Union League Theatre, New York, in aid of the Harvard University Boat Club. Friday evening, April 9, "Ivanhoe;" Saturday afternoon, April 10, "Der Freischütz;" Monday evening, April 12, "Der Freischütz." The same plays will be produced later in Boston.

BOWDOIN prizes for dissertations were recently awarded as follows: W. G. Taylor (1880) of New York City, a prize of seventy-five dollars for a translation into Greek; Josiah Quincy (1880) of Quincy, a prize of seventy-five dollars for a dissertation on "Lucretius as the Precursor of Modern Positivism and Fatalism."

THE Society of Christian Brethren has now one of the most attractive society-rooms in the College; and its first service in the room, March 25, on the occasion of Professor George H. Palmer's address, was crowded to excess. The weekly meetings afford the freest interchange of religious opinion and aspiration; and all thoughtful men in the College, whether decided Christians or not, will be welcomed to this new society-room.

THE "Harvard Union," which was organized March 25, can easily be made the most useful of all the University organizations. It is intended to make of it a sort of public gathering of the undergraduates of not only the College, but of all the departments, and there to discuss the important topics of the day. By this means the young men will of necessity keep posted on the current news, and will have an invaluable opportunity of preparing themselves for public debating and for fluent off-hand speaking. The first meeting, held in the lower room of Holden Chapel, clearly showed, both that there was a desire for the society, and that those present had sufficient ability to put the society on such a basis as would reflect credit on Harvard. Temporary officers were elected as follows: *President*, William R. Thayer (1881) of Waverley; *Vice-President*, Frederic Warren (1882) of Liverpool, Eng.; *Secretary*, Prescott Evarts (1881) of Washington, D.C.; *Committee*—Frank N. Cole (1882) of Marlborough, Burton M. Firman (1882) of Wakefield, and Francis S. Williams (1881) of New York, N.Y.

In his courses in physics, Professor John Trowbridge has introduced this year a method of instruction that no doubt will prove extremely beneficial to his students. It consists of lectures, which are given by the students, instead of by the instructor, to the class. The object of the lectures is to give (1) practice in the presentation of a scientific subject before an audience, and (2) a general view of the subject of physics. Professor Trowbridge aids the students in the preparation, both of their lectures and experiments; and therefore their work is almost as accurate as though he had done it himself. The first two of these lectures were given March 2, by John Eliot Bulard on "The Composition of Vibrations," Arthur M. Comey on "The Vibration of Strings and Plates." Since then the lectures have been: March 4, Ralph Nicholson Ellis, "Sympathetic Vibrations;" Howard Elliott, "General Phenomena of Induction;" March 6, George H. Francis, "Reversal of Sodium Line;" Charles C. Foster, "Absorption Spectra." March 16, Harry C. French, "Effect of Pressure on Freezing-point of Water, and its Theoretical Bearing;" John Gillespie, "Electric Polarization." March 18, James J. Greenough, "Diffraction of Light;" Asaph Hall, "Interference of Light in Thin Plates." March 20, Godfrey M. Hyams, "Molecular Hypothesis;" Frank E. Heywood, "Theory of Vortices." March 30, Garry D. Hough, "Electrolysis (in general);" O. M. W. Huntington, "Old and New Methods of Measuring Heat." April 1, George T. Hartshorn, "Harmonics." Frank C. Huidekoper's lecture on the "Method of Finding a Break in a Cable" was postponed from April 1 to April 20. The success of the lectures already given proves that the method is perfectly feasible. The lectures at first lasted only fifteen minutes each: hereafter they will range from one half to one hour each.

A NEW PLAY BY A HARVARD STUDENT.

"RUSTICATION," a farcical comedietta, by Charles T. Dazey of the junior class (1881), will be produced at the Boston Museum for Seymour's "benefit," May 1. It has been presented with great success by a college society, and very kindly noticed by the press, one paper saying, "Notwithstanding 'Rustication' is especially adapted for the entertainment of students, on account of its vivid presentation of college life, we think it would be highly enjoyed by any audience. It is well written, displays much ingenuity and dramatic talent, and is full of mirth-provoking scenes and entertaining complications."

As regards the author, Mr. Dazey, we can say that he is one of the best-known among all the editors of the college papers, and for the past two years the *Harvard Advocate* has but seldom appeared without one or more of his contributions in either verse or prose. He has contributed poetry to *Scribner's Monthly* and to the *Independent*, and prose to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and other papers. He ranks highly as a student, and has done, besides his literary work in prose and poetry, considerable work as a dramatist. He has already written several plays which have met the approbation of critics to whom they were submitted. In connection with Dr. Frank A. Harris (1866), the translator of "My Son," he is now at work on a drama, which promises great success. Regarding one of his plays already completed, he received not only the hearty approval of Louis Aldrich, now so successfully presenting "My Partner," but also his *bona-fide* offer for the right to its production. An extract from Mr. Aldrich's letter reads, —

"On a second reading of 'Josiah Brown,' I am even more favorably impressed with it than I was at first. I am sure it is a most excellent and homelike American play. As I explained my situation to you at our former interview, I have a prize in 'My Partner.' Still I think so well of your play that I stand ready to pay you the sum of money I offered for 'Josiah Brown,' on condition that I then have the right to lock the play up, so to speak, for two years, when I will produce it, and pay you the royalty, as suggested, for each and every performance."

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

AMOS K. FISKE (1866) is on the editorial staff of the *New-York Times*.

JOHN E. HUDSON (1862) is the editor of the *United-States Digest* for 1879, which will shortly appear.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT, the managing editor of the *New-York World*, is a graduate of the class of 1847.

WILLIAM REED, jun. (1864), is editor and publisher of the *Gazette*, published daily and weekly at Taunton, Mass.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL (1862) is the editor of the *American Law Review*, published in Boston by Little, Brown, & Co.

WILLIAM ROTCH WARE (1871) is the assistant editor of the *American Architect*, published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., of Boston.

DR. J. COLLINS WARREN (1863) is the editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Boston.

EDWIN W. MORSE (1878) who was one of the editors of the *Harvard Advocate*, and the *Odist* on Class Day, is now one of the staff of the *New-York Tribune*.

W. P. P. LONGFELLOW (1855) is the chief editor of the *American Architect and Building News*, one of the best-conducted special journals in this country.

SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) has recently assumed the duties of associate editor of the *Journal of Science*, an illustrated popular scientific monthly periodical, published in New-York City, Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, O.

CHARLES MOORE'S (1878) new paper is called *Every Saturday*, and is published at Detroit, Mich.; and the first number bears date of March 6, 1880. It is an eight-page weekly journal, devoted to society, literature, and the arts.

THURLOW WEED BARNES (1876) is one of the editors of the *Albany (N.Y.) Evening Journal*, with which he began Aug. 1, 1876. He is partner in the printing-house of Weed, Parsons, & Co., and also reporter in the State Senate.

"ANNEX" NOTES.

ALL information desired on any subject connected with the "Annex" may be had by applying to the secretary, Arthur Gilman, 5 Phillips Place, Cambridge.

THE managers of the "Private Collegiate Instruction for Women," popularly known as "The Harvard Annex," expect a considerable increase in the numbers of their students the coming year. Applications from young women who evidently intend to enter upon the four-years' course are constant, and come from all parts of the country.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for those who pass the Harvard University preliminary examination for women; and it appears that this mode of entering is encouraged by the managers, for they offer to pay the fees of that examination for all who enter through it. This places it at least upon the same footing with the free examinations held in Cambridge.

A CIRCULAR is to be issued in May, giving the list of electives offered to women. It will be larger than that issued last spring. The instructors who have taught the classes of women this season are even more ready to offer their services now than they were a year ago.

ARRANGEMENTS are made for special students similar to those of the present year; and thus the advantages of the system will be extended to teachers and others who are not able to enter upon a course of study that is to continue through four years.

THE establishment of these courses has already affected the schools for young women, as is manifest by the increase in the numbers taking classical courses in high schools and in the better private schools for young women. Even those who do not intend to enter upon the Cambridge courses find themselves influenced by the standard that it establishes, and a more complete and systematic education is encouraged.

THE ladies who manage the "Annex" have given their names to the public only on the preliminary circular issued in February, 1879. They are Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. E. W. Gurney, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Greenough, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Miss Lillian Horsford.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

THE Peabody Museum has recently received a very large and important collection from mounds in Arkansas, — the result of three-months' work by the party under the charge of Edwin Curtiss, who has been employed by the Museum during the past three years. In this collection are nearly a thousand objects of pottery, many beads of shell, and ornaments of copper, bone, and shell, several pipes, and some fine implements of stone, with about forty human crania, and several lots of human bones, some of which show signs of disease. There are also many bones of animals, and shells of freshwater clams found in the jars and pots, and which undoubtedly are the remains of the food placed in the vessels and buried with the dead. It will take some time to get this large collection catalogued and arranged, but as soon as possible the curators propose to place it on exhibition.

THE Egyptian image, from a mound in Florida, referred to in the March HARVARD REGISTER, has been studied by Mr. Putnam, and is regarded by him as a fraud. By special request he has given his views in full in a paper published, with a figure of the image, in the April number of the *American Art Review*.

CLASS OF 1879.

WE are able to give the following additional information regarding the graduates of last year: —

Thomas Russell is at the Harvard Law School; Middleton S. Burrill and Austin P. Huntington at the Columbia Law School, New York; Clement W. Andrews is assistant to Professor Henry B. Hill, at the Harvard Chemical Laboratory; Charles H. Blood is studying law in New Bedford; Warren C. Cadwell is in business in New-York City, with W. P. Dane, manufacturer of fancy papers; Arthur A. Carey is travelling abroad; John T. Coolidge, with his wife, is living in Paris; William W. Coolidge is in the wholesale grocery business in Boston; Alvah Crocker is engaged in paper manufacturing in Fitchburg; Hermon W. Grannis is studying law in Cleveland, O.; William H. Hubbard has entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago, Ill.; Henry W. Johnson has left Danville, and is taking post-graduate courses at Harvard University; Prescott Keyes is studying law in Concord; Herman S. LeRoy is in the brokerage business in New-York City; Charles P. Nunn is engaged in the wool business in Boston; Edward C. Perkins is studying law in Worcester; Thomas W. Preston and Edward S. Weston are engaged in sheep-raising near Denver, Col.; Hiram H. Rose is studying law in Chicago, Ill., in the office of McCagg, Culver, & Butler; Jireh Swift, jun., is in the sugar business in Pernambuco, with the house of H. Foster & Co.; Herbert Tappan is clerk for a Western railroad; James E. Thomas is preceptor of Derby Academy, a private institution at Hingham, Mass.; W. B. Thomas is engaged in the sugar business with his father in Boston; G. Herbert Davis is in the insurance business in Augusta, Me.; H. O. Underwood is with the firm of M. F. Pickering & Co., ship-brokers, Boston; George R. Sheldon is in the brokerage business in New York; Walter M. Lancaster is a member of the firm of George R. Clarke & Co., designers and art-furnishers, Boston.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE following amounts have been subscribed toward the Botanic Garden Fund of \$80,000 now being raised: —

Frederick L. Ames	\$5,000
John C. Phillips	2,500
H. H. Hunnewell	1,000
Miss Marian Hovey	100
Alexander Agassiz	5,000
Theodore Lyman	500
Quincy A. Shaw	5,000
E. W. Hooper	200
A. P. Chamberlain	100
John Amory Lowell	1,000
Henry P. Kidder	1,000
A conditional subscription	2,500
John Cummings	1,000
Mrs. J. Bradlee	50
John Richardson	100
Stephen Salisbury	1,000

\$26,050

A long and well-prepared history and description of the Garden is published in the Boston *Sunday Herald*, March 28. Regarding the main buildings and some of the plants, the *Herald* says, "The buildings front on a long and handsome terrace overlooking the garden, which, with little pretension to picturesque arrangement, has, in its season, the beauty incidental to fitness of purpose, and inseparable from the massing together of brilliant beds of color. The beds are arranged in narrow, ring-like bands around a central circular pond devoted to aquatic plants, and are separated by grass paths, upon which the visitor may walk and examine any variety he may particularly wish to see. All the species are carefully arranged in associated groups, and with regard to the sequence of species. Near the gardener's house, on Raymond Street, is another, and a larger, pond for aquatic plants."

"Both in the garden and the greenhouses every specimen is carefully labelled with its botanical name, and also with its popular English name if it has any; a great aid to the casual visitor. The nomenclature of the garden is in charge of Dr. Sereno Watson, curator of the Herbarium. Beneath the trees the ground has been economized by the formation of rockeries for spring-blooming plants, which usually bloom before the trees are leaved out enough to shade them much. An immense collection of hardy herbaceous plants is here represented; and preference is given to natives of the United States, nearly all wild flowers that will grow in a garden being found here. It is suggested that parties who botanize in the woods, and find plants unknown to them, visit the Botanic Garden, and hunt up the corresponding cultivated specimen. The entire number of genera to be found in the garden is 1,518, and the number of species 5,901, of which 3,641 are hardy and 2,260 are tender. Of orchids there are 247 species, comprising 224 tender and 23 hardy; 387 ferns; tender, 342; hardy, 45; club mosses, 42; trees and shrubs, 542; hardy, 430; half hardy and very small, 112; cactuses and other succulents, 583; tender, 493; hardy, 90; palms, 46; bromeliads, 36. Special pains have been taken to bring together in the greenhouses the greatest variety of economic plants of general interest."

COLLEGE PENALTIES.

THE College discipline is enforced by warnings, admonitions, probation, suspension, dismissal, and expulsion.

Probation indicates that a student is in serious danger of separation from College. Whenever a student incurs this penalty, or is relieved from it, notice is immediately given by the dean to his father or other guardian.

Suspension is a temporary separation from the College; and it may be accompanied with the requirement of residence in a specified place, and of the performance of specified tasks.

Dismissal is a penalty which closes a student's connection with the College, without necessarily precluding his return.

Expulsion is the highest academic censure, and is a final separation from the University.

GEORGE RIDDLE.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874), instructor in elocution at Harvard, is devoting some time to public readings and dramatic works. A few weeks ago he appeared before a large audience at the Boston Theatre, in the "Lady of Lyons," as Claude Melnotte, a rôle which he very successfully fills, and in which he appears again at Worcester, April 13. The next day he begins a course of six readings at the Hawthorne Rooms, to be given Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE Commencement part of the Divinity School has been assigned to Henry Norman.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT delivered an address before the Debating Society, March 16, upon "Hereditry."

PROF. E. J. YOUNG (1848) preached the Easter sermon at the Second Church (Boylston Street), Boston.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) will speak upon "Woman Suffrage" in the chapel of Divinity Hall, April 19, at 7.30 P.M.

THE subscriptions to the new endowment for the Harvard Divinity School already reach \$107,500.

PAUL WENTWORTH (1868) delivered, April 1, a lecture before the Debating Society upon "The Pre-historic Races of the South-west."

EASTER services were conducted by members of the Divinity School as follows:—

Malden, Henry Norman (1880).

Newton, Charles B. Elder (1880).

Neponset, A. T. Bowser (1880).

Tyngsborough, H. Westall (1880).

REV. JOHN C. KIMBALL (†. 1859) is a firm believer in the possibility of an unsectarian theological school, and strongly indorses the mode of instruction at the Harvard Divinity School. When the *Nation* last summer was carrying on its one-sided discussion of the matter, Mr. Kimball sent it a letter, giving his own personal experience at the school, which the editors of the *Nation* declined to publish. In that letter, which was published in the *Christian Register*, Feb. 7, were given the methods of instruction adopted; and then follows this paragraph as to the effects: "Of course such a method of study is a terrible ordeal to go through. The doctrinal faith of some in every class was more or less disturbed by it; and occasionally minds would drift there not very deep in themselves, which found, as you say, that it did not do much 'to deepen their faith in God and immortality.' But ought not this ordeal to be a necessary part of all real theological education? Every thinking man has got to go through it somewhere; and where better than under trained professors, and at a special school? The only difference in this respect of sectarian and dogmatic schools is, that thoughtful minds sent out from their training have to go through it alone and later in life, and often with far more disastrous results. What is left of faith among the Cambridge students is usually solid rock, and a splendid foundation on which afterward to build. The professors, however indifferent they might be to our denominational theology, were not so to our piety, to our moral earnestness, and to our attitude to the great underlying verities of the spirit-world. Especially they insisted on that kind of honesty which the *Nation* itself believes in so thoroughly, and which is wanted to-day so much in our whole American religious character. No shoddy scholarship, no bolstering up our faith, whatever it was, with arguments we ourselves did not believe in, was tolerated for a moment, either by the faculty or by the students themselves,—our very differences here, the same as in politics and everywhere else, tending to keep us pure. It was the kind of training which stands the wear and tear of actual work. Compare its recipients with the graduates of other schools when they have each been twenty or thirty years out in the conflict of life, and I think you will find the Harvard men have an intensity of conviction with regard to God, Christ, righteousness, the human soul, and human destiny, not inferior to what is possessed by any other class of minds."

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

Josiah Quincy (1821).—"Tenement Houses." An argument in favor of building-associations, which are compared by Mr. Quincy with the "Associated Charities." *Boston Advertiser*, Jan. 26.

E. H. Derby (1824).—"Navy of the United States." *Harper's Magazine*, April.

Andrew P. Peabody (1826).—"The Religious Aspects of the Logic of Chance and Probability." *Princeton Review*, March.

Charles F. Barnard (1828).—"Fifty Years in the Field; or, Extracts from the Journal, Letters, and Scrap-Book of a Minister at Large." Vol. i., No. 8, January, 1880, of a series published by the author, 16 pp.

James Freeman Clarke (1829).—"The Bible for Learners." *New-York Evening Post*, January.

"How King's Chapel became a Unitarian Church." *New-York Independent*, Feb. 5.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes." A poem. *Boston Evening Traveller*, January.

"Joseph Cook's Statement concerning 'Repentance and Forgiveness.'" *Boston Christian Register*.

"Gen. Grant and the Third Term." A letter to the *Springfield Republican*, dated Jan. 17.

"Against the Third Presidential Term."—*Christian Register*, Feb. 18.

"The St. Botolph's Club."—*New-York Independent*, April 1.

G. T. Curtis (1832).—"McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." *North-American Review*, April.

Henry W. Bellows (1832).—"Civil-Service Reform." *North-American Review*, March.

Henry J. Bigelow (1837).—"Clinical Lecture on 'Litholapaxy. Rupture of a Tendon. Tumors upon the Sternum.'" *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 4.

"The Sufferings of Dumb Animals." Being an extract from "Medical Education in America," the annual address read before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 7, 1871. *The Commonwealth*, Boston, March 27.

Edward Everett Hale (1839).—"The Holy Land." *Unitarian Review*, February.

Joseph H. Allen (1840).—"The Mind of Paganism." *Unitarian Review*, February.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841).—"The Local Outlook." Some suggestions to the advocates of temperance and woman-suffrage for work in the Legislature. *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 7.

"Women as Economists." *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 14.

"Constructive Crimes." Total Abstinence and Temperance. *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 21.

"Dealing with Legislatures." *Woman's Journal*, Feb. 28.

"School Suffrage Laws." *Woman's Journal*, March 6.

"School Suffrage Untouched." *Woman's Journal*, March 13.

"Smoke and Flowers." Effects of woman's voting at the late school elections. *Woman's Journal*, March 20.

"Just like a Woman." A plea for an unprejudiced criticism of woman's work. *Woman's Journal*, March 27.

"Dwelling-places." *Scribner's Magazine*, March.

Thomas Hill (1843).—"Music." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April. The article giving, among other things, the record of certain experiments tried in the public schools of Portland, Me., to test the accuracy of Richard Grant White's views published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, November and December, 1878.

Charles Eliot Norton (1846).—"Painting and Sculpture in their Relation to Architecture." *American Art Review*, March.

William L. Stone (1850).—"Lady and Major Ackland." *Magazine of American History*, January.

John Avery (1850).—"Goodwin's Greek Grammar." *Literary World*, Feb. 28.

Justin Winsor (1851).—"Book-buying Thirty Years Ago." *Literary World*, Jan. 17.

"Boston Libraries Thirty Years Ago." *Literary World*, March 27.

Joseph LeConte (s. 1851).—"The School, the College, and the University." *Princeton Review*, March.

"The old River-beds of California." *American Journal of Science*, March.

William F. Allen (1851).—"International Copyright." *Lippincott's Magazine*, January.

"The Church and Morality." *Unity*, March.

Charles F. Dunbar (1851).—A letter to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 28, testifying to the excellent mental and moral standing of the members of the Φ . B. K. Society, who were attacked by the Boston policeman.

Henry Van Brunt (1854).—"The Washington Monument." *American Art Review*, November and December, 1879.

Alexander Agassiz (1855).—Review of Haeckel's "Das System der Medusen." *American Journal of Science*, vol. xix., pp. 245-248, March, 1880.

Charles A. Cutter (1855).—"Bibliography." *Library Journal*, January, February, and March.

Leonard A. Jones (1855).—"Fraudulent Mortgages of Merchandise." *Southern Law Review*, January. (Published also as a monograph.)

"The Law of Collateral Securities." *American Law Review*, February.

Theodore Lyman (1855), E. A. Brackett, Asa French (†. 1853).—"Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1879." January, 1880. Commonwealth of Massachusetts Public Document, No. 25, 50 pp.

Arthur Searle (1856).—"The Convent of the Capuchins." *Popular Science Monthly*, March.

Augustus A. Hayes, jun. (1857).—"The Shepherds of Colorado." *Harper's Magazine*, January.

"Grub-Stakes and Millions." *Harper's Magazine*, February.

"Saved from Siberia." *St. Nicholas*, February.

"Vacation Aspects of Colorado." *Harper's Magazine*, March.

Simon Newcomb (s. 1858).—"Our Political Dangers." *North-American Review*, March.

Linus M. Child (†. 1858).—"Shall the Metropolis of New England have an Elevated Railroad?" An argument in its favor, before the Legislative Committee on Street-Railways. Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, 1880, pp. 56.

William Everett (1859).—"American Education." A Thanksgiving sermon preached in the Second Church, Boston, 27 November, 1879. Pamphlet, 13 pp., printed by George H. Ellis, Boston, 1880.

John T. Morse, jun. (1860).—"Charles Dickens's Letters." *International Review*, March.

Henry G. Spaulding (1860).—"Recent Advances in Roman Archaeology." *American Art Review*, January.

Edward B. Sawtell (1862).—"History of the Fitchburg Literary Club." *Fitchburg Daily Sentinel*, March 13.

Charles F. Folsom (1862).—"Cases of Insanity and of Fanaticism." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 18.

A. E. Verrill (s. 1862).—"The Cephalopods of the Northeastern Coast of America." Part I. The gigantic squids (*Architeuthis*) and their allies, with observations on similar large species from foreign localities. *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy*, vol. v., pp. 178-257, plates xiii.-xxv.

J. Collins Warren (1863).—"The Treatment of Irreducible Hernia." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 18.

Amos L. Mason (1863).—"Recent Progress in the Theory and Practice of Medicine." Animal Vaccination in England. Small-Pox. Yellow-Fever. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 18.

"Recent Progress in the Theory and the Practice of Medicine." Valvular Lesions of the Heart. Bamberger on Bright's Disease. The Relations of Cardiac Hypertrophy to Renal Disease. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 25.

George M. Towle (†. 1863).—"Gladstone's Career." *Literary World*, Jan. 31.

"Prince Metemich." *Literary World*, Feb. 14.

Marshall S. Snow (1865).—"Glimpses of Voltaire." *The Western* for March and April, published by G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Thomas Dwight (1866).—"Recent Progress in Anatomy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 4.

Edward Waldo Emerson (1866).—"An Authoritative Denial of the Conversion of Ralph Waldo Emerson to Orthodoxy by Rev. Joseph Cook." *Index*, Boston, March 4.

Ernest W. Cushing (1867).—"Sun-spot Cycles and Epidemics." *International Review*, April.

Frederick C. Shattuck (1868).—"Fibroid Phthisis." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 11.

Henry Gannett (s. 1869).—"Pre-Historic Ruins in Southern Colorado." *Popular Science Monthly*, March.

Roland A. Duggan (†. 1869).—A short obituary poem in memory of his father, the late Dr. W. B. Duggan (m. 1824). *Quincy Patriot*, March 20.

William James (m. 1869).—"Association of Ideas." *Popular Science Monthly*, March.

William G. Hale (1870).—"Harpers' New Latin Dictionary." *Literary World*, Feb. 14.

Esra Abbot (D.D. 1872).—"The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." *Unitarian Review*, February, March.

Clifton E. Wing (m. 1872).—"On Certain Uterine Displacements." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 25.

Walter Channing (m. 1872).—"Recent Progress in Insane Asylum Management." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 11.

N. D. C. Hodges (1874).—"On the Mean Free Path of a Molecule." *American Journal of Science*, March.

E. Szmelenyi, jun. (1875).—"Bivouac Song." Words by T. B. Aldrich; music by Ernst Szmelenyi, jun.

"Und Wüssten's Die Blumen." Composed by Ernst Szmelenyi, jun. (Both songs published by W. G. Metzger & Co., Washington, D.C.)

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878).—"A Sketch of Comparative Embryology." I. The History of the Genoblasts, and the Theory of Sex. II. The Fertilization of the Ovum. *American Naturalist*, vol. xiv., No. 2, pp. 96-108, February, and No. 4, pp. 242-249, April.

Robert P. Clapp (1879).—"The Harvard Dinner." A special report of the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York. *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 21.

M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879). — "On the Elongation and Plasticity of Pebbles in Conglomerates." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx., pp. 313-318.

Samuel Garman (assistant in Herpetology, Mus. Comp. Zoölogy). — "On Certain Species of Chelonioidea." *Bulletin of the Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 6, 4 pp.

L. F. Pourtalés (Keeper, Mus. Comp. Zoölogy). — "Reports on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Caribbean Sea, 1878-79, by the United-States Coast-Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., commanding. VI. Report on the Corals and Antipatharia." *Bulletin of the Mus. Comp. Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 4, 26 pp., 3 plates.

CLUBS.

It is proposed to organize a Harvard Club for the State of Indiana; and the alumni resident in that State are urgently requested to send their names and addresses to Frank E. Gavin, attorney-at-law, Greensburg, Ind., who is taking active measures in the matter. We hope to have the pleasure shortly of announcing the completed organization of the club.

At the regular meeting of the Harvard Club of New York, March 20, the following candidates for membership were elected: Henry M. Atkinson (1861), Amos K. Fiske (1866), Gordon Wendell (1882). The following candidates were offered, and will be voted on at the next meeting, April 17: Charles S. Weyman (1848), Joseph Shippen (1860), Frederick Tudor (1867), and Eugene A. Hoffman (t. 1848).

At the Papyrus Club, Boston, the following officers for 1880 were elected: President, George M. Towle (t. 1863); secretary, George F. Babbitt (1872); executive officers, Henry M. Rogers (1862), and Dr. F. A. Harris (1866). In the membership committee are Henry M. Rogers (1862), Dr. James R. Chadwick (1865), Dr. F. A. Harris (1866), and Benjamin R. Curtis (1875).

At a meeting of the Fraternity Club, Portland, Me., March 29, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843) read a paper on "Mathematics and a Mathematician." The rules of the club against reporting are as rigid as those of the $\Phi. B. K.$; but it is rumored that the paper occupied one and three-quarter hours, and was very cordially received. The "mathematician" referred to was Professor Benjamin Peirce; and a point of great local interest to Portland hearers was the parallel instituted between Peirce's character and that of his maternal uncle, Dr. Ichabod Nichols (1802), whose memory is held in such affectionate and enthusiastic reverence in that city.

One joke in the subsequent discussion of the paper has also found its way into the street, and is worth recording. A prominent politician remarked that he had been much impressed by Dr. Hill's statement, that a mathematician not unfrequently found his theoretical problems were unconscious prophecies of future physical problems, so that, when the practical problem was first presented in physics, the mathematician simply turned to his recorded theoretical solution for an answer. The gentleman thought that Peirce had thus unconsciously solved political problems also. For he noticed that Peirce had shown two forms of simple algebra to be possible: of one the multiplication-table is, i times i is i ; this is common algebra: of the other the table is, i times i is nothing; this was Peirce's novelty. Peirce was not aware it had been used. But Peirce builded better than he knew. Both algebras are used in politics. Before the convention all the aspirants base their calculations upon i times i is i ; after the convention they find their calculations are, i times i is nothing. Even the reader, it is said, joined in the laughter and applause which followed this "application" of his discourse.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1879. Charles A. Kidder to Hattie L., daughter of Reuben Rice, in Boston, Feb. 5, by the Rev. Drs. C. A. Bartol and Edward Everett Hale.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1862. Francis W. Goss, M.D., a daughter, Miriam Helen, born Dec. 12, 1879, in Roxbury, Mass.

1871. Lendall Titcomb, a daughter, Miriam Stone, born in Augusta, Me., Dec. 17, 1879.

DEATHS.

[The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as complete as possible; and any person knowing of the decease of a graduate will place the publisher under obligations by notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon Sibley, A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.]

1824, m. WILLIAM BRAZER DUGGAN, at South Boston, Mass., March 12.

He was born in the old Hancock House, on Beacon Street, Boston, Feb. 18, 1802. He was a resident of Quincy, where at one time he was a teacher in the public schools. In early life he was quite active in politics, and held some important offices, and was also a member of the General Court. He was a contributor to the Quincy *Patriot* almost from its start, and for a long time was its Boston correspondent, his last letter being published only three weeks before his death. Though not a member of the bar, he was for more than fifty years "the legal counsellor of his neighbors and townsmen, and a local magistrate; and his name is a household word with those familiar with the records of probate and registry of deeds for Norfolk and Suffolk Counties." For years he was a director of the Quincy Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, and was an active insurance agent. He was the last survivor of the Medical School class of 1824.

1824. ELIAS HACKETT DERRY, at his residence on Charles Street, Boston, March 31.

He was a native of Salem, born Sept. 24, 1803, and son of Gen. Derby, who was one of the founders of the India trade, and the first importer of merino-sheep to this continent. He began as a student at law in the office of Daniel Webster, and early acquired distinction at the bar, especially in railway cases and others which brought him into close relations with public men and great public interests. He was at one time president of the Old Colony Railroad, and all his life took a deep interest in promoting the commercial prosperity of the country. He was often consulted in difficult and delicate questions by the highest officers of the government, and in years past contributed not a little toward shaping their opinions and determining their policy. He wrote much for the press, on a wide range of business topics; and his favorite signature of "Massachusetts" was long familiar to all readers in the vicinity of Boston. He was also a contributor to the leading magazines and reviews, including the *Edinburgh* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. He was a regular attendant at the annual dinners of the Boston Latin-School Alumni Association, he having graduated at the school in 1820, and having four sons who also graduated there. He published "Two Months Abroad" in 1844, and later "The Overland Route to the Pacific," "The Catholic," and reports and treatises on "The Fisheries," "The British Provinces," and kindred subjects, while he was United States Commissioner.

1830. HENRY RICE COFFIN, in Boston, March 2, aged 69 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

He was born in Boston, and was the son of John G. and Elizabeth Coffin.

1832, m. JAMES AARON STETSON, at Quincy, March 15.

He was the oldest practising physician in Norfolk County, having practised in Quincy for upwards of forty years. He graduated at Trinity College in 1829, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1832. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He held public offices but seldom, once in 1873 as representative in the General Court, and for three years as a member of the Quincy School Board. He was born in Braintree, Dec. 28, 1806.

1862. EDWIN AUGUSTUS LECOMPTE, at Lowell, March 2.

He was born in Boston, Sept. 14, 1835. In August, 1848, he received a Franklin medal at the Mayhew School, and entered the English High School. In February, 1852, he went into the store of Little, Brown, & Co., booksellers, where he remained six years. In July, 1853, he joined the Harvard-street Baptist Church, and from this time a sense of duty turned his thoughts towards the ministry. His spare moments were devoted to the study of Latin and other studies preparatory to a college course; and in September, 1857, he entered for a year the Pierce Academy at Middleborough. During his College course he was an exemplary student, and was the unanimous choice of his class for chaplain, — an honor his whole College life had justly entitled him to. July 24, 1862, he married Frances Eliza Draper at Windsor, Conn., and in August of the same year was ordained pastor of the Fourth-street Baptist Church at South Boston. This parish greatly increased under his ministry, and his chapel was soon replaced by a much larger church edifice. In January, 1869, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, N.Y. In September, 1874, he removed to Lowell, where he remained pastor of the Worthen-street Baptist Church until in June, 1879, he was compelled by severe illness to resign, his resignation taking

effect in October. He died of consumption March 2, 1880. His health had never been robust, and of late years had shown signs of failing. He leaves a widow and three children.

His manly, pure life was one of constant striving for higher and better things for those around him, rather than for his own comfort; and he finished that life, — short in years, but rich in results to many, — beloved by the several congregations who had listened to his preaching and been warmed by his sympathy and example, and respected by all who knew him. — WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM, *Class Secretary*.

1863. EDWARD REYNOLDS HUN, at Stamford, Conn., on March 14, 1880.

He was born in Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1842, and was the son of Thomas and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun. His father was a distinguished physician. His ancestors on the paternal side emigrated from Holland before 1661, and since then have all been born, lived, and died in Albany. He lived in Albany until almost fourteen years of age, then went to a military academy at Sing Sing, N.Y. Afterwards he spent a year at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., immediately preceding his admission to Harvard College, in 1859.

After graduation he studied medicine in Albany, and also in New-York City, where he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In March, 1866, he sailed for Europe, where he pursued his medical studies until February, 1867, when he returned to Albany, and began the practice of medicine. He was made a member of the Albany County Medical Society, November, 1867. January, 1868, he was appointed lecturer at the Albany Medical College. About that time his health began to fail; and in May, 1868, he sailed again for Europe, where he rapidly gained strength, and came home with renewed health in August of that year. He then received an appointment as special pathologist to the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. In November, 1868, he was appointed by the Albany County Medical Society to serve as their delegate to the New-York State Medical Society for a term of four years. In January, 1868, he founded the Albany Pathological Society. In 1869 he was appointed attending physician at St. Peter's Hospital, Albany; and in 1875 was elected secretary of the New-York State Medical Society. He was a member of the New-York Society of Neurology and Electrology in 1873, of the New-York Neurological Society in 1874, and of the American Neurological Society in 1876. In 1875 he was elected to the chair of nervous diseases in the Albany Medical College. Since 1876 he has held the position of physician to the Albany Hospital. He has contributed a number of articles to the *New-York Medical Journal* and the *New-York Psychological Journal*. He translated Bouchard's "Secondary Degenerations of Spinal Cord" in 1869; and was the author of "Trichina Spiralis" (1869), "The Pulse of the Insane" (1870), "Hæmatoma Auris" (1870), and "Labia-Glossa-Laryngeal Paralysis" (1871). He was married, April 29, 1874, to Miss Caroline DeF. Sale, of Troy, N. Y. He was permanently settled at Albany, and had become one of the leading physicians of the State. He died suddenly while on a visit at Stamford. — ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Class Secretary*.

1872. CECIL BARNES, in Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1880.

He was born Aug. 4, 1851, in Portland, Me. His father was the late Phinehas Barnes of Portland, at one time professor of Latin, Greek, and belles-lettres at Bowdoin College. While at college Barnes was a member of the Society of Christian Brethren, of the Everett Athenæum, and the Harvard Natural History Society. He was a good student, and his conduct was always distinguished by strict morality and firmness in what he deemed right. After graduation he accepted a position as instructor in De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., where he remained a year, and then went to Chicago, Ill., where he taught for some time in a classical school and as private tutor. In the fall of 1876 he opened a "Higher School for Boys," which met with deserved success. In this he was engaged until his death. He was married June 19, 1879. — A. L. LINCOLN, JUN., *Class Secretary*.

1874. CHARLES FRANKLIN KNOWLES, in Boston, Feb. 29.

He was born in Boston, and was son of Nathaniel and Frances Knowles of Orleans, Mass. Nov. 1, 1874, he entered the office of E. D. Bangs & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston, to learn the banking business; and a year later he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper of that firm. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets, M.V.M. His class met in Boston, March 2, and paid his memory the following tribute: "His frank and manly bearing commanded our respect, and his genial manner won our affection. He was gifted with a quick perception and a mental vigor that led us to predict for him a bright career." Aet. 27 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

1876. FREDERICK ADDISON BLANDY, at Saranac Lake, N.Y., Jan. 20.

He was the eldest son of F. J. L. Blandy; was born at Zanesville, O., Aug. 4, 1852. He graduated at the Law School in 1878, and had just entered upon his profession in Cincinnati, O., when his health broke down.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 1. CAMBRIDGE, MAY, 1880. No. 6.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

BY EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS HILL, D.D., LL.D.

No name has shed a more brilliant lustre over the academic department of Harvard College, during the last thirty-five years, than that of Benjamin Peirce, of the class of 1829. He was born at Salem, April 4, 1809; was appointed tutor in 1831, University professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1833, Perkins professor of astronomy and mathematics in 1842. Tutor Henry Flynt (1693) is the only person ever connected with the College for a longer period. From 1836 to 1846 he issued a series of text-books on geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and "curves, functions and forces." They were so full of novelties that they never became widely popular, except, perhaps, the trigonometry; but they have had a permanent influence upon mathematical teaching in this country; most of their novelties have now become common-places in all text-books. The introduction of infinitesimals or of limits into elementary books; the recognition of direction as a fundamental idea; the use of Hassler's definition of a sine as an arithmetical quotient, free from entangling alliance with the size of the triangle; the similar deliverance of the expression of derivative functions and differential co-efficients from the superfluous introduction of infinitesimals; the fearless and avowed introduction of new axioms, when confinement to Euclid's made a demonstration long and tedious, — in one or two of these points European writers moved simultaneously with Peirce, but in all he was an independent inventor, and nearly all are now generally adopted.

All his writings are characterized by singular directness and conciseness, and particularly by a happy choice of notation, — a point of great importance to the mathematician, lessening not only his mechanical labor in writing, but also his intellectual labor in grasping and handling the difficult conceptions of his science.

His text-books were also complained of for their condensation, as being therefore obscure; but under competent teachers their brevity was the cause of their superior lucidity. In the Waltham High School his books were used for many years, and the graduates attained thereby a clearer and more useful applicable knowledge of mathematics than was given at any other high school in this country; nor did they find any difficulty in mastering even the demonstration of Arbogast's Polynomial Theorem, as presented by Peirce. The latter half of the volume on the Integral Calculus, full of marks of a great analytical genius, is the only part of all his text-books really too difficult for students of average ability.

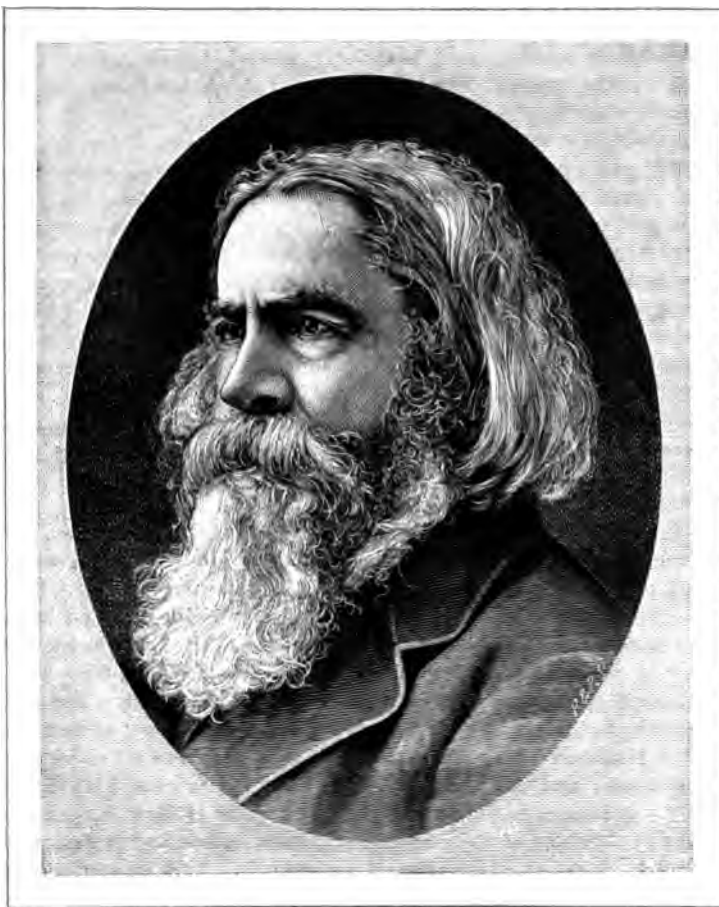
Gill's *Mathematical Miscellany* contained many contributions which showed in a singular light the Harvard professor's power. For exam-

ple, in the issues for May and November, 1839, he solved, by a system of co-ordinates of his own devising, several problems concerning the involutes and evolutes of curves, which would probably have proved impregnable by any other mode of approach.

During the year 1842, Professors Peirce and Lovering published a "Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics," in which Peirce gave an analytical solution of the motion of a top, a criticism of Espy's theory of storms, etc. About the same time he adapted the epicycles of Hipparchus to the analytical forms of modern science; and the method was used by Lovering in meteorological discussions communicated to the American Academy.

The comet of 1843 gave Professor Peirce the opportunity by a few striking lectures in Boston to arouse an interest which led to the foundation of the Observatory at Cambridge; and by his discussions of the orbit with Sears C. Walker, he and that remarkable computer were brought to mutual acquaintance, and prepared for the still more

important services to astronomy which they rendered after the discovery of Neptune. This planet was discovered in September, 1846, in consequence of the request of Leverrier to Galle that he should search the zodiac in the neighborhood of longitude 325° for a theoretical cause of certain perturbations of Uranus. But Peirce showed that the discovery was a happy accident; not that Leverrier's calculations had not been exact, and wonderfully laborious, and deserving of the highest honor; but because there were, in fact, two very different solutions of the perturbations of Uranus possible: Leverrier had correctly calculated one, but the actual planet in the sky solved the other; and the actual planet and Leverrier's ideal one lay in the same direction from the earth only in 1846. Peirce's labors upon this problem, while showing him to be the peer of any astronomer, were in no way directed against Leverrier's fame as a mathematician: on the contrary, he testified in the strongest manner that he had examined and verified Leverrier's labors sufficiently to establish their marvellous accuracy and minuteness,



From a photograph by Pach.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE, PERKINS PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.

as well as their herculean amount.

A few years later, 1851 to 1855, Peirce published the remarkable results of his labors upon Saturn's rings. Professor G. P. Bond had seen the ring divide itself and re-unite, and had thereby been led to show by computation from Laplace's formulæ that the ring could not be solid. Upon this Peirce investigated the problem anew, and showed that the ring, if fluid, could not be sustained by the planet; that satellites could not sustain a solid ring, but that sufficiently large and numerous satellites could sustain a fluid ring, and that the actual satellites of Saturn are sufficient.

In 1849 he was appointed consulting astronomer to the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and rendered efficient service in bringing that publication to its condition of honorable authority; particularly in the lunar tables which he furnished, in his treatment of Neptune, and various methods of computation. He also assisted Professor Bache in the Coast Survey, and was, for many years, of

great service in that important national work, before he was himself appointed superintendent in 1867. His calculations of the occultations of the Pleiades were very laborious and exact, and furnished an accurate means of studying the form, both of the earth and her satellite; his criterion for rejecting doubtful observations is an ingenious and valuable extension of the law of probabilities to its own correction; his detection of the mental error of lurking personal preferences for individual digits is a curious specimen of that acuteness of observation which characterizes his own mind.

He held the office of superintendent of the Coast Survey from 1867 to 1874. Coming after such able men as Hassler and Bache to an office which required not only familiarity with mathematics and physics, but also great knowledge of men, and executive ability, he was not found wanting, but showed that the theory of the Stoics will sometimes hold good to-day, — the really great man shows himself great by any and every standard. The Coast Survey has, since the year 1845, steadily advanced in public favor, and its work commands the highest respect among all men competent to judge throughout the world, as being not only of direct service to the nation, but as making constant valuable additions to science.

Many monographs, bearing the marks of Peirce's individuality and peculiar power, have been read by him before various academies, societies, and institutions; but only the results of most of them have ever been furnished for publication. Among these may be mentioned an investigation of the forms of stable equilibrium for a fluid in an extensible sack floating in another fluid, being an *a priori* embryology. Also, the motions of a billiard-ball, an instance in nature of discontinuity, when the ball leaves its curve, and goes on a tangent; another, the motion of a sling, curious from the immense variety of forms comprised under exceedingly simple uniform conditions.

In 1857 he published a volume summing up the most valuable and most brilliant results of analytical mechanics, interspersing them with original results of his own labor. A year or two later an American student in Germany asked one of the most eminent professors there, what books he would recommend on analytical mechanics: the answer was instantaneous, "There is nothing fresher and nothing more valuable than your own Peirce's recent quarto." In this volume occurs a singular instance of a characteristic which I have already mentioned. Peirce assumes as self-evident that a line which is wholly contained upon a limited surface, but which has neither beginning nor end on that surface, must be a curve re-entering upon itself. By means of this hyper-Euclidean axiom he reduces a demonstration which would otherwise occupy half a dozen pages to a dozen lines.

In 1870, through the "labors of love" of persons engaged on the Coast Survey, an edition of a hundred lithographed copies was published, of certain communications to the "National Academy" upon "Linear Associative Algebra." In 1852 Hamilton of Dublin had published his wonderful volume on Quaternions; and this had been followed by various other attempts to create an algebra more useful in geometrical and physical research than the co-ordinates of Descartes. Ordinary algebra deals only with quantitative relations, and the object of the Arithmetic of Lines, and of Cartesian co-ordinates, had been to reduce distances and directions to a comparison of quantity. But Hamilton introduced quality also; and his algebra employed the dimensions of space, unchanged and essentially diverse, in computation. His imitators and followers had not succeeded in improving, or in really adding to, his methods. But Peirce, in these communications to the Academy, attacks the problem, according to his wont, with astonishing breadth of view, and boldness of plan. He begins with a definition of mathematics, shows the variety of processes included in his definition, passes then to its symbols, shows the nature of qualitative and of quantitative algebras, and of those which combine the two, and says he will investigate the general subject of algebra. First, he limits himself in this volume to algebras handling less than seven distinct qualities; that is, not exceeding six. The notation is then discussed, and the necessary enlargements and modifications of the algebraic signs and symbols are clearly defined. The distributive and associative principles in multiplication are adopted, but not the commutative: and he confines himself to linear algebras; that is, to those in which every expression is reducible to an algebraic sum of

terms each expressive of a single quality. After a full discussion of the general results which must be found in all algebras under these conditions, he begins with single algebras, then double, then triple, and so on up to sextuple, making nearly a hundred algebras which he shows to be possible, and of which he gives the great features. There are almost no comments upon them; and it is only by a patient examination for himself that the reader discovers, that, of all these numerous algebras, only three have ever been heard of before. First, of the two single algebras we have one, which is the common algebra, including its simpler form of arithmetic. Secondly, of the three double algebras we have one, viz., the Calculus of Leibnitz and Newton. Thirdly, of over twenty quadruple algebras, only one has been used, the Quaternions of Hamilton. Such is a brief abstract of this book of marvellous prophecy. The most noteworthy things which he has done since its publication are a course of Lowell lectures, given about a year ago, on "Ideality in Science," and a series of communications to the American Academy, which, it is understood, is still to be continued. In the Lowell lectures he embodies many of his views on philosophy and religion which are peculiarly dear to him, and are always listened to with profound interest, even by those of less religious nature. In the communications to the Academy he is discussing, with all his wonted power, questions of cosmical physics, and particularly theories concerning the source and supply of the sun's heat.

While Professor Peirce has the tenacity of grasp, and power of endurance, which enable him to make the most intricate and tedious numerical computations, he is still more distinguished by intensity and fervor of action in every part of his nature, an enthusiasm for whatever is noble and beautiful in the world or in art, in fiction or real life; an exalted moral strength and purity; a glowing imagination which soars into the seventh heavens; an insight and a keenness of external observation which makes the atom as grand to him as a planet; a depth of reverence which exalts him while he abases himself.

THE BEQUEST OF DR. MARTYN PAINE.

ON the evening of Sunday, March 9, 1851, Robert Troup Paine, a member of the senior class, was found lying dead on the sofa in his room, 14 Holworthy Hall. A book had fallen from his hand, and near him were a bottle of ether, some morphine, and part of a bottle of champagne. His chum had left him in good health and spirits on the previous morning, and there was no conceivable motive for suicide; but he had undoubtedly killed himself. He was the only child of his parents, and the object of their tender solicitude, admiration, and love. The parents at once set about preparing an elaborate memoir of their son; but ten months later the mother died, leaving the father — Dr. Martyn Paine of New York, a graduate of the College in 1813, and a physician, author, and professor of medicine — to complete and issue the memoir. This memoir, a costly book of more than five hundred pages, was given to all persons who had known its subject, and was also placed in all the principal libraries of the country. It contains, besides an account of his sickly infancy and feeble childhood, many essays written by the youth at school and college, affectionate letters to and from his parents, and letters about him from his teachers, classmates, and other friends. The stranger who glances over it will probably conclude that Robert Troup Paine was an affectionate, eccentric, and serious-minded youth, of good parts, with a rather precocious faculty of expression, but of unsound body. To his parents he was an extraordinary moral and intellectual phenomenon, without fault or blemish.

To commemorate this son, to manifest the parental love which he bore him, and the admiration and respect which he felt for his character, became the prime object of the father's life. In 1853 Dr. Paine executed a will which differed only in its details from the will which was proved at his death, — so soon after the death of his son and wife had he determined upon the main features of the bequest which we are now to describe. His last will, entirely written in his own hand, was dated April 28, 1864, and had but two short and unimportant

codicils, one added in 1871, and the other in 1877. He lived to the great age of eighty-three years; retired from the world, solitary, penurious, busy in authorship, not altogether successful in the care of his property, but wholly bent upon consecrating every thing of which he should die possessed to the memory of his beloved son, by connecting his name with the advancement of great public interests. If self-denial and self-abnegation can give the possessor of property a clear right to dispose of it as he pleases, Dr. Paine had acquired that right. As he says in his will, "The property which I possess has been earned by my own hard and unremitting labors, and therefore through the sacrifice of many comforts, and most of the common recreations of society, during a professional life of nearly half a century."

Dr. Paine died on the 10th of November, 1877; and by his will left all his real and personal estate, with the exception of a few small legacies and gifts, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for certain uses which he elaborately described. The personal property, amounting to twenty-four thousand dollars, has been received by the College; but the real estate was lost to the trust which Dr. Paine desired to create, through his ignorance of a statute of the State of New York which declares that no devise of real estate to a corporation shall be valid, unless such corporation be expressly authorized by its charter, given by the State of New York, or by a New York statute, to take by devise. The result of the litigation on the will was that the gift of the personalty to Harvard College was valid, but that as to his real estate the testator died intestate.

The first instructions of the will to the President and Fellows are that no part of the property is to be applied to any of the uses of the will until the annual income shall amount to eight thousand dollars. From thirty-five to fifty years must therefore elapse before the bequest becomes available; and the longer time is the more probable because the investments are limited to United States stocks, State stocks and mortgages, upon all of which the rate of interest is low. But, as Dr. Paine remarks in his will, "were the time to exceed a generation, the delay would not affect injuriously the objects of this bequest, which make no distinction among the generations which are to come."

The three primary objects of the trust are, —

Sixteen scholarships of \$300 apiece	\$4,800 a year.
Prize treatises (a prize of \$5,000 every fourth year)	1,500 "
Books for the College Library	800 "

The balance of \$900 a year is devoted to an accumulating fund designed to insure the perpetual execution of the three primary trusts. The scholarships, the prizes, and the books are all to bear the name of Robert Troup Paine: the name of his father appears only in connection with one of the subjects of the prize treatises. There is nothing peculiar in the dispositions about the scholarships and the library appropriation, except their length and minuteness; but the arrangements about prize treatises are novel and interesting. In the first place, the prize is a large one, and the treatises are supposed to be elaborate and extensive works occupying years in preparation; \$1,500 are to be invested annually for this purpose, and the amount accumulated in four years is to be used as follows: \$5,000 for the quadrennial prize, \$1,000 for the compensation of the judges, \$500 for the President of the College, and the balance, if any, for advertising and expenses. The recipient of a prize is required to print at his own expense, and put on sale, at least five hundred copies of his treatise. One-half of the proceeds of the sale go to the author, and one-half to the College to create a fund (not to exceed \$15,000), the interest of which is to be paid annually to the President. The moiety from sales, after the President's Fund has been provided, is to be used for offering occasionally extra prizes upon the same conditions. In case no worthy treatise is offered for any prize, that prize is to be offered again in addition to the regular series. Thus there is provision for an unbroken series of quadrennial prizes of \$5,000 each, and also for irregular prizes, of the same amount, dependent on certain contingencies. The judges are to be paid, and, to compensate the President for the trouble which these circumstantial arrangements will give him, he is to receive \$500 every time a prize is awarded. Moreover, if the treatises

are successful books which command a sale, the President's Fund will become a source of regular income for the President.

Twelve subjects are specified by Dr. Paine for the first series of prize treatises, covering forty-eight years; but after that series has been completed, the President and Fellows may substitute other subjects for those prescribed by the testator, except that the third, fifth, sixth, and ninth subjects must always be given out in their order.

The subjects specified are substantially as follows: —

1. Ethnic religions and the progress of Protestant Christianity.
2. Commerce as a science and an art.
3. The progress of medicine.
4. The constitution of civil society and the philosophy of legislation.
5. A general work upon inorganic chemistry.
6. A general work upon materia medica and therapeutics, based upon Dr. Paine's work on that subject.
7. Agriculture as a science and an art.
8. The science of political economy.
9. A work upon human physiology.
10. A general view of natural philosophy—its progress and influence.
11. The progress of the useful arts.
12. A retrospective view of the human race—its arts, sciences, and laws; and the changes of population in different countries.

It will be perceived that these are all subjects of general interest at present, upon which elaborate treatises have been published, in this century at least, without the stimulus of prizes, much oftener than once in forty-eight years. Whether they are subjects of perennial interest, or not, only the coming centuries can determine. At any rate, the experiment to which Dr. Paine devotes one-fifth of his bequest is a legitimate one, and the conditions under which it is to be tried are ingeniously contrived to promote its success.

The accumulating fund which Dr. Paine provides is intended to protect his bequest against impairment by losses upon investments, a decline in the value of money, or expenses of management not otherwise provided for. It is not under any circumstances to accumulate without check; but when the annual income of the fund reaches \$2,200, scholarships are to be maintained from this fund, except when it is needed for the specific purposes for which it is established.

Dr. Paine says that his will, written in 1864, was the mature result of many years of deliberation. It bears the evidence of much thought and of an intense desire to foresee and provide against all the difficulties which in the course of centuries could attend the execution of his trusts. How successful he has been, only time can show. But, if such a legacy had been left to the College in 1680, it would now, in all probability, be secure, effectual in promoting science and learning at the present day, and promising continued usefulness in time to come.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

BY HON. HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER.¹

I RESUME my story about the slight hazing scrape of 1814, with which I concluded my reminiscences in the April number of THE HARVARD REGISTER: —

Arriving at the third floor of Hollis, and tapping lightly at a door, we were bid to enter; and entrance disclosed a room, the darkness of which was made visible by a single shaded lamp upon the centre of a long, cloth-covered table, around which sat an array of scholarly-looking men in silk gowns and Oxford caps. One, more sedate and solemn of visage than the rest, yet urbane and gentle of deportment and speech, addressed me somewhat thusly: "Oliver, — that, I think, is your name; is it not?" — "Yes, sir." — "Oliver, the college government, on reviewing the record of your examination after your matriculation had been announced, regretted to find that errors had accidentally been made, which it will be necessary to correct, both for your sake and that of the College. We do not doubt that all will be made right, for your general appearance was good; but we must verify the

¹ Henry Kemble Oliver, class of 1818 at both Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, and now mayor of Salem, Mass., an office to which he has been chosen at the last four elections. He is in his eightieth year, and is the oldest mayor in the Commonwealth. — *Editor*.

record, and it will be necessary to re-examine you in Greek and Latin. Take this Greek Testament, and translate a few verses in the Gospel of St. Mark. Make your own selection." Opening thereto at hazard, I read off as directed, quite rapidly and correctly, till stopping me he said, "Why, that is very well indeed. Take now this copy of Virgil, and select a passage in the *Æneid*, where you please, and give the translation of a dozen lines." Opening as directed, I alighted upon a familiar spot, and Anglicized it without difficulty. "Well, well, Oliver, that is enough, and wholly satisfactory. Gentlemen professors, those of you who are of opinion that Oliver's matriculation should be confirmed, will please say Aye." The response seemed to be unanimous; and saying to me, "It is all right: you may retire; good-night!" I was dismissed. The only thing that I did not quite understand, was what sounded like suppressed or smothered laughter coming from the closet of the room and from within and beneath the beds thereof. But the mystery was solved when I explained the adventure to my more knowing chum, both of us having a jolly laugh over the innocent fraud, and both of us enjoying a similar joke in turn, in our own sophomore year.

An occasional baptism by sprinkling from an upper window or from a pail adroitly adjusted during absence from one's room, so that the opening of the door turned said vessel, and so washed the returner; the piling of sticks of wood outside the door, the opening whereof tumbled said sticks upon one's head (yet helped out his supply of fuel); the insertion of a frozen codfish between the sheets of the bed, so that you caught a shiver and a fish, both at once,—these, and kindred frisky bagatelles, made up the jocose hazing of my day, so far as I recall it.

The method of commons was, as is detailed in Professor Peabody's article in the February issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER. But in my day—and I do not know when the practice was discontinued—some of the members of College paid the expense of their own board by acting as servitors to the several messes in the dining-rooms in University Hall. These servitors, at summons of the first bell preceding each meal, repaired to the kitchens in the basement of University Hall, and thence conveyed the food to the several tables in the four eating-rooms—one for each class—on the floor above, these tables having already been laid with the ordinary table-ware. When the tables were all ready, the second bell, which Byron calls

— the softening, overpowering knell,
The tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell, —

summoned the hungry crowd, and there was a rush from all the several Halls towards "Commons Hall." We servitors (I was one) were in readiness, each at his assigned table, to perform the ordinary functions of the craft, and to procure, if called for, whatever any student might choose over and above what was on his mess-table. These exceptional supplies were called *sizings*,—a word imported from the English universities, and designating something in addition to a student's daily rations, either of meat, vegetables, or of bread and butter,—the latter being usually in shape of a parallelopipedon, each side of which was an inch square, not always of the better sort, occasionally even bitter, and only fit for batter-butter. Whoever desired a sizing wrote his name on a slip of paper, and the kind of sizing he desired. The waiter took the slip to the steward in the basement, who entered the cost upon his book, whence it duly found its way to the student's term-bill. A good deal of this thing was done in my time, and whether now, or how lately, discontinued, I know not.

Now, this business of waiting not only had in it no element of abasement, nor produced any feeling of abjectness, but its necessity on the part of both those serving and those served generated a sympathetic feeling on the part of the latter for the former, and not seldom overt and significant manifestations of respect for the courage and heroism displayed by such effort at achieving an education. Many a time did the carver, as he cut off and laid aside a tidbit of meat, proclaim, "That's for Oliver, and none of you fellows must touch it." I never fared any the worse,—rather realizing that "it is good that a man hope, and quietly wait," and that "he that waiteth shall be honored." Some of Harvard's best did thus bring in "that which should be set on the tables," and did serve and wait thereat. In fact, without this aid, and the aid derived from keeping country

schools during the winter vacations,—when the "masters boarded 'round," or were let out to the lowest bidder for board,—they could not have been Harvard's best, since they could not have been of Harvard at all.

This method of commons at University Hall,—which then had a broad piazza along its front, with wide steps leading up at each end,—brings to memory a scene which occurred in my freshman year, and of which, I believe, the Muse of history has not made record, and which could not have happened but for the unwise allotment of the several dining-rooms,—the seniors occupying the northern hall, the juniors the southern, and those natural-born hostiles, the sophomores and freshmen, the two interior and adjacent halls, which were separated by a partition in the centre of which were folding-doors, having on each side a circular loop-hole of about four feet in diameter, and closed with very thin wood-work. The reverse of this arrangement of the classes should have been adopted, so that the last-named irrepressible hotspurs would have had the now cooler-blooded and passionless juniors and seniors as intervening restraints. But it was otherwise, *et hinc illa lachrymæ*. On this occasion the several tables were occupied by their messes; and the onset was only delayed till the arrival of the tutors and resident graduates, whose table was upon a platform somewhat above the general level, and one of whom usually saw to it that the feast was not "bankrupt of due blessing." While thus waiting, the intervening door being open, a freshman at a table near by, not having attained his potato, and none remaining, invoked a friendly sophomore to supply the needful. Immediate compliance followed, and a bouncer came hurtling through the air, and, having described its parabolic curve, plunged into a bowl replete with gravy,—*grava-men causa offensionis*,—spattering its unctuous anointment over every thing and everybody. With a whoop and a hurrah, and some unparadisical idioms interjected, the fugitive vegetable was returned, and with such accuracy of aim as to perform a similar sebaceous function for its original propellers, so that never was seen a mortal group so thoroughly greased with an oleaginous chrism of drizzly drip. Then came the tug of war, in which the two full hosts engaged, seizing on every thing within reach, hurled from room to room the spread of every table,—flesh, vegetable, and cereal, with plates, spoons, and every thing of that sort, not withholding even perilous knives and forks,—till the tables were denuded, and the two floors strewn with their broken contents.

It was all done in the twinkling of an eye, and was full of danger; yet no one was seriously hurt. Believing with honest Jack Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valor," that a "living coward may be more useful than a dead hero," and that, as said Nick Udall, in 1542,—

"The same man that rinneth awaie,
May again fight anither daie,"—

and with the discreet example of Horace, who frankly thus owned up,—

"Tecum Philippas, et celerem fugam
Sensi, relictâ non bene parmula,"—

many of the small and timid fry sought parietal protection in the nearest entry, and were safe from the shower of grub and crockery-ware.

The arrival of the upper table officials ended the spurt, and an unseemly and foolish spurt it was. These gentlemen gazed with unassumed bewilderment at the anomalous hodge-podge and jumbled mess that littered the floors; but, soon taking in the situation, they uttered the usual grace over their own food, and ate it,—all the rest being past praying for. My memory fails me as to any action in the matter by the College authorities. In fact, it must have been difficult, if not impossible, to have identified the initial culprits, and decimation might have made matters worse.

Allusion may here be made to two organizations now among the by-gones of Harvard. These were the Engine Company and the Harvard Washington Corps. The former consisted of about fifty persons from the two upper classes. Their functions were those of the ordinary firemen of the old-fashioned tub-engines, with their brakes and buckets and hose, all to be utilized in case of fire in any of the College halls, yet not forbidden to aid in any emergency of fire in the

near vicinity. Their "tub" was one of the old air-chamber construction; and the company had its fire-wards, hosemen, pipeman (sometimes yclept chief squirter), and a chaplain, — this last always on parade-days in sacerdotal costume of the antique pattern, and doubtless a valuable official in such a parish. They turned out for drill once a month, clad in garbs infinitely varied and droll. Filling their machine at the old pumps in the College yard, they started on the normal fireman's trot, made the tour of the buildings, with occasional stops for exercising at the brakes, paying especial attention to any rooms the windows of which might have been left open, or occupied by curious and admiring faces. The company was disbanded very many years ago; one alleged cause being that it did not rigidly confine its operations within normal, aqueous limitations, and that at its annual festal occasions Bacchus, rather than Neptune, ruled the feast.

The other organization, as its name indicates, was military, and comprised a roll of some eighty members, volunteering for the purpose of exercise and drill. My memory recalls it as an admirably disciplined body of men, encouraged by the College government and by the State, the latter lending arms and equipments. The sketch of the company as given in the March HARVARD REGISTER by Henry Winthrop Sargent (1830), an ex-commander, would apply equally well for my day. I think one of its commanders was Col. James W. Sever (1817), afterwards commander of the Boston Cadets, and whose name will always be remembered as the founder of Sever Hall. Some years later it was commanded by Col. George Peabody (1823), of Salem. I myself was not a member, my Lilliputism preventing, though from my irrepressible musical bent, I think I could

— "have beat
The doubling drum with furious heat."

Its motto was, *Tam Marti quam Mercurio*. That of the Engine Company might appropriately have been, *Tam Baccho quam Neptuno*.

The corps died out during the College rebellion of 1834, when matters at Harvard were in a state of row, riot, and general rumpus, after the adjustment of which it was not regenerated, all its paraphernalia of war having been returned to the State. I recall a rebellion in the summer of 1815, growing out of the withholding of the holiday usually conceded to the three classes remaining at College after the senior class had closed its work and its members had retired to their several homes to prepare their Commencement parts. On this occasion the remaining classes were ordered to appear as usual at their recitation-rooms. The innovation, as sudden as it was repulsive, was almost universally resisted; the students quietly ignoring the order, and filing from chapel to their rooms. This classical strike, quite like all other strikes, proved to be boomerangish, the strikers suffering more than the stricken.

I recall also some other associations of the day, whether now living, I know not. There was the Hasty Pudding Club, so called from the alleged fact that that farinaceous food formed a part of the provender at its suppers. There was also the Navy Club, which every summer, arrayed in Jack-Tar costume, and having the needful "*robur et æs triplex circa pectus*," dared the perils of the vasty deep, whence

Sporting, for a day or two, upon the ocean briny,
They brought an ancient, fish-like smell, and not a little winy.

Some of these fancy associations were not over-rigorous in their observance of the laws of temperance, such remissness leading to the not unnatural nor unmerited terminus of their existence. There were other societies, with higher aims, united for literary work, advance, and mutual encouragement and aid in the real objects of College life. The *Φ. B. K.* was then in vigorous and healthful life, taking into its fold, as ever since, the best scholars of each class, and adopting also, as honorary members, those who in after alumnal life achieved a reputable name as scholars. Long may it live and prosper! I have also noticed that within a few years the Greek alphabet has been largely coerced to supply letters nuncupatory of associations of varied purposes, the letters so employed doubtless suggesting to members what the several objects of the clubs may be.

And now, before closing this batch of reminiscences, let me blame my right eye (my left is blind) for not detecting in my former contribu-

tion the gross error of "*ovum ovo similior*," which should have read "*ovum ovo similis*," as *ovum* is neuter *usque ad* "hatch," when its cockdom or hendom is made manifest, so far as chickdom or chick-down will permit. My next contribution, somewhat shorter than either of the former, will conclude these reminiscences, which I trust are affording my readers, especially the older graduates, some of the pleasure which the recollection of my college days affords me.

THE HARVARD "ANNEX."

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

HEINRICH HEINE says in his "Reisebilder" that the young men of the present day are very severely taxed. They have so much to keep in their heads, he says, — whist, politics, genealogies, the liturgy, the science of carving, and all sorts of things, — that it is no wonder if they neglect their mathematics and history. Observing these and other drawbacks in respect to the young men at Harvard College, it has long seemed desirable that some share of their unemployed privileges should fall to their sisters. When the institution pays out some \$25,000 annually, in scholarships, to induce young men to come and be taught, could not some opening be made for young women who would come for nothing? This question was long pondered by many minds. There were obstacles — which, if not insurmountable, at least seemed insurmountable to the proper authorities — in the way of the direct admission of women to the undergraduate department. It turned out, however, that a plan of "private collegiate instruction" was practicable, which should secure to women some, at least, of the advantages of the regular course.

There was no absolute novelty in the mere instruction of women by Harvard professors: this has existed in Cambridge ever since I can remember. My own elder sisters, more than thirty years ago, belonged to classes taught in geometry by Professor Peirce, and in Italian by Dr. Bachi. At a later period Professors Agassiz and Felton established their school for girls, but this was not and could not be collegiate instruction. The systematic organization of such instruction, with examinations identical with those of the young men, with the same instructors, and with courses precisely parallel, is the step now taken by the "Annex."

Looking at this from the point of view of a co-educationalist, and being therefore quite ready to criticise it if needful, I am yet bound to speak of the whole enterprise with the heartiest respect. For one, I never could look with entire sympathy upon the "Harvard examinations for women." However valuable such examinations may have been in England, with the prestige of Oxford and Cambridge behind them, they never seemed to hold at all the same place in America, where there were already colleges offering not merely a fair standard of examinations, but also the instruction that preceded. But it is a merit of the "Annex" that it gives to the "examinations" themselves a new merit: it makes them practically a part of a system, and gives them a far more definite *raison d'être*.

So far as the new enterprise is itself concerned, it seems to have been admirably planned and managed. Under the circumstances, the College authorities did the very best thing for it in simply letting it alone. So long as the President and Fellows were not prepared to accept it as a regular part of the College system, the less they had to say about it the better. As I have always understood, they rested their acquiescence on this simple ground: that, so long as the salaries of the professors were low, they could not be prohibited from taking private pupils; and if they chose that these pupils should be women, and that their instruction should be systematized into a course parallel to the College course, this was nobody's business but their own. This I take to have been the position of the higher College officials; but as for the professors themselves, and the ladies who organized the course, much more positive praise should be given.

Some of the professors, no doubt, were glad to have additional private pupils at fair prices; but there were quite as many who had no need or time or strength for such pupils, and who yet entered eagerly into the enterprise from the feeling that it was a just and desirable thing. At the outset of the new movement I was permitted by

allies, native and foreign, loose generic groups in which each individual will find sufficient space for full development, and through which the visitor can freely pass. Each of these groups will rest on the main avenue, so that a visitor driving through the Arboretum will be able to obtain a general idea of the arborescent vegetation of the North Temperate Zone without even leaving his carriage. It is hoped that such an arrangement, while avoiding the stiff and formal lines of the conventional botanic garden, will facilitate the comprehensive study of the collections, both in their scientific and picturesque aspects.

"Mr. Olmsted's plan indicates branch-drives leading to points from which extended views may be obtained; and which will carry the visitor through a special department of forestry-land, some twenty to thirty acres in extent, which is to be devoted to experimental forestry, illustrating the best methods of planting and managing New-England woodlands."

There is on hand a large collection of trees and shrubs which have received the proper nursery treatment, and await only the decision for the general plan of the grounds, before being planted in their respective places.

A special herbarium, — to supplement the living collection, — for reference and study, for the preservation of special forms, and for illustrating the varieties of woods and their mechanical uses, was found to be necessary, and accordingly begun. The collection is temporarily located at Brookline.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING, APRIL 14, 1880.

HON. E. R. HOAR, president, in the chair; Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., secretary. The Committee on Elections reported that John T. Morse, jun. (1860), received at the last election of overseers the highest number of votes which can be counted in the class whose term expired in 1879, after the votes of the four persons already declared members of this Board, and that he was legally and duly elected. The report was accepted; and John T. Morse, jun., was declared duly and legally elected a member of this Board for six years from 1879. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, — yeas, twelve; nays, five.

The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in appointing Arthur Percy Cushing (1878), proctor; also in inserting the name of the Rev. Elbridge Gerry Cutler, who died in 1846, in the quinquennial catalogue as a graduate for the year 1834.

The Committee to visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy presented the annual report, which was referred in course to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

A committee of eleven was appointed to visit the Botanic Garden and herbarium for the present year, with the same powers and duties as the other visiting committees of the Board. The committee was constituted as follows: Leverett Saltonstall (1844), chairman; Frederic L. Ames (1854), William Boott, John Cummings, William Gray, jun., Augustus Lowell (1850), H. H. Hunnewell, J. Warren Merrill, Francis A. Osborne, John C. Phillips (1858), Dr. H. P. Walcott (1858).

THE HARVARD SUMMER COURSES IN SCIENCE.

BOTANY.

COURSES of lectures upon botany were given by Professor Asa Gray, during the early summer of 1871, and were attended by large numbers of ladies, many of whom subsequently received systematic instruction in the botanical laboratory. In 1872, the laboratory work was superintended by Dr. George L. Goodale, and from the following year the summer instruction in phænogamic botany has been under his charge. Dr. William G. Farlow has conducted three summer courses in cryptogamic botany; one at Cambridge in 1877, the others at the seaside; and in 1874 and 1878, lectures on cryptogams were introduced into the courses of phænogamic botany given at the Botanic Garden. For the present year no summer course of instruction in cryptogamic botany is offered.

The course in phænogamic botany (i.e., the study of flowering plants) will be given in the Botanical Laboratory, corner of Garden and Linnæan Streets, Cambridge. The greenhouses, garden, botanical museum, and library of the University afford ample facilities for illustrating structural and systematic botany. The larger natural orders of plants are represented in the Botanic Garden and conservatories, and the large collections of living plants are accessible to students at all times. The laboratory, furnished with requisite appliances, including dissecting and compound microscopes, is open for instruction five days in the week, from nine o'clock till four. The lectures are designed to present, in a familiar way, the more important principles of the botany of flowering plants. The elements of morphology, microscopic anatomy, and physiology of plants, will be illustrated in the lecture-room by living specimens, by demonstrations, and by experiments.

Laboratory work of two kinds will be provided: —

I. Beginners will receive personal instruction in the analysis of flowers and the determination of genera, proceeding from the less difficult to the more perplexing order of plants. Pupils who desire to prosecute the study of analysis in successive summer courses will be furnished abundant material for dissection, and can have access to the students' herbarium, and the collection of duplicates.

II. The course of laboratory practice for advanced students comprises demonstrations in microscopic anatomy and development. In 1879 the special subject for advanced students was the development of the embryo in dicotyledonous plants. Every student investigated personally the fertilization of a large number of plants, and made drawings from fresh microscopic preparations illustrating the different stages of the process. For 1880 the special study for advanced pupils will be organogeny, chiefly an examination of the incipient organs of the flower with reference to morphology.

CHEMISTRY.

The first summer course of instruction in chemistry was given by the University in 1873, under the direction of C. E. Munroe. It consisted of a course of lectures on elementary descriptive chemistry, and three or four hours daily laboratory practice. Some instruction was given on qualitative analysis. In 1874 the instruction was confined to the laboratory, and the subjects taught were elementary general chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, mineralogy, and crystallography. The first attempt to form classes in the different subjects was made in 1875. This course was conducted by Charles F. Mabery. A course of general lectures designed to show the use of apparatus on the lecture-table, and to present the general principles of chemistry, was given; also lecture-table demonstrations before the classes in qualitative and quantitative analysis. A distinct course of laboratory instruction, sufficiently comprehensive to occupy the whole attention of the student throughout the course, was arranged under each subject. This plan has been adhered to in subsequent courses, and it has been attended with marked success: it enables students to pursue the study of chemistry, year after year, and several persons have taken advantage of the opportunity. The results of the instruction have already become apparent in many instances. In several schools where no instruction in chemistry was given, or at best only a short course of popular lectures, the study has been introduced by teachers who have gained their first insight into the methods of experimental chemistry during their summer work. That they have been successful, is proved by the fact that chemistry has become an important part of the course of study in these schools. The courses have been attended by about one hundred and sixty persons, of both sexes, most of whom were teachers. Further information in regard to the summer course of instruction in chemistry may be had of Charles F. Mabery, Cambridge.

GEOLOGY.

The first session of the Summer School of Geology was held in 1875, at the camp of the Kentucky Geological Survey, at Cumberland Gap, Ky. This locality, although difficult of access, offered many attractions to the student. Within a few miles, on either side of the camp, a series of strata from the silurian to the carboniferous could be

crossed: many of these were fossiliferous, and all were well shown by numerous outcrops. Dynamical geology was represented by the folded and faulted strata of that part of the Appalachians.

In 1876 the school opened at the same place; but after two weeks there and in the neighborhood, a trip was made south-east across Tennessee to the mountains of North Carolina, distant about one hundred miles, a measured section of this length being observed. This extended the series of rocks observed down to the archæan, and largely increased the variety of mountain structure over that seen in the preceding summer.

In 1877 the school opened in Cambridge, where its field-work was much like that planned for the coming summer, 1880. The party then went to Greenfield, in the Connecticut Valley, where the Triassic sandstones and dikes, and the terraced drift hills, were examined; next to Williamstown, in Berkshire region of limestones and hydro-mica schists; finally to Catskill on the Hudson, to see the beginnings of the Pennsylvania mountains in a set of small folds in the low country between the river and the mountain plateau. This summer's work embraced a more varied experience than was given by any other session.

In 1878 and 1879 the school was again held in Kentucky. In the first of these summers, a section was carried from the Mississippi eastward all across the State to Virginia. The second was spent in Eastern Kentucky and South-western Virginia; the work being similar to that in 1875. The five sessions have been attended by a total of between sixty and seventy students.

For the coming summer two courses of work in geology are offered. To a limited number of advanced students, who can give satisfactory assurance of sufficient previous study, opportunity for practical field-work of various kinds will be given under the general direction of

Professor N. S. Shaler. No definite time or place is fixed for this course: it may include the three summer months.

For students who have no acquaintance with the subject, or who have studied it only indoors, a class in the general elements of geology will be held in Cambridge by William M. Davis, beginning July 7, and continuing four weeks. This course will consist of lectures, laboratory and field work, and collateral reading, and will be arranged somewhat as follows:—

Lectures, three times a week: physical geology; the general processes of erosion, transportation, and deposition, in the making of stratified rocks; the occurrence of igneous rocks; inferences from the general characters of rocks to serve in reconstructing the geography of the past; disturbing forces and mountain making; historical geology in outline, with special reference to North America and its continental growth.

Laboratory work: elementary mineralogy and lithology; study of the common minerals and rocks by their naked-eye characters; geological models, designed to illustrate the connection between structure and form of mountains of stratified rocks; practice in making such models will be given if desired; study of geological maps, and construction of sections from them.

Field-work in excursions three or four times a week, to the quarries in Cambridge, Somerville, and Brighton, and to several points on the seashore. The localities include good exposures of a considerable variety of crystalline rocks, dikes, slates, conglomerates, glacial phenomena, and seashore conditions.

Information respecting the courses can be obtained from the instructors, or upon application to A. T. Gibbs, secretary of the College, Cambridge.

GEOLOGICAL COURSES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

THE geological courses of the College and Scientific School are now so arranged as to afford a systematic plan of study which may occupy a large part of the time of a student for at least four years. The elementary or introductory courses consist of a course in physical geography (Natural History 1), and another in geology (Natural History 4). Persons intending to make a special study of geology are advised to take both these courses at the outset of their studies, but

only that in geology is now required of those who take the higher electives on the subject. During the coming year the course designated as Natural History 4 will consist in lectures, with an accompanying text-book, and occasional excursions to localities of geological interest in this vicinity. Those who take the course as a three-hour elective will be required to read some of the standard geological works. The systematic field-work will hereafter be taught in connection with the advanced elective in geology (Natural History 8). This course will consist in lectures, field and laboratory work, designed to lay the basis for a special knowledge of theoretical

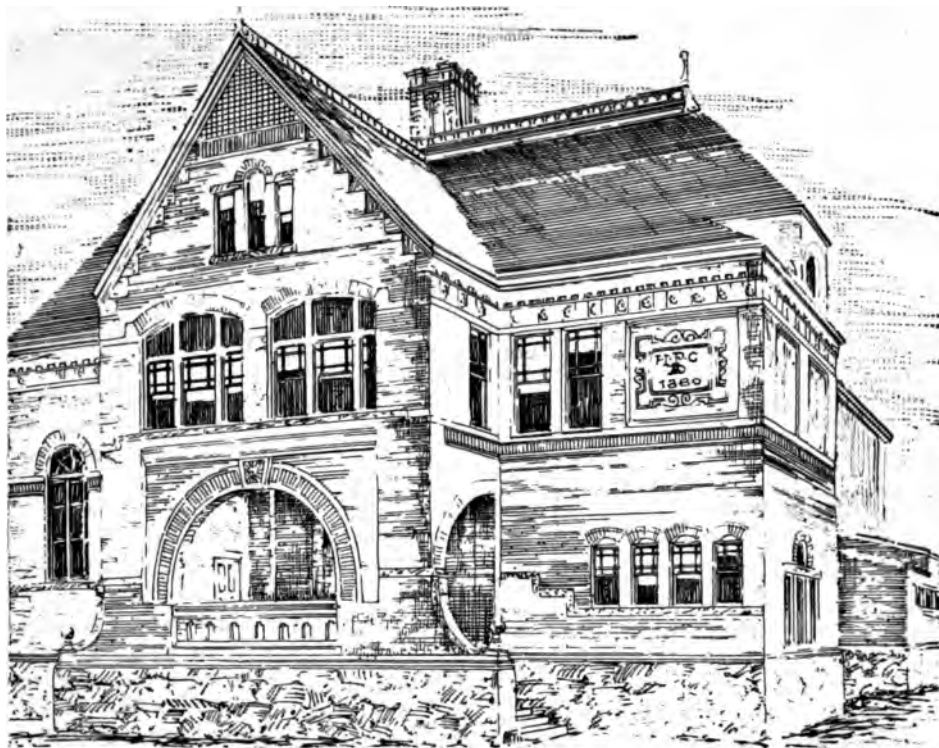
cal and practical geology. Its special aim will be to fit persons who pursue it for work in the field, and to give them some knowledge of the history of the science. Only those who have passed in Natural History 4 can be admitted to this course.

The graduate courses are arranged to supply the needs of those who have taken the undergraduate courses in geology, and are otherwise fitted to pursue more special lines of study. They may be opened by special vote of the faculty, to those who have done well in the undergraduate courses.

The course in palæontology is designed to give the outlines of the history of organic life from the point of view of development in time. It will for the next year be open only to those who have taken elementary geology and elementary zoölogy.

The course in historical geology is designed for those who desire to make especial acquaintance with the character of life in the several geological horizons. It is especially adapted to the needs of those who design becoming field-geologists. It can only be taken by those who have passed in the last-named course.

The course in the history of geological opinions is meant for those who, having taken the elementary and advanced courses in geology, desire to make a special study of the literature of this science.



ELEVATION OF THE HASTY PUDDING BUILDING.

The course in graduate field-work is designed to give some guidance to students who are prepared by preceding courses to undertake independent work in the geological fields in this vicinity. The work is individual and not in classes.

In addition to these courses, which are under the direction of Professor Shaler and Mr. Davis, Professor Whitney offers two advanced courses, one on economic geology, designed especially for those who desire to follow the more practical walks of the science, and another on dynamical geology, designed also for advanced students who intend to make a special study of geology.

Taken together these courses, nine in number, together with the correlated work in other departments, offer a tolerably extended plan of study to those who desire to acquire a theoretical or practical knowledge of this science.

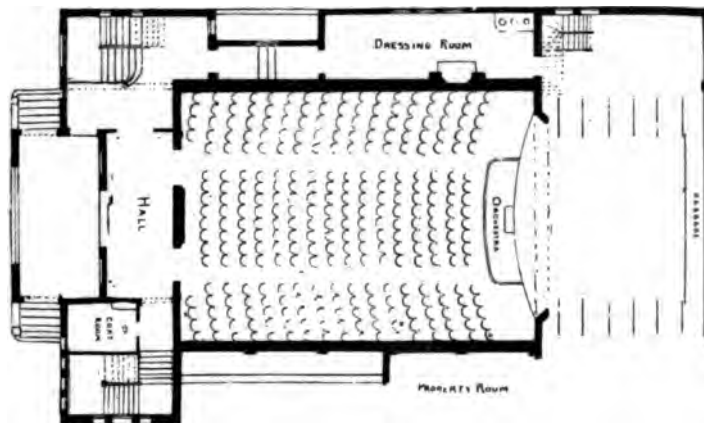
Besides these courses the summer school of geology (see page 98 of this paper), which will hereafter be taught as a two-years' course, offers a scheme of field-study which can be used to shorten the term-work required to complete the above-described courses, or to extend their range.

THE HASTY PUDDING CLUB.

BY CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL.

It is not an easy task to prepare a brief sketch of the Hasty Pudding Club, as it was when I was an active member, and more especially as compared with what it has now become; as most of the matters from which a comparison must be made were then, and are now, supposed to be veiled in profound secrecy to all but the initiated. Such a comparison to be complete, or of much interest, must be addressed to the members alone, and would involve statements I have no right to give to the outside world.

There are, however, things enough which are open secrets, to show that our ancient club in its development has kept quite abreast of the general enlargement and progress of our *alma mater*, under whose maternal toleration, if not care, supported by no small proportion of her sons, it has now lived and thrived for close upon a century.



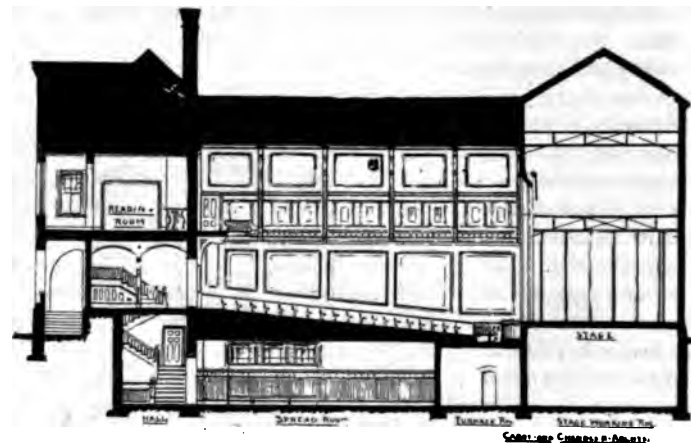
FIRST FLOOR OF HASTY PUDDING BUILDING.

Samuel Longfellow, in his brief but appropriate article in the "Harvard Book," has left little to be said of its origin or general history. It was founded in 1795 by students, among whom were the late Horace Binney, Dr. John C. Warren, Judge D. A. White, and Professor Asahel Stearns, all in the class of 1797, — "to cherish the feelings of patriotism and fellowship." It ultimately took its name from the provision in its constitution, that two members in alphabetical order should provide a pot of hasty-pudding for every meeting. In the early days I think this was not only done by, but at the expense of, the "Providers." The element of "sociability and good fellowship," predominant in its institution, has been maintained ever since.

In my day the club had not materially changed from its primitive simplicity of purpose, administration, or entertainment. It had its

seal and motto, "Seges votis respondit," "Concordia discors," but it had no habitation. Its meetings were held once a fortnight, at the rooms of the members in alphabetical rotation. The rooms of the entry in which the meetings were held were levied upon for chairs for its accommodation; and in return the occupants of these rooms were invited, when its mysterious services were over, to come in and share its simple but ample hospitality. As no careful scrutiny was observed, and the occupants of such rooms on these evenings were liable to have visitors as late even as when "Auld Lang Syne" closed the meeting, the members were occasionally not a little confounded and overwhelmed by the unexpected numbers of such occupants. I remember no instance in which the "Providers" proved inadequate to the occasion. Had there been, I am quite sure the "Court of Equity" would have redressed the grievance, and punished the dereliction.

The initiation, the profound mystery of which I cannot reveal, was less elaborate and intense than, under the constantly rising standard



SECTIONAL VIEW OF HASTY PUDDING BUILDING.

of the University in every thing, it has since become. As we might probably have failed under modern examinations, so we should very likely have shrunk from modern initiations. Perhaps the developments in each have been proportionate. We old members congratulate ourselves, we got safely through both in their more primitive and formative state.

Of course the meetings of those days were small affairs compared with the more general ones of to-day. They rarely crowded a single room in Hollis or Stoughton. But they did not lack in spirit, or devotion to the objective purpose of the society. The "Alligator" had not then appeared. Dramatic exhibitions were far in the future; medals and badges a little nearer. No "honorarys" after graduation ever attended a meeting; and the seductiveness, in substance and service, of the primal entertainment, was rigidly maintained. Wit and fun found their principal expression in "the Court of Equity," whose records are to the public sealed volumes, as are those of a long line of secretaries, numbering among them many of the most eminent and brilliant of our alumni. Once in each of the three terms which then made the college year, we had an oration and poem, delivered in the Chapel or in University No. 6. On these occasions the President and Faculty were invited and attended; and a supper at some hotel, in which only the immediate members joined, at a somewhat late hour, closed the services.

It need hardly be added that the Club of those earlier days was little more than the protoplasm, much as we esteemed it, of the present development, in which it is by no means certain the "honorarys" do not find quite as much pleasure as the "actives," — a pleasure to them greatly enhanced by the associations it recalls, and the relations it creates. "Honorarys" have long been treated by "actives" as grandparents by loving grandchildren, — as entitled to every gratification, without assuming the slightest responsibility. We are told that the enlargement of the Club, with its inviting doors open to all its honorary members, and its elaborate efforts for their comfort and pleasure, will soon make a considerable expenditure necessary, for

new, enlarged, and more accessible rooms. If so, it is evident an appeal must be made to these fathers and grandfathers; and we are quite sure the training and associations of the Hasty Pudding Club cannot have impaired the traditional and scriptural kindness with which such appeals have been wont to be received. If an emergency has arisen, we are confident the "Providers" will be found in due alphabetical order, and the "Pot" will be kept full of all that is necessary to maintain the Club in the dignity and position demanded by the growth of the College, so many of whose children it from time to time gathers at its genial meetings, where, more than in a "Harvard Club," within the old walls, amid the old associations, inspired by the old wit and song, college-fellowships are renewed and extended, and old and young, "honorarys and actives," are bound together in a common love and loyalty to their *alma mater*.

As Mr. Russell has suggested above, the Hasty Pudding Club is in need of more extensive, better appointed, and more beautiful accommodations than it now possesses in the little plain wooden building that was originally a barn in which Professor Louis Agassiz first began his collections. In fact, the needs are so pressing that some members are now discussing the possibility of raising a sum sufficient to erect a suitable building. At present, however, no definite action has been taken except by the senior class (1880), which has pledged twenty-five hundred dollars in case some plan is decided upon. A well-known firm of architects — Cabot & Chandler, Boston — have submitted sketches for a building.

The sketches submitted provide for a building which is to comprise a theatre, spread-room, club-rooms, and library. The auditorium is to have a seating capacity of three hundred people; the stage to measure twenty-five feet deep, with a curtain opening twenty-four feet high and twenty-eight feet wide. Beneath the auditorium is the spread-room, measuring thirty-eight by thirty-nine feet. The Club-rooms to occupy the entire front of building over the entrance-hall, and have library accommodation for ten thousand volumes. The building to be of brick, with stone trimmings. E. C. Cabot, of the firm of Cabot & Chandler, who have submitted the sketches from which our illustrations are made, was the architect of the Boston Theatre, one of the very largest theatres in this country; and the firm are now architects of the elegant building being erected in Philadelphia, Penn., for the Insurance Company of North America. — *Editor*.

THE SITE FOR THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

FOR several years the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School have been looking for a site suitable for a new building, and have recently obtained one that well repays the long and patient search. The Corporation has secured from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the westerly half of the square bounded on the front, or north side, by Boylston Street, on the west by Exeter Street, on the east by Dartmouth Street, and on the south by a passage-way of twenty feet. The northerly half of this Square has been given by the Commonwealth to the city of Boston, as a site for the proposed new public library building. The site secured contains about thirty-three thousand square feet, and possesses many advantages in situation, ample space, ease of access, and abundance of air and light. It is almost opposite the new "Old South Church," and is in vicinity of several of the grandest buildings and most noteworthy institutions in this country, — such as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Hotel Brunswick, Trinity Church, etc. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, the Boston Public Garden, the Boston Common, the Young Men's Christian Union, the Masonic Temple, etc. In addition to being close by scientific, educational, and other institutions, it is nearly equidistant between the two great hospitals, — the Boston City and the Massachusetts General. It will be most convenient to the greater part of the medical profession, who in the last ten years have largely settled in this vicinity. Among the

great advantages of the position will be its immediate proximity to the Boston Public Library, — the largest library in the United States. This library possesses a very large and valuable medical collection; the use of which is limited exclusively to practitioners and students of medicine. It will also be near the Boston Medical Library, which owns upwards of 9,000 volumes and 6,000 pamphlets, and receives regularly 125 periodicals. As the present building on North Grove Street will continue to be used, the school will still retain the advantages to be had by its close proximity to the Massachusetts General Hospital, with which it has been intimately connected for many years.

The new site will shortly be more accessible to the College grounds at Cambridge than is the present site, for almost unquestionably the popular route to Boston will be by way of the proposed bridge over the Charles River near the junction of West Chester Park and Beacon Streets.

It is quite probable that the approaching centennial celebration of the founding of the Medical School, in 1882, will take place in the new building, which is to be erected in a style in keeping with the surroundings, and in size and accommodations adequate to meet the needs of the constantly increasing classes that avail themselves of the great advantages offered to students of medicine at this school.

No professional department of the University has enjoyed a career of more constant growth and prosperity than has the Medical School. Founded in 1782, it began courses of instruction at Cambridge, with two professors, Drs. John Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse. In a few years the lectures were transferred to Boston, nine professors were added, and the first building was erected in 1814, on Mason Street (building now occupied by the Boston School Committee). In 1846 the building now occupied on North Grove Street was completed, and within two years the building to be erected on Boylston Street will probably be occupied.

A DANGEROUS DOUBLE MEANING.

BY PROFESSOR G. H. PALMER.

To the Editor of The Harvard Register.

SIR, — The April number of THE HARVARD REGISTER contained an article taken from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, appealing to the public for aid to the Divinity School, on grounds of its unsectarian character. As THE REGISTER has on several occasions copied approvingly remarks of a similar nature, I should like to call attention to the damage that may be done to the University as a whole by a zeal inexpressing itself in behalf of some single department. A Harvard man easily praises any thing belonging to Harvard. But if he is careless, his praises of one feature of his great *alma mater* may easily enfeeble his praises of another and more important. For example, the prosperity of the Scientific and Divinity Schools, of the Bussey Institution, we all desire. But should we ask endowment because of the "high esteem" in which the instruction of those schools is held, anybody might be left uncertain whether we referred to an esteem shared by many, or profound in the minds of the rightly judging few. And therefore, afterwards, when we should wish to set forth the "high esteem" accorded to college instruction, our term would be blurred, and would serve our purpose but ill. In the long-run an ambiguous word re-acts disadvantageously.

Now, in the last quarter of a century, Harvard has so changed her inherited policy as to have made it possible for her friends to boast that she alone among New-England colleges is absolutely unsectarian. Many of her most enthusiastic supporters are such on this ground, that she is the great protestant against that pernicious tendency in American education "which to party gives up what was meant for mankind." A change so great is by no means easy to impress upon a community accustomed to regard college study as but an *ancilla theologiae*. Every Harvard man, therefore, should use the term "unsectarian education" with especial precision, in the hope that eventually the true distinction between our own practice and that of other colleges may be generally apprehended. The colleges at large, as well as we, admit students of all sects. In many cases they require from their officers of instruction or government no subscription to any form

of creed. Our peculiarity is that we not only require none, we regard none. Each of our boards of government includes gentlemen of different sects. In every department of the University, save one, any competent person becomes a teacher, whether he comes, like myself, from Andover Theological Seminary, or is connected, like other officers, with the Episcopalians, Unitarians, Baptists, or Methodists. That is the meaning to be held in mind when we speak of the unsectarianism of Harvard; and, should that meaning be shaken, it would oblige many of us to resign our posts.

Besides, however, this meaning of the word "unsectarian,"—our distinctive pre-eminence,—there is another signification in which other colleges are fond of appropriating the honorable title to themselves; and this unhappily is the sense in which some persons have of late been applying it to our Divinity School. Under this usage, all the teachers may be of a single ecclesiastical connection, and the institution be still called unsectarian,—in spirit, that is. I believe the friends of Yale consider that college unsectarian. Sometimes, too, in the speaker's mind his own religious body does not constitute a sect, but whatever differs from him does. Thus we hear men talk of belonging to the true Church, to the Orthodox believers, to liberal Christianity, and denying that they are sectarians. I do not object to the thought underlying any of these utterances. To claim an inward temper larger than outward affiliations, marks the growing man. Only there should be no ambiguity. The different meanings should be clearly seen, and stated. We ought not in one breath to ask aid for the "unsectarian" Divinity School, in which for generations only Unitarians have taught, and in the next plead the cause of the "unsectarian" College. That leaves the public hazy as to what we mean by calling the College unsectarian, and what condition of the public mind is less advantageous to us than haziness? Our interest lies in being fully understood. No Divinity School unsectarianism will commend Harvard to the cautious parent; and therefore by every means it should be impressed upon him, that ours of the College is of a different type. Surely in any weakening of our distinctive boast, the College loses more than the Divinity School gains.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

G. H. PALMER.

THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN BRETHERN.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

ON the evening of the 11th of December, 1802, was formed "The Saturday Evening Religious Society in Harvard College." Its founders were three members of the class of 1804 and four of the class of 1805. The occasion of its establishment was the desire of the Christian students to oppose the French infidelity beginning to pervade the College, and also the interest of Professor Eliphalet Pearson in the religious character of the College. Its purpose was to promote a "mutual edification . . . in plain, practical, experimental religion." Only those giving "credible evidence of being hopefully pious" were admitted. In September, 1819, was organized "The Wednesday Evening Society," with a design similar to that of the Saturday Evening Society. On the 5th of June, 1821, the two organizations were united under the name of the "Society of Christian Brethren in Harvard University."

Throughout a period of seventy-eight years the Society has, with a few exceptions, met each week of the college term, a fact not true, I believe, of any other college society. At times of special religious interest, as in 1842, it has held daily meetings. The character of these meetings is devotional, not unlike that of the ordinary church prayer-meeting. Until 1859 the Society met in the rooms of its members; but in that year its growth and prosperity warranted the Corporation in granting it the use of No. 12, Graduates' Hall (College House, No. 24). This room was the Society's home for twenty years, and in February of the current year it moved to the larger and more accessible room, No. 18 Stoughton.

In the history of "The Christian Brethren," light and shade are mingled. The years of 1841 and '42, of 1858 and '59, were periods of prosperity, and of 1826, '27, and '28, of apathy. The number of members has never exceeded eighty, nor fallen below two, which limit it touched in September, 1826. At the present writing it is forty. Its entire

membership aggregates six hundred. In its first ten years it had fifty members, and, in its last ten, two hundred and thirty-six. The number present at each meeting has varied. It has seldom exceeded forty, and occasionally has dropped to ten. The average attendance since 1860 has been about twenty.

Several members of the Society have become eminent as clergymen. The Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman (1807) the father of the historian, was one of its early members. George Ripley (1823) was the fifth of fifteen who in 1821 signed several "engagements," one of which was not to "consider college studies as affording any excuse for non-attendance" of the meetings. The late Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams (1826), the Rev. Dr. William A. Stearns (1827), late president of Amherst College, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn (1838), rector of Calvary Church, New York, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie (1859), of Cambridge, Professor E. P. Gould (1861), of the Newton Theological School, and Rev. Joseph Cook (1865), have been among its members.

Graduates of the College, once the members of the Society, have cherished their interest in its welfare, and have always, on the solicitation of the active members, been glad to serve it. To other organizations of a similar character, both in Harvard and in other colleges, as the Theological Society of Dartmouth, its relations have been most friendly. The neighboring churches, though of course having no direct concern with its work, have felt and still feel a deep regard for its prosperity. Although it has not been, and beyond a certain limit cannot be, a popular society, yet it has constantly commanded the respect of a large majority of the students. To the Christian men of the College, especially those of evangelical training, its relations have been most intimate and helpful. To them it has been a church; and the purpose which a church accomplishes in the community, this Society has to a considerable degree accomplished in the College. In its new room, with a strong, active membership, it is believed that it enters upon a period of larger usefulness.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Faith of our Forefathers: an Examination of Archbishop Gibbons's "Faith of our Fathers." By the REV. EDWARD J. STEARNS, D.D., Examining Chaplain of the Diocese of Easton. Fourth edition, revised. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1880. 12mo, pp. 380.

A Harvard graduate in the class of 1833, the Rev. Dr. Stearns, now in his seventieth year, has recently prepared and published this able and learned work in polemic theology, which has been received with so much favor that it has already passed to a fourth edition. It is written in a concise and lucid style, with much strength of argument and perspicuity of statement. Its pages are also spiced with a quiet humor which imparts a pleasant zest and flavor to what would otherwise be a dry and wearisome discussion. Those who are interested in the questions now disputed between the Anglican and the Papal Catholic Churches will find in this erudite work both entertainment and instruction. — *Francis Bowen.*

William Ellery Channing. A centennial memory. By CHARLES T. BROOKS. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

Mr. Brooks here adds something to what we have heretofore known of Channing, particularly of his Newport days, and the book gives some views of localities which we pleasantly associate with Channing's name. If the profile of the young Channing, which purports to be after a sketch by Malbone, correctly follows that drawing, and the drawing closely resembled the original, the man who by spiritual power and a pregnant independence of thought in after-years gained an eminence few with us have overtopped, passed through a stage when weakness and even sensuality found expression in his features. The picture is a surprise, and a disagreeable one. The book is hardly a biography. The thread of Channing's career is traced, but the author aims rather to show his mental and moral development, and to note his influence upon others. — *Justin Winsor.*

Principles and Portraits. By REV. CYRUS A. BARTOL. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price \$2.00.

This book, as following "Radical Problems" and "The Rising Faith" by the same author, will be eagerly read. A truly "liberal thinker," Dr. Bartol has again penned thoughts that will be full of suggestion and inspiration to all thinkers.

Among the principles treated are those of Education, Deity, Art, Love,

Life, Business, Play, etc. In the terse clean-cut sentences are diamonds of purest thought beautifully polished. In speaking of education he says, "How partially educated, with all our *degrees*, most of us are! Not one in a million has ninety degrees every way, like the sphere;" and of Deity, "We are little children looking around wistfully in our father's factory, who timidly venture to handle some of his tools." Then, "Birth and death are like two guide-boards at the crossings of country roads leading to the same city, and we read one direction on the cradle and the grave." There can be nothing more refreshing than the Darwinism in the chapter on "Beasts." In politics as in art, religion, and science, the most liberal and spirited views are given,—spirited as well as spiritual; for one is entranced from beginning to end by the pure searching into motives and truths that interest all.

If the "Principles" are so fascinating, what shall be said of the "Portraits"? The question, "Who was Shakespeare?" is answered with kaleidoscopic views, picturing him from all sides, and showing at the same time the ardent admirer and true student in the delineator. But when reading of Channing one feels as if entering the "Holy of holies." The pictures given are those of the true artist, leaving out no line or color that is needed to make them complete. This lover of Channing is grand in his eulogism. So with the portraits of Bushnell, Weiss, Garrison, and Hunt: the pen of the portrayer seems to love that upon which it touches.

The whole book forms another bright link in the series which Dr. Bartol has given us.

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D. King Lear. Philadelphia, 1880.

This is the fifth volume and fourth play in Mr. Furness's variorum: it was preceded by *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*. It is now close upon sixty years since the appearance of the revised Malone variorum; and it is no wonder, considering the activity of Shakespeare study during that period, and especially the addition of all Germany to the host of expositors and commentators, that, though much of the old annotation has sloughed away, *Hamlet* now requires nine hundred pages in lieu of four hundred, and *Lear* five hundred instead of three. The wonder is that the fast-accumulating matter should have been kept within bounds so moderate. But the two variorums differ more in other respects than in bulk. The new book gives us *all* the various readings, from the earliest quarto to the latest recension, in place of the occasional citations, of Malone; and there are, besides, essays on the text, on the plot, on *Lear*'s insanity, remarks on famous actors of the play, a copious selection of English and German criticisms, a bibliography, and a great deal more. The commentary includes every thing which the generous-minded editor thought worthy of preservation, whether as furnishing elucidation of the text, or exhibiting the history of criticism.

Mr. Furness's qualifications for his imperial task, the mere brute labor of which no inexperienced man can form a conception of, can scarcely be put too high. He has all the editorial graces,

"As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude."

Among these his "objective" calmness towards folly is conspicuous. "Fools don't count," saith the Talmud; but they cannot therefore be neglected in such a work as this: to-morrow may light us delusively in the same dusty ways as yesterday lighted them, and so beacons for the perilous shallows of fatuity must be set up and maintained. Mr. Furness's proper sagacity is all but too often kept in abeyance by his modesty and by his readiness to let all the rest of the world have their say; and so is a charming humor which he possesses, perhaps by the fear that it might disturb a perfect candor. But it is quite right that a man in his place should aim to be "more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible."—*Francis J. Child*.

An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus, founded on the Method of Rates or Fluxions. By JOHN MINOT RICE, Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and WILLIAM WOOLSEY JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Revised edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

This book, of which one of the authors, Professor Rice, received the degree of S.B. at this university in 1862, is the outgrowth of a paper by the authors communicated to the American Academy in 1873.

It will be seen from the title that the calculus is based, in this volume, neither on the doctrine of infinitesimals nor on that of limits, but on the long-discarded Newtonian form of conception of *velocities*. The differential of a variable quantity at any instant is defined as "the increment which would be received in the time δt , were the quantity to continue to increase uniformly during that interval of time with the rate it has at the given instant." The attempt to develop the working rules of the calculus from this simple defi-

nition, with the rigor and the analytical neatness which are demanded in a modern treatise, is certainly an interesting one. The devices by which this is accomplished, chiefly used in articles 29, 30, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, are original with the present authors. They exhibit much ingenuity, and are carried out with elegance, conciseness, and simplicity.

As a general text-book of the calculus, the book has high merits. The arrangement is good; the processes are well chosen, and presented clearly and directly; verbose explanations are avoided; and the work is illustrated by a large number of excellent examples.

The mechanical execution of the book deserves a word of praise. The work of the printer and the binder has been admirably done, and is most creditable to the publishers. Would that all our text-book publishers knew the secret of turning out so pretty and comfortable a volume!—*J. M. Peirce*.

Sixteen Saviours, or One? The Gospels not Brahmanic. By JOHN T. PERRY. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1879. 16mo, pp. 147.

"I make no pretensions to scholarship," writes Mr. Perry; but he evidently possesses that prime essential of liberal scholarship,—the capacity of finding such materials as he needs, and of using them to good purpose. Better work of its kind could not be done; and if this book has but a very limited circulation, it will be because of its close and exclusive adaptation to its specific purpose. If a book on a question or subject under discussion is destined to live, able attacks upon it will survive with it. If, however, such a book is doomed to perdition, the treatise that grapples with it, and riddles it with death-wounds, perishes with it, because it no longer has a reason for being. Such will probably be the fate of Mr. Perry's book, of which we are glad to express our high appreciation,—none the less so, as the author is a Harvard graduate, and the son of well-nigh the oldest and one of the most truly venerable men on our catalogue.

The case is this: A certain Kersey Graves has issued writings that have had a wide circulation in the West, in which he maintains that Christianity has nothing of its own, but is, not only in its doctrines and precepts, but even in its alleged facts, a farrago of anterior faiths, to which Brahmanism was the largest contributor, and that even so unique an event as the crucifixion seems to be, had at least sixteen prototypes in classic and oriental mythology. Mr. Perry prepared for the *Richmond Telegram* a thorough review of Mr. Graves's positions. Mr. Graves rejoined; and Mr. Perry gave him the *coup de grace* in a paper, which, we believe, has not been answered. These three papers make up the volume before us.

Lancaster, the founder of the schools bearing his name, was wont to say that the child who knows but three letters is the best teacher for the child who knows none. It must have been on some such principle as this, that Mr. Graves considered himself as called to be a teacher. His ignorance is incredible, not so much in its degree as in its type; for he knows a great many names and dates, yet knows them only to flounder among them in utter confusion of spirit. Thus Alcides and Hercules he takes to be different persons, the former being an Egyptian god, while Prometheus is a Roman god! It was a part of Mr. Perry's work to expose the literary incompetency of his antagonist; but his chief and successful aim was to vindicate the unique integrity and divinity of the Christian revelation and its author from assaults well adapted to influence a lower tier of impressible and not ill-meaning readers. He shows in these papers so broad and just a comprehension of the whole subject, and such sound views of the relation of Christianity to anterior and contemporary religions, that we should be glad to welcome him again on this field, whether it were with a purely didactic purpose, or to meet some antagonist more worthy of his steel than the man he has slain.

We had written the above, when we learned that Mr. Graves is not slain. There are some orders of animated being—not the noblest—that die hard. Mr. Graves has published another book in answer to Mr. Perry; and, in attempting to show a wider range of knowledge, he has made even a sadder display of ignorance than before, as Mr. Perry has demonstrated in an elaborate paper occupying nine closely-printed columns in the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*. We have no doubt that Mr. Graves is an honest man in his misbelief; but a man burns his fingers in attempting to handle Oriental and archaic faiths, mysteries, and mythologies, without preliminary training and practice. Never was a maxim more fully verified by the temerity of ambitious authors than "*Ne sutor supra crepidam*."—*A. P. Peabody*.

PROFESSOR C. M. WOODWARD (1860) will soon publish a quarto volume containing a "complete account of the St. Louis Bridge,"—one of the greatest pieces of engineering work of this century.

W. I. STRINGHAM (1877) is doing mathematical work which deserves more than a passing mention. He is engaged in highly original researches in the "hyper-Euclidean geometry," the publication of which will undoubtedly excite much interest in the mathematical world.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER: the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,

Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. MAY, 1880. NO. 6.

THE JUNE NUMBER.

THE next issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER will contain twenty pages of carefully prepared matter, and a number of interesting illustrations. In short, it will be larger and more interesting than any of its predecessors. It will be the last issue before Commencement Day, and therefore class secretaries will please send in items about class meetings, dinners, etc., as soon as possible.

It is hoped that the graduates, officers, students, and friends of all departments of Harvard will bear in mind that THE HARVARD REGISTER looks chiefly to them for the support which is absolutely necessary to keep up the paper. If it is handsome, readable, and useful, is it not worth two dollars a year to each individual? For the year 1880 it is to contain two hundred quarto pages, with thirty illustrations. Although it is devoted mainly to the interests of Harvard University, it is wholly an individual enterprise conducted at great cost. But there are six thousand living graduates; and the publisher trusts that a large part of their names will appear in the list of subscribers that is to be published, arranged by classes, in the July issue.

BACK NUMBERS.

ALREADY the back numbers of this paper are becoming scarce, and it is probable that towards the close of the year they will be quite difficult to obtain. To those who desire to have their files complete, the publisher suggests that care be taken of the numbers as they come in; and this can best be attained by means of a temporary binder, in which the current numbers are instantaneously fastened. One of the most practical as well as cheapest and handsomest binders for that purpose can be bought of Moses King, Cambridge. It will hold sixteen numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, for which it was made expressly, and presents at all times the appearance of a neatly bound book. On receipt of one dollar it will be sent, postpaid, to any address, with privilege of returning if not wholly satisfactory.

NOTES.

SATURDAY-EVENING, May 1, at the Boston Museum were produced two new plays, one, "Tit for Tat," a musical comedieta, in one act, by Nat. Childs (1869), and the other, "Rustication," a farical comedieta in two acts, by Charles T. Dazey (1881). Both were eminently successful in delighting the large audience, which included upwards of two hundred Harvard men. Naturally, the chief interest was centred upon Mr. Dazey's play, as it is said to have been the first ever produced on a regular stage by a Harvard student. The play was a pleasant hit at some phases of college life, and probably had a good influence in showing to the audience that whatever unfavorable reputation Harvard has, as regards indifference and immorality, is caused wholly by the actions of a very small part of the large number of students.

G. G. & C. A. BLYMER, merchants in Lewistown, Penn., is a firm both members of which were for some time in the class of 1876.

"THE ETHMOID BONE IN THE BATS,"—by Harrison Allen, M.D.,—is the title of No. 5, vol. vi., of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

E. J. JAMES, Ph.D., the principal of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill., was in the class of 1878, but left before he graduated, and went to Europe.

JOHN C. SOLEY, at one time in class of 1865, is author of a paper on "A Type of Cruiser" in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, and assisted in editing the second edition of Cooke's "Ordnance and Gunnery;" but he was not the author of a report on "Systems of Naval Education in Europe," as stated in our April issue.

THE classes of 1828 and 1829 inaugurated a movement that all later classes can well afford to perpetuate. It is to take special pains to collect their surviving members at Cambridge on the Commencement Day which completes the half-century from the time of their graduation. As each class in succession comes to its fiftieth year it would be well to have attention called to the fact, together with a list of those present and the record of their lives. At the meeting of the class of 1829 last year, at Professor Benjamin Peirce's house, seventeen were present. The class of 1830 will almost surely have, comparatively speaking, a large representation this year.

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FRANKLIN BARTLETT (1869),

Members of the Committee of the Harvard Club on Overseers.

GRADUATES.

LOUIS H. PARKHURST (1877) is instructor in the Boston Latin School.

S. BREARLEY (1871) has given up the study of law, and gone to Oxford, Eng.

DR. A. RUPPNER (1855) is president of the "Goethe Club of the City of New York."

E. M. CHESLEY (1877) has been junior master in the Boston Latin School ever since graduation.

COL. EBENEZER R. THOMPSON (1816), now in his eighty-sixth year, is living in Dunkirk, N.Y.

JOHN W. TAYLOR (1866) is the Superintendent of Common Schools in San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL S. SNOW (1865) is Secretary of the Directors of the University Club of St. Louis, Mo.

DR. JOEL SEAVERS (1850) of Roxbury is the State Medical Examiner, R.A., for the State of Massachusetts.

W. RUSSELL FOSTER (1875) is practising law in Portsmouth, N.H., where he has been City Solicitor for the past two years.

JAMES S. GARLAND (1866) has been Secretary of the University Club of St. Louis, Mo., ever since its organization in 1872.

JOHN SAVARY (1860) is assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, in Washington, D.C.,—a position he has held for seven years.

F. P. FISHER (1848) is one of the executive committee of the "Citizens' League of Chicago, for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors."

THE April number of the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge contains an obituary notice of Dr. Thomas Mayo Brewer (1835).

WINTHROP L. CHENERY (1867) is proprietor of the Highland Stock Farm, Belmont, where he is carrying on an extensive dairy, and breeding "Holsteins."

PERCEVAL LOWELL (1870) is now in the general freight office of the "Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and Leased Lines," at Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD W. CATE (1874) is one of the Common Councilmen of the city of Newton, and is member of the following standing committees: On Accounts, On Water, and On Judiciary.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825), who now by collegiate seniority heads the list of the officers of the University, preached in King's Chapel, Sunday, April 11, his subject being "Light of Asia;" or, Buddhism and its founder.

AMONG the officers of the Michigan Unitarian Conference for 1880, Professor Charles E. Greene (1862) of Ann Arbor is president, and the Rev. J. N. Pardee (1872) of Charlotte, secretary.

CHARLES ALLEN (1847) has been appointed one of a Commission to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts.

HORACE H. FURNESS (1854) has been elected one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE (1874) is the junior member of the firm of Browne, Holmes, & Browne, lawyers, Boston. Jabez S. Holmes, of the same firm, is a graduate of the class of 1864.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (s. 1862) presented at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, April 7, a communication on "The Devonian Insects, and their Relation to the Doctrine of Descent."

DR. BURT G. WILDER (s. 1862), professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy in Cornell University, recommends, in the *New York Medical Journal*, that preliminary dissection be practised upon the cat, because its anatomy closely resembles that of man.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) presented April 21, at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he is the secretary, a communication on "The Structure of the Mouth Organs of Butterflies, and some other points in their Anatomy."

JOHN FISKE (1863) left, May 1, for London, to deliver before the Royal Institution a course of lectures on "American Political Ideas." While in Great Britain he will deliver in June, before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, four of his lectures on "America's Place in History."

PROFESSOR C. M. WOODWARD (1860) writes in reference to the April number of this paper: "I am interested in Nathaniel Thayer, inasmuch as I took a prize offered by his brother, John E. Thayer, to the class of 1860, and am now 'Nathaniel Thayer Professor of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics' in Washington University."

APRIL 14, the following named graduates were elected officers of the Channing Home, Boston, for 1880: *President*, Samuel A. Green, M.D. (1851); *Directors*, Charles P. Curtis (1845), Samuel A. Green (1851); *Clerk*, Charles P. Curtis (1845); *Physicians*, A. L. Mason, M.D. (1863), James B. Ayer, M.D. (1869), Thomas M. Rotch, M.D. (1870).

THE Boston Society for Medical Improvement has voted that a portrait be painted of the late Dr. J. B. S. Jackson (1825), "the founder of the cabinet, and for many years the most active member of the society; the portrait to be hung in the Medical Library, with a suitable inscription." The committee named below will gladly receive contributions to defray the cost: H. I. Bowditch (1828), C. D. Homans (1846), and C. P. Putnam (1865).

REV. DR. F. C. EWER (1848), of New York City, writes, "Enclosed find four dollars for subscription for two years. I may not have two dollars next year, so you may as well take it now, when you can get it. And, as for 1882, I may not be here to have two dollars, in which case I shall probably not want THE HARVARD REGISTER. If meantime you founder, why, then the balance due me cannot go down in a better cause."

DAVID WORCESTER (1832) devoted nearly thirty years to teaching. Beginning just after graduation, he taught until December, 1834, in the academies at Farmington and China, Kennebec County, Me.; and from 1835 to 1855 in the High School, Bangor, Me., where afterwards he was for several years superintendent of schools. For the past eleven years he has been a resident of Albion County, Io., and most of that time he has been justice of the peace. It is not a fact, however, that he aided his brother the lexicographer in the preparation of his dictionary.

REV. SAMUEL MAY (1829) attained his seventieth birthday on Sunday, April 11; on the following Monday afternoon a reception was given by his brothers and sisters at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Boardman, No. 9 Burroughs Place, Boston. There were no formal exercises. The parlors were decorated with flowers, many of them the gifts of friends. Mr. May's wife, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, and forty nephews and nieces were present, also fourteen members of his college-class, many of his anti-slavery friends, and others. On the same day, Mr. May's relatives paid a visit to his aged mother at her own home.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN (1851) a short time ago made to the Boston Public Library a present that will become more and more valuable as years roll by. It comprises a hundred and forty books and pamphlets by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, eighty different portraits and engravings, and a number of autograph letters. The collection includes various editions of books printed in several languages, and engravings which were made in many countries. The trustees of the library regard Dr. Green's gift of so much interest and importance that they will treat it as the nucleus of a special collection of Frankliniana, to be kept apart under such conditions as will insure its preservation, and tend to invite contributions for its enlargement.

GEORGE W. LYMAN of Boston, now ninety-four years of age, and the only survivor of the class of 1806, is the oldest graduate who has favored THE HARVARD REGISTER with his subscription. There are only three older graduates now living, and the publisher would be pleased to learn of their present address. They are: Joseph Head (1804), formerly of Newton, Isaac Sparhawk Gardner (1805), and James Sheafe Smith (1805). Any one knowing of their whereabouts will oblige us by sending the information.

"REMINISCENCES OF REV. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D.,"—by Elizabeth Palmer Peabody. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880,—is the title of a new book on the life of Dr. Channing (1798). It is a fruitful contribution to Channing literature. It helps us understand Boston's intellectual life in the first half of the present century, and introduces us to not a few persons who are still living, and who in their younger days helped give the phenomenal character to that life. Miss Peabody is a faithful chronicler, but has printed more than any but faithful students will read. Almost every one, however, can skim the book with profit.—*Justin Winsor*.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society is a pretty thorough Harvard institution. From its beginning in 1791 the graduates of the College have taken a most active part in the administration of its affairs. The following list of officers chosen April 6, 1880, shows that at the present time it is managed almost wholly by Harvard men: Robert C. Winthrop (1828), President, an office he has held for twenty-five consecutive years; Charles Francis Adams (1825) and George B. Ellis (1833), Vice-Presidents; George Dexter (1858), Recording Secretary; Charles Deane (A.M. 1856), Corresponding Secretary; Samuel A. Green (1851), Librarian; Fitch Edward Oliver (M. 1843), Cabinet-keeper. Four of the five members of the Executive Committee of the Council, Leverett Saltonstall (1844), Justin Winsor (1853), George B. Chase (1856), and Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), are Harvard graduates; the other member being Delano A. Goddard, the well-known editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, who is a graduate of Yale. The assistant librarian is John A. Henshaw (1847).

FIVE of the professors of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., are graduates of Harvard: viz., William G. Eliot (t. 1834), who is also chancellor of the university and one of the most highly esteemed men in this country; Sylvester Waterhouse (1853); James K. Hosmer (1855), whose "Short History of German Literature" is meeting with great success; C. M. Woodward (1860); and Marshall S. Snow (1865). This university is now one of the most promising educational institutions in the West. Its law school stands very high. Recently Wayman Crow, a citizen of St. Louis, gave \$125,000 to be expended in an art museum, the erection of which he is in person superintending; and this year will be opened the "Manual Training School," the object of which is to give instruction in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course, but especially tool-instruction, which, as at present contemplated, includes carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron clipping and filing, forge-work, brazing, and soldering, and the use of machine-shop tools. A little pamphlet explaining the origin, growth, and purposes of the Manual Training School, with illustrations of the building expressly erected for it, can be obtained of Professor C. M. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D. (1829), reached his seventieth birthday on Sunday, April 4; and on the next evening the event was celebrated at the Church of the Disciples, by his congregation and a large number of friends and neighbors who filled every part of the house. The profuse decorations of smilax and flowers were very beautiful. Dr. Clarke received the congratulations of his friends in the lower room; and at eight o'clock the company adjourned to the main hall, where a literary entertainment was given. Seated on the platform with Dr. Clarke were several classmates, including Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. William H. Channing, Rev. Samuel May, Professor Benjamin Peirce, and Rev. S. F. Smith. Hon. Charles Allen (1847) presided, opening the exercises with appropriate remarks, which were followed by an address from Rev. Henry W. Foote (1858). He stated among other interesting facts that Dr. Clarke was baptized at King's Chapel, April 11, 1811, and closed his address with a poem descriptive of Dr. Clarke's career. Poems written for the occasion were read by Dr. O. W. Holmes, Rev. S. F. Smith, Mrs. L. C. Whiton, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who presented Dr. Clarke with a wreath of choice flowers. Letters were read from Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D. (1839), and Rev. W. G. Eliot, D.D. (t. 1834) of St. Louis, Mo., and others. Rev. W. H. Channing gave some amusing reminiscences of Dr. Clarke's childhood, after which Dr. Clarke replied to his friends in a speech full of emotion. Alluding to his college class, he said, "I will not speak of the great things which some of the class have done; but the one thing for which we are thankful is the friendship and the brotherly love which has united us so tenderly so many years."

JAMES W. MERCER (1858) is practising law in Philadelphia, Penn.

LAURENS N. FRANCIS (1870) is attorney-at-law in Taunton, Mass.

C. B. TRAIL (1878) was admitted to the bar last February, and is now practising in Frederick, Md.

JOHN H. RAND (1863) is of the firm of Rand Brothers, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, corner Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City.

DR. J. F. FRISBIE (M. 1861) is president of the Newton Natural History Society. Much of the success of the society is due to his enthusiasm and activity.

WILLIAM A. SMITH (1843) of Worcester is agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and treasurer of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY (1844) is the city and county surveyor at Chicago, Ill. By an error in our last number, Mr. Greeley's first name was given Daniel, instead of as above.

W. K. BROOKS (Ph.D. 1875) is the Director of Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory connected with the John Hopkins University. Under his direction a marine zoölogical laboratory will be open at Beaufort, N.C., from April 22 to Sept. 1.

THE Boston *Evening Transcript*, April 20, devotes nearly one and a half columns to the report of the earnest and heartfelt expressions of sorrow by members of the Boston Common Council, at the loss of their colleague, Joseph Healy (1870).

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) presented to the Society of Arts, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, April 22, a communication on "American Inter-oceanic Ship Transit; how and where it can best be effected, with an explanation and comparison of the various routes proposed."

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D. (1846), is spoken of in the preface to Harpers' *New Latin Dictionary* as follows: He "has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship."

W. S. MARSTON (1874, and C. E. 1877) is living in Baltimore, Md., where he is taking pupils in mathematics. He announces that he will open a school there next September, in conjunction with experienced assistants, to give a thorough preparation for the universities. His own qualifications as a mathematical teacher are exceptionally good.

JOHN FISKE (1863) is preparing a preface to the eighth volume of "The Hundred Greatest Men,"—a collection of engraved portraits, with biographical sketches, now publishing in London. The general preface is by R. W. Emerson (1827); and the other special prefaces are by Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Froude, Helmholtz, Taine, Renan, and Max Müller. The publishers are Sampson, Low, & Co.

JOHN BULFINCH (1812) of Wadoboro', Me., writes to THE HARVARD REGISTER: "I have been much interested in its reports of the old graduates, and have learned from it for the first time of the death of my old classmate of 1812. Many of the events reported in it revived old times, and were familiar to me." The letter is written in a clear and very legible hand by Mr. Bulfinch himself, notwithstanding he is now almost ninety years of age. His only surviving classmate is Senator Peleg Sprague of Boston.

WILLIAM R. WARE (1852) and Henry Van Brunt (1854) comprise the well-known firm of Ware & Van Brunt of Boston. They stand in the front rank of American architects, and, as writers on architectural, art and other subjects, have acquired considerable reputation. Among the numerous buildings erected by them are five noteworthy churches: "The First Church in Boston" (Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., pastor), which is considered one of the best specimens of Boston church architecture; the Nahant Church; St. Stephen's Church at Lynn; the Third Universalist Church at Cambridge; and the peculiarly beautiful St. John's Memorial Chapel at Cambridge. Their Harvard buildings comprise the grand Memorial Hall and Sanders Theatre; Weld Hall, and the fireproof and uniquely as well as admirably constructed addition to the old Gore Hall,—the College Library. They were the architects of Stone Hall and of the Conservatory of Music at Wellesley College; of the Union Passenger Station at Worcester; of the Adams Academy at Quincy; of the St. Paul's Academy at Concord, N.H., etc. The St. John's Memorial Chapel, mentioned above, forms a part of a group of buildings erected by the same architects, and known as the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School buildings, which are universally admired for their beauty and thorough adaptation to the wants of the institution. The group includes St. John's Chapel, Lawrence Hall, Reed Hall, Burnham Hall, the Refectory, and the Deanery. For many years Mr. Ware has been professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his name and that of Mr. Van Brunt frequently occur as contributors to the *American Art Review*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Nation*, etc.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

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All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,

Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. MAY, 1880. No. 6.

THE JUNE NUMBER.

THE next issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER will contain twenty pages of carefully prepared matter, and a number of interesting illustrations. In short, it will be larger and more interesting than any of its predecessors. It will be the last issue before Commencement Day, and therefore class secretaries will please send in items about class meetings, dinners, etc., as soon as possible.

It is hoped that the graduates, officers, students, and friends of all departments of Harvard will bear in mind that THE HARVARD REGISTER looks chiefly to them for the support which is absolutely necessary to keep up the paper. If it is handsome, readable, and useful, is it not worth two dollars a year to each individual? For the year 1880 it is to contain two hundred quarto pages, with thirty illustrations. Although it is devoted mainly to the interests of Harvard University, it is wholly an individual enterprise conducted at great cost. But there are six thousand living graduates; and the publisher trusts that a large part of their names will appear in the list of subscribers that is to be published, arranged by classes, in the July issue.

BACK NUMBERS.

ALREADY the back numbers of this paper are becoming scarce, and it is probable that towards the close of the year they will be quite difficult to obtain. To those who desire to have their files complete, the publisher suggests that care be taken of the numbers as they come in; and this can best be attained by means of a temporary binder, in which the current numbers are instantaneously fastened. One of the most practical as well as cheapest and handsomest binders for that purpose can be bought of Moses King, Cambridge. It will hold sixteen numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, for which it was made expressly, and presents at all times the appearance of a neatly bound book. On receipt of one dollar it will be sent, postpaid, to any address, with privilege of returning if not wholly satisfactory.

NOTES.

SATURDAY evening, May 1, at the Boston Museum were produced two new plays, one, "Tit for Tat," a musical comedieta, in one act, by Nat. Childs (1869), and the other, "Rustication," a farcical comedieta in two acts, by Charles T. Dazey (1881). Both were eminently successful in delighting the large audience, which included upwards of two hundred Harvard men. Naturally, the chief interest was centred upon Mr. Dazey's play, as it is said to have been the first ever produced on a regular stage by a Harvard student. The play was a pleasant hit at some phases of college life, and probably had a good influence in showing to the audience that whatever unfavorable reputation Harvard has, as regards indifference and immorality, is caused wholly by the actions of a very small part of the large number of students.

G. G. & C. A. BLYMER, merchants in Lewistown, Penn., is a firm both members of which were for some time in the class of 1876.

"THE ETHMOID BONE IN THE BATS,"—by Harrison Allen, M.D.,—is the title of No. 5, vol. vi., of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

E. J. JAMES, Ph.D., the principal of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill., was in the class of 1878, but left before he graduated, and went to Europe.

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The Board look forward with pleasure to the great advantages thus offered to Normal graduates to extend their studies in natural science.—*J. W. Dickinson, Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education.*

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Members of the Committee of the Harvard Club on Overseers.

GRADUATES.

LOUIS H. PARKHURST (1877) is instructor in the Boston Latin School.

S. BREARLEY (1871) has given up the study of law, and gone to Oxford, Eng.

DR. A. RUPFANER (1855) is president of the "Goethe Club of the City of New York."

E. M. CHESLEY (1877) has been junior master in the Boston Latin School ever since graduation.

COL. EBENEZER R. THOMPSON (1816), now in his eighty-sixth year, is living in Dunkirk, N.Y.

JOHN W. TAYLOR (1866) is the Superintendent of Common Schools in San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL S. SNOW (1865) is Secretary of the Directors of the University Club of St. Louis, Mo.

DR. JOEL SEAVENS (1850) of Roxbury is the State Medical Examiner, R.A., for the State of Massachusetts.

W. RUSSELL FOSTER (1875) is practising law in Portsmouth, N.H., where he has been City Solicitor for the past two years.

JAMES S. GARLAND (1866) has been Secretary of the University Club of St. Louis, Mo., ever since its organization in 1872.

JOHN SAVARY (A. 1860) is assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, in Washington, D.C.,—a position he has held for seven years.

F. P. FISHER (1848) is one of the executive committee of the "Citizens' League of Chicago, for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors."

THE April number of the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge contains an obituary notice of Dr. Thomas Mayo Brewer (1835).

WINTHROP L. CHENERY (1867) is proprietor of the Highland Stock Farm, Belmont, where he is carrying on an extensive dairy, and breeding "Holsteins."

PERCEVAL LOWELL (1870) is now in the general freight office of the "Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and Leased Lines," at Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD W. CATE (1874) is one of the Common Councilmen of the city of Newton, and is member of the following standing committees: On Accounts, On Water, and On Judiciary.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825), who now by collegiate seniority heads the list of the officers of the University, preached in King's Chapel, Sunday, April 11, his subject being "Light of Asia;" or, Buddhism and its founder.

AMONG the officers of the Michigan Unitarian Conference for 1880, Professor Charles E. Greene (1862) of Ann Arbor is president, and the Rev. J. N. Pardee (A. 1872) of Charlotte, secretary.

CHARLES ALLEN (1847) has been appointed one of a Commission to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts.

HORACE H. FURNESS (1854) has been elected one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE (1874) is the junior member of the firm of Browne, Holmes, & Browne, lawyers, Boston. Jabez S. Holmes, of the same firm, is a graduate of the class of 1864.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (s. 1862) presented at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, April 7, a communication on "The Devonian Insects, and their Relation to the Doctrine of Descent."

DR. BURT G. WILDER (s. 1862), professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy in Cornell University, recommends, in the *New York Medical Journal*, that preliminary dissection be practised upon the cat, because its anatomy closely resembles that of man.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) presented April 21, at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he is the secretary, a communication on "The Structure of the Mouth Organs of Butterflies, and some other points in their Anatomy."

JOHN FISKE (1863) left, May 1, for London, to deliver before the Royal Institution a course of lectures on "American Political Ideas." While in Great Britain he will deliver in June, before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, four of his lectures on "America's Place in History."

PROFESSOR C. M. WOODWARD (1860) writes in reference to the April number of this paper: "I am interested in Nathaniel Thayer, inasmuch as I took a prize offered by his brother, John E. Thayer, to the class of 1860, and am now 'Nathaniel Thayer Professor of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics' in Washington University."

APRIL 14, the following named graduates were elected officers of the Channing Home, Boston, for 1880: *President*, Samuel A. Green, M.D. (1851); *Directors*, Charles P. Curtis (1845), Samuel A. Green (1851); *Clerk*, Charles P. Curtis (1845); *Physicians*, A. L. Mason, M.D. (1863), James B. Ayer, M.D. (1869), Thomas M. Rotch, M.D. (1870).

THE Boston Society for Medical Improvement has voted that a portrait be painted of the late Dr. J. B. S. Jackson (1825), "the founder of the cabinet, and for many years the most active member of the society; the portrait to be hung in the Medical Library, with a suitable inscription." The committee named below will gladly receive contributions to defray the cost: H. I. Bowditch (1838), C. D. Homans (1846), and C. P. Putnam (1865).

REV. DR. F. C. EWER (1848), of New York City, writes, "Enclosed find four dollars for subscription for two years. I may not have two dollars next year, so you may as well take it now, when you can get it. And, as for 1882, I may not be here to have two dollars, in which case I shall probably not want THE HARVARD REGISTER. If meantime you founder, why, then the balance due me cannot go down in a better cause."

DAVID WORCESTER (1832) devoted nearly thirty years to teaching. Beginning just after graduation, he taught until December, 1834, in the academies at Farmington and China, Kennebec County, Me.; and from 1835 to 1855 in the High School, Bangor, Me., where afterwards he was for several years superintendent of schools. For the past eleven years he has been a resident of Albion County, Io., and most of that time he has been justice of the peace. It is not a fact, however, that he aided his brother the lexicographer in the preparation of his dictionary.

REV. SAMUEL MAY (1829) attained his seventieth birthday on Sunday, April 11; on the following Monday afternoon a reception was given by his brothers and sisters at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Boardman, No. 9 Burroughs Place, Boston. There were no formal exercises. The parlors were decorated with flowers, many of them the gifts of friends. Mr. May's wife, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, and forty nephews and nieces were present, also fourteen members of his college-class, many of his anti-slavery friends, and others. On the same day, Mr. May's relatives paid a visit to his aged mother at her own home.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN (1851) a short time ago made to the Boston Public Library a present that will become more and more valuable as years roll by. It comprises a hundred and forty books and pamphlets by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, eighty different portraits and engravings, and a number of autograph letters. The collection includes various editions of books printed in several languages, and engravings which were made in many countries. The trustees of the library regard Dr. Green's gift of so much interest and importance that they will treat it as the nucleus of a special collection of Frankliniana, to be kept apart under such conditions as will insure its preservation, and tend to invite contributions for its enlargement.

GEORGE W. LYMAN of Boston, now ninety-four years of age, and the only survivor of the class of 1806, is the oldest graduate who has favored THE HARVARD REGISTER with his subscription. There are only three older graduates now living, and the publisher would be pleased to learn of their present address. They are: Joseph Head (1804), formerly of Newton, Isaac Sparhawk Gardner (1805), and James Sheafe Smith (1805). Any one knowing of their whereabouts will oblige us by sending the information.

"REMINISCENCES OF REV. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D.,"—by Elizabeth Palmer Peabody. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880,—is the title of a new book on the life of Dr. Channing (1798). It is a fruitful contribution to Channing literature. It helps us understand Boston's intellectual life in the first half of the present century, and introduces us to not a few persons who are still living, and who in their younger days helped give the phenomenal character to that life. Miss Peabody is a faithful chronicler, but has printed more than any but faithful students will read. Almost every one, however, can skim the book with profit.—*Justin Winsor*.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society is a pretty thorough Harvard institution. From its beginning in 1791 the graduates of the College have taken a most active part in the administration of its affairs. The following list of officers chosen April 6, 1880, shows that at the present time it is managed almost wholly by Harvard men: Robert C. Winthrop (1828), President, an office he has held for twenty-five consecutive years; Charles Francis Adams (1825) and George R. Ellis (1833), Vice-Presidents; George Dexter (1858), Recording Secretary; Charles Deane (A.M. 1856), Corresponding Secretary; Samuel A. Green (1851), Librarian; Fitch Edward Oliver (m. 1843), Cabinet-keeper. Four of the five members of the Executive Committee of the Council, Leverett Saltonstall (1844), Justin Winsor (1853), George B. Chase (1856), and Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), are Harvard graduates; the other member being Delano A. Goddard, the well-known editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, who is a graduate of Yale. The assistant Librarian is John A. Henshaw (1847).

FIVE of the professors of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., are graduates of Harvard: viz., William G. Eliot (f. 1834), who is also chancellor of the university and one of the most highly esteemed men in this country; Sylvester Waterhouse (1853); James K. Hosmer (1855), whose "Short History of German Literature" is meeting with great success; C. M. Woodward (1860); and Marshall S. Snow (1865). This university is now one of the most promising educational institutions in the West. Its law school stands very high. Recently Wayman Crow, a citizen of St. Louis, gave \$125,000 to be expended in an art museum, the erection of which he is in person superintending; and this year will be opened the "Manual Training School," the object of which is to give instruction in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course, but especially tool-instruction, which, as at present contemplated, includes carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron clipping and filing, forge-work, brazing, and soldering, and the use of machine-shop tools. A little pamphlet explaining the origin, growth, and purposes of the Manual Training School, with illustrations of the building expressly erected for it, can be obtained of Professor C. M. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D. (1829), reached his seventieth birthday on Sunday, April 4; and on the next evening the event was celebrated at the Church of the Disciples, by his congregation and a large number of friends and neighbors who filled every part of the house. The profuse decorations of smilax and flowers were very beautiful. Dr. Clarke received the congratulations of his friends in the lower room; and at eight o'clock the company adjourned to the main hall, where a literary entertainment was given. Seated on the platform with Dr. Clarke were several classmates, including Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. William H. Channing, Rev. Samuel May, Professor Benjamin Peirce, and Rev. S. F. Smith. Hon. Charles Allen (1847) presided, opening the exercises with appropriate remarks, which were followed by an address from Rev. Henry W. Foote (1858). He stated among other interesting facts that Dr. Clarke was baptized at King's Chapel, April 11, 1811, and closed his address with a poem descriptive of Dr. Clarke's career. Poems written for the occasion were read by Dr. O. W. Holmes, Rev. S. F. Smith, Mrs. L. C. Whiton, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who presented Dr. Clarke with a wreath of choice flowers. Letters were read from Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D. (1839), and Rev. W. G. Eliot, D.D. (f. 1834) of St. Louis, Mo., and others. Rev. W. H. Channing gave some amusing reminiscences of Dr. Clarke's childhood, after which Dr. Clarke replied to his friends in a speech full of emotion. Alluding to his college class, he said, "I will not speak of the great things which some of the class have done; but the one thing for which we are thankful is the friendship and the brotherly love which has united us so tenderly so many years."

JAMES W. MERCER (1878) is practising law in Philadelphia, Penn.

LAURENS N. FRANCIS (1870) is attorney-at-law in Taunton, Mass.

C. B. TRAIL (1878) was admitted to the bar last February, and is now practising in Frederick, Md.

JOHN H. RAND (1863) is of the firm of Rand Brothers, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, corner Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City.

DR. J. F. FRISBIE (m. 1861) is president of the Newton Natural History Society. Much of the success of the society is due to his enthusiasm and activity.

WILLIAM A. SMITH (1843) of Worcester is agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and treasurer of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY (1844) is the city and county surveyor at Chicago, Ill. By an error in our last number, Mr. Greeley's first name was given Daniel, instead of as above.

W. K. BROOKS (Ph.D. 1875) is the Director of Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory connected with the John Hopkins University. Under his direction a marine zoölogical laboratory will be open at Beaufort, N.C., from April 22 to Sept. 1.

THE Boston *Evening Transcript*, April 20, devotes nearly one and a half columns to the report of the earnest and heartfelt expressions of sorrow by members of the Boston Common Council, at the loss of their colleague, Joseph Healy (1870).

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) presented to the Society of Arts, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, April 22, a communication on "American Inter-oceanic Ship Transit; how and where it can best be effected, with an explanation and comparison of the various routes proposed."

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D. (1846), is spoken of in the preface to Harpers' New Latin Dictionary as follows: He "has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship."

W. S. MARSTON (1874, and C. E. 1877) is living in Baltimore, Md., where he is taking pupils in mathematics. He announces that he will open a school there next September, in conjunction with experienced assistants, to give a thorough preparation for the universities. His own qualifications as a mathematical teacher are exceptionally good.

JOHN FISKE (1863) is preparing a preface to the eighth volume of "The Hundred Greatest Men,"—a collection of engraved portraits, with biographical sketches, now publishing in London. The general preface is by R. W. Emerson (1821); and the other special prefaces are by Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Froude, Helmholtz, Taine, Renan, and Max Müller. The publishers are Sampson, Low, & Co.

JOHN BULFINCH (1812) of Waldoboro', Me., writes to THE HARVARD REGISTER: "I have been much interested in its reports of the old graduates, and have learned from it for the first time of the death of my old classmate of 1812. Many of the events reported in it revived old times, and were familiar to me." The letter is written in a clear and very legible hand by Mr. Bulfinch himself, notwithstanding he is now almost ninety years of age. His only surviving classmate is Senator Peleg Sprague of Boston.

WILLIAM R. WARE (1852) and Henry Van Brunt (1854) comprise the well-known firm of Ware & Van Brunt of Boston. They stand in the front rank of American architects, and, as writers on architectural, art and other subjects, have acquired considerable reputation. Among the numerous buildings erected by them are five noteworthy churches: "The First Church in Boston" (Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., pastor), which is considered one of the best specimens of Boston church architecture; the Nahant Church; St. Stephen's Church at Lynn; the Third Universalist Church at Cambridge; and the peculiarly beautiful St. John's Memorial Chapel at Cambridge. Their Harvard buildings comprise the grand Memorial Hall and Sanders Theatre; Weld Hall, and the fireproof and uniquely as well as admirably constructed addition to the old Gore Hall,—the College Library. They were the architects of Stone Hall and of the Conservatory of Music at Wellesley College; of the Union Passenger Station at Worcester; of the Adams Academy at Quincy; of the St. Paul's Academy at Concord, N.H., etc. The St. John's Memorial Chapel, mentioned above, forms a part of a group of buildings erected by the same architects, and known as the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School buildings, which are universally admired for their beauty and thorough adaptation to the wants of the institution. The group includes St. John's Chapel, Lawrence Hall, Reed Hall, Burnham Hall, the Refectory, and the Deanery. For many years Mr. Ware has been professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his name and that of Mr. Van Brunt frequently occur as contributors to the *American Art Review*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *The Nation*, etc.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

EDWARD P. THWING (1855) is editor of the *Homiletic Monthly*. He will soon publish his "Out-Door Life in Europe." Recently he gave a course of lectures on English Literature, at the Bethany Institute, New York City.

HERBERT C. CLAPP, M.D. (1867), is the editor of the *New-England Medical Gazette*, a monthly journal of homœopathic medicine now in its fifteenth year. Dr. Clapp is also instructor in auscultation and percussion in the Boston University School of Medicine, physician to the Heart and Lungs Department of the College Dispensary, and one of the attending physicians to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. About a year ago he published (through Houghton, Osgood, & Co.), "A Tabular Handbook of Auscultation and Percussion," which has had a good sale.

THE LONDON TIMES ON UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGY.

It is very interesting to find the regular Edinburgh correspondent of the *London Times* urging upon the National universities unsectarian theological instruction and in the exact terms used in regard to the Harvard Divinity School. In the issue of April 12 the correspondent says all the three colleges of the Free Church are declared, in the opinion of alarmists, to be tainted with heresy. "This will be generally considered a hopeful sign,—a sign of vigorous intellectual life and moral activity, especially when the character and opinions of the persons making the complaint are taken into account." Within the Free Church there is an influential party which regards every thing that savors of freedom in criticism, and of originality in research, as dangerous; and they are resolved to uproot the hateful thing. If they wish to check the advance of new opinions which they deem dangerous, the teaching institutions of the Church are undoubtedly the places where the strangulation can be most effectively done. But thoughtful and unprejudiced minds, men who have the greatest regard for the interests of true religion, believe that "the advocates of repression are really the worst enemies of the Church. The natural tendency of the Dissenting churches is downwards. They lean in the direction of narrowness and bigotry. This is an obvious result of their democratic constitution, which tends to subordinate the learning of the clergy to the prejudices, if not also to the ignorance, of the laity. Their principle is to claim the utmost ecclesiastical freedom for the members of the Church, and at the same time to impose the utmost theological bondage on their teachers." Then speaking of the position of the Established Church, the writer says its extinction "means the abolition of the only existing home and hope for freedom of opinion and breadth of view. It means that theology is to be controlled by the likings and dislikings of the moneyed classes, and is to become in the lowest sense a bread-and-butter science. For this result the Established Church is very much to blame. That Church has insisted, and still insists, on keeping the theological teaching in the national universities in its own hands. That is to say, it has made the national theological teaching purely sectarian, and has therefore forced on the Dissenting bodies the necessity of erecting their own denominational colleges. If the universities had treated theology as a science in the same sense as ethics or psychology or physics, the sectarian colleges might still have existed, but they would have been deprived of the reason of right or of necessity."

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

EDWARD S. CROSS and Percy C. Webber, having been ordained, are summoned away by their bishops, but hope to be able to continue their studies and pass examination with their classes.

DURING the middle week of April, the alumnus lecturer for the year, Rev. Charles R. Baker of Brooklyn, delivered three lectures in St. John's Chapel, upon the practical aspects of the clerical life. Besides the students of this school, those of the Harvard Divinity School were invited, as also undergraduates looking forward to this sacred calling, and the clergy. The attendance was good, and the lecturer gave three addresses of great suggestiveness and interest.

The first lecture was concerned with the clergyman as a man. It began with a definition of Christianity, as being a life, and then showed that the minister must represent that life which he seeks to inculcate. The various elements of character required for this were set forth with interest and power, and illustrated by incidents drawn from personal experience.

The second lecture was upon the clergyman as a student. The importance of scholarship for the ministry in this age and land was shown, and methods of study suggested. The historic method was explained and skilfully illustrated. The lecturer also urged the importance of studying with sympathy and with thoroughness, as necessary to a true apprehension of

all questions, and stated with clearness the needs and inquiries that the times bring home to the minister, which he must meet.

The third lecture was upon *preaching*, which was defined, and its place explained in the work of the ministry. He then turned to its scope, and showed that its range was limited to the truth regarding Christ and his gospel. Taking up the different modes of preaching, he advocated that without notes, dwelling upon its advantages for both the clergy and people. The mode of preparation of sermons received extended treatment, and the lecturer related his own method, from the selection of the topic on Tuesday to the final completion on Saturday.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D. (Harvard, 1855), will deliver his last sermon of the series requested by the Christian Brethren, in St. John's Chapel, on May 16, at 7.30 P.M. The public are invited.

THE new refectory, Burnham Hall, was opened after the Easter recess. A few Harvard students have been admitted to these commons, and some more can be taken. Those expecting to enter the ministry may find it congenial, as well as pleasant. The rate of board is fixed at \$4.25 per week, with allowance for Sunday absence.

IN the second week in May, the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. (1842), Bishop of Central New York, and formerly Plummer Professor in Harvard, will deliver a course of lectures in St. John's Chapel upon the personal religion of the clergyman. Invitation will be extended to all who desire to attend this course, when the dates and hours are definitely known.

HARVARD AND THE BOSTON HERALD.

FOR the past year or two the *Boston Herald*, chiefly in the Sunday edition, has shown a spirit of extreme friendliness to the University by its full reports of Harvard news of all sorts. It has a regular reporter for the current news of the University, and special reports are of frequent occurrence. But, more than this, there is almost every week one or more historical, descriptive, or biographical sketches, each occupying from one to three columns of matter, pertaining directly to Harvard people or places. These sketches, generally, are worth printing in far more convenient shape and handsomer style than that of a daily paper, for they seem to be carefully prepared, and abound with a mass of information that will be useful for future reference. We have not at hand a file of the papers, and can recall only a few of the sketches, such as:—

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	June 23, 1878.
Peabody Museum	Aug. 18, 1878.
Harvard Library	Sept. 1, 1878.
Harvard Societies	March 30, 1879.
Francis Parkman	Feb. 29, 1880.
Benjamin Peirce	March 14, 1880.
John Fiske	March 28, 1880.
The Botanic Garden	March 28, 1880.
The Physical Laboratory	April 2, 1880.
The Fine Arts Department	April 4, 1880.
Thomas W. Higginson	April 25, 1880.

SELF-MADE MEN.

A "SELF-MADE MAN" is a common, and yet an extremely misleading, expression. To many people it implies a man who has distinguished himself in business or professional life, without having had at the start the advantages of a college education, or else without having had pecuniary help. It is true that a man who succeeds in spite of those circumstances is "self-made;" but it is no less true, that a man who distinguishes himself after having enjoyed the advantages both of wealth and a college education is equally "a self-made man in the broadest sense," as the phrase often appears. For instance, the poor young man who while at college by his own work earns the cost of his education, as a stepping-stone to future pursuits, does just as meritorious work as he who enters directly some business or profession without a college education. Then, too, the rich young man who zealously studies at college, even though he has all the luxuries that wealth can afford, deserves as much credit as the student who must plod his way, provided both work equally faithfully and are alike successful. In fact, the rich young man is probably entitled to the greater credit, because he works from choice, in spite of the temptations and resources to do otherwise; whereas the poor young man works from necessity. These are three classes of successful men, and to say one is more "self-made" than the others, is unjust: it is saying that an inheritance of wealth is a detriment; yet any man is self-made who has by his own work secured success, whether he was in childhood wrapped in a piece of coarse unbleached muslin, or clothed in an elaborately embroidered dress of the finest linen.—*Arthur Linwood, Jun.*

PUBLIC MEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

At the present time the following Harvard men are holding public offices in Washington:—

Charles Devens (1838), Attorney-General.
Charles P. James (1838), Judge of Supreme Court of District of Columbia.

George B. Loring (1838), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

J. C. Bancroft Davis (1840), Judge of Court of Claims.
Edward H. Welch (1840), Professor in Georgetown University.

William A. Richardson (1843), Judge of Court of Claims.
Frederic A. Sawyer (1844), in Coast Survey Office.

Rutherford B. Hayes (1845), President of the United States.

George F. Hoar (1846), Senator from Massachusetts.

Charles E. Hooker (1846), Representative in Congress from Mississippi.

Walter S. Cox (1847), Judge of Supreme Court of District of Columbia.

Charles Henry Crane (1847), Assistant Surgeon-General U.S.A.

Horace Davis (1849), Representative in Congress from California.

Charles F. McDonald (1849), Chief of Money-Order Bureau, Post-Office Department.

Benjamin W. Harris (1849), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

Joseph H. Robinson (1850), Assistant Solicitor, Treasury Department.

Herbert Pelham Curtis (1851), Judge Advocate in Army, War Department.

William K. Rogers (1851), Private Secretary to President Hayes.

John B. Clark (1854), Representative in Congress from Missouri.

George D. Robinson (1856), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

Selwin Z. Bowman (1860), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

John Savary (1860), Assistant Librarian in the Library of Congress.

Richard T. Greener (1870), Dean of Howard University Law School, and lecturer.

George C. Wing (1871), in Attorney-General's Office.

Charles H. Russell (1872), Private Secretary to Secretary of State.

Frank M. Arthur (1876), Assistant Examiner in Patent Office.

Edward S. Martin (1877), Consular Bureau of State Department.

Clifford Richardson (1877), Assistant Chemist Agricultural Department.

Parker W. Page (1877), Assistant Examiner in Patent Office.

CLUBS.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Harvard Club at Portland, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843) was elected President, and Rev. Asa Dalton (1848) Vice-President.

At the Harvard Club of New York, April 17, the candidates whose names were given in our last number were elected. Addresses were made by Addison Brown and Professor George L. Goodale, the latter speaking on the conditions and needs of the Botanic Garden. A committee was appointed, with power to enlarge its numbers, to take the question into consideration.

THE University Club of New York City is an assured success. Its central situation on Murray Hill, at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, is much to its advantage, and the educational basis of the club introduces very favorable elements of growth and extension. An important feature of the club is its admission of non-resident members, with all the desirable privileges, and on easier terms of assessment. At a meeting of the club on the 16th of April, an amendment of the constitution was adopted by which graduates residing more than twenty miles from New York are eligible as non-resident members, paying only half dues; to wit, an entrance fee of fifty dollars, and twenty-five dollars annually. At least sixteen different colleges are represented in the club,—Harvard graduates numbering about one hundred. The reference library is already large, and the department of college memorabilia promises to be a very interesting one. The number of members contemplated by the constitution is nearly full, but it will no doubt be enlarged to the capacity of the club's accommodations. There is no club in the country founded on a basis more likely to insure an agreeable association. It is neither a Democratic club, like the Manhattan, nor a Republican, like the Union League; it is not a sectional club, like the New-England or Knickerbocker; for it recognizes no political party, birthplace, nor religious creed.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

William Newell (1824).—"In Memoriam." A hymn written for the celebration of the Channing centennial anniversary in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 7. Printed privately as a leaflet.

Andrew P. Peabody (1826).—"The Life and Character of Channing, and his influence upon the Religious Thought and Development of the Age." A sermon preached in the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6. Pamphlet. "A Summer Tour in Russia." In an occasional paper, the *Avenue*, dated Cambridge, April, 1880.

"William Ellery Channing." *Christian Union*, New York, April.

James Freeman Clarke (1829).—"Channing's Place in History." *Christian Register*, April 17.

William H. Channing (1829).—"An address delivered at the Channing centenary celebration in Newport, R.I., April 7." *Christian Register*, April 17.

"Mr. Channing to Dr. Miner. Dr. Channing's Universal Optimism—a Reply." *Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 12.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829).—"To James Freeman Clarke." A poem read at his seventieth birthday anniversary.

John H. Morison (1831).—"William Ellery Channing." *Unitarian Review*, April.

Wendell Phillips (1831).—"Some of the Liberal Clergy and the Temperance Question." A reply to James Freeman Clarke's article on the St. Botolph Club in the *Independent* for April 1. *Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 19.

Henry W. Bellows (1832).—"William Ellery Channing: his Opinions, Genius, and Character." A discourse given at Newport, R.I., on the celebration of the centenary of his birth, April 7, 1880. *Christian Register*, April 10.

"Bartol's 'Principles and Portraits.'" A review of the new book of the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol (*Id.* 1835). *Christian Register*, April 10.

"Personal Immortality." *Christian Register*, March 27.

Charles T. Brooks (1832).—"A poem read at the Channing centenary celebration in Newport, R.I." *Christian Register*, April 17.

William G. Elliot (*Id.* 1834).—"On the Newport Memorial." *Christian Register*, April 3.

A Temperance Appeal. Reprinted from the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Mo. *Christian Register*, April 24.

C. A. Bartol (*Id.* 1835).—"Channing and the Liberal Faith." *Christian Register*, March 27.

"Theological Changes." *Unitarian Review*, April.

Christopher P. Cranch (*Id.* 1835).—"Talent and Genius." A poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, May.

"Aspiration." A short poem in an occasional publication, the *Avenue*, dated Cambridge, April.

R. P. Stebbins (*Id.* 1837).—"Dr. Asa Gray's Lectures." *Christian Register*, April 3 and 10.

Rufus Ellis (1838).—"An address given at the Channing centenary celebration in Brooklyn, N.Y." *Christian Register*, April 17.

"The Centennial of Channing." A sermon preached in the First Church, Boston, by the minister of the church (Rufus Ellis), and printed by request of the society. A neat 16-page pamphlet, printed by George H. Ellis, Boston, 1880.

Edward E. Hale (1839).—"From New Year to Midsummer." A new series of sermons, to consist of twenty, beginning with January. Each sermon is published the week after its delivery, in a pamphlet of about 10 pages. The whole series is sold at \$1 by George H. Ellis, 101 Milk Street, Boston. The subjects of those already published in the present series are:—

- "Time and Grief."
- "The Centennial of the Constitution."
- "Public Worship."
- "Aggressive Christianity."
- "Mary Magdalene."
- "The Shiftless."
- "God's Love."
- "Where will Sect Go?"
- "Conscience and Will."
- "Exaggeration."
- "Spirit, Letter, and Tradition."
- "Palm Sunday."
- "Life and its Enemies."
- "Union and Communion."
- "The Channing Centennial."
- "Doing the Will."

Samuel Kneeland (1840).—"The Mineralized Phosphatic Guanos of the Equatorial Pacific Islands," and "Phenomena of the Frozen Well at Decorah, Iowa." Vol. xx., *Proceedings Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, published April, 1880.

Joseph H. Allen (1840).—"William Ellery Channing, A Sketch of the Man, the Theologian, the Reformer." *Unity*, April 2 and 16.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841).—"Woman Suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature." *Woman's Journal*, April 3.

"None Whatever." *Woman's Journal*, April 10.

"Conversation at Home." *Woman's Journal*, April 17.

"Our Puritan Mothers." *Woman's Journal*, April 24.

Charles C. Perkins (1843).—"Olympia as it was and as it is" (continuation). *American Art Review*, April.

"The Art of Casting in Plaster among the Ancient Greeks and Romans" (second and concluding notice). *American Art Review*, April.

Asa Gray (A.M. 1844).—"Natural Science and Religion." Two lectures delivered to the theological school of Yale College by Asa Gray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Charles Eliot Norton (1846).—"Painting and Sculpture in their Relation to Architecture." *American Art Review*, April.

Calvin Ellis (1846).—"The Significance of Albuminuria as a Symptom." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15, 22, and 29.

Grindall Reynolds (*Id.* 1847).—"The Relation of Channing to the Unitarian Movement." *Unitarian Review*, April.

William R. Alger (*Id.* 1847).—"A discourse delivered at the Channing centenary celebration in Cincinnati, O." *Christian Register*, April 17.

Josiah P. Cooke (1848).—"Notice of Berthelot's Thermochemistry." *American Journal of Science*, April.

Joel Seaverns (1850).—"One Thousand Deaths in the 'Knights of Honor.'" This is an analysis of the results of the co-operative life-insurance department of the organization, which has a membership of nearly 60,000 adult males in 33 States of the Union. The analysis relates chiefly to the causes and localities of the first 1,000 deaths, and a comparison with the mortality rate of other organizations. It is a four-page sheet, reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Henry Clarke (*m.* 1850).—"Cases of Ovariectomy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 8.

John Avery (1850) was not the author of the review of Goodwin's Greek Grammar, credited to him in the April issue of this paper.

William W. Goodwin (1851).—"Δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων and δίκαι συμβόλων." Article in the *American Journal of Philology*, No. 1, comprising a discussion as to (1) how far the allies of Athens were required to bring their lawsuits to Athens for trial; (2) what were the δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων; (3) whether the συμβόλων δίκαι of Thucydides, I. 77, are identical with the δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων.

Justin Winsor (1853).—"The College Library." Being a part of one of the Circulars of Information issued by the Bureau of Education, at Washington, D.C. In this article (Circular No. 1, 1880, entitled "College Libraries as Aids to Instruction") Mr. Winsor endeavors to show how a very large library may be utilized in assisting the training of a collegiate course.

John C. Kimball (*Id.* 1859).—"Shall We Use Tools?" A plea for "controversial Unitarianism." *Christian Register*, April 3.

George L. Chaney (1859).—"Channing's Relation to the Charities and Reforms of his Day." *Unitarian Review*, April.

Albert Stickney (1859).—"Government Machinery." *International Review*, May.

Charles S. Peirce (1859).—"On the Ghosts in Rutherford's Diffraction-Spectra." *Amer. Jour. Math.*, vol. ii., No. 4.

"A Quincuncial Projection of the Sphere." *Id.*

William C. Gannett (1860).—"The Unitarian Movement in America, and Channing's Relation to it." *Unity*, April 16.

Edward Wigglesworth (1861).—"Recent Progress in Dermatology and Syphilis." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 22 and 29.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862).—"Recent Progress in Urinary Surgery." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 1.

N. S. Shaler (*s.* 1862).—"Notes on the Submarine Coast Shelf or Hundred-fathom Detrital Fringe." Vol. xx., *Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History*, published April, 1880.

A. E. Verrill (*s.* 1862).—"Synopsis of the Cephalopoda of the North-Eastern Coast of America. Brief Contributions to Zoology from the Museum of Yale College. No. xlvii." *American Journal of Science*, vol. xix., pp. 284-295, pl. xii.-xvi. April, 1880.

John T. Hassam (1863).—"Boston Taverns, with some Suggestions on the Proper Mode of Indexing the Public Records." A reprint from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for July, 1877, October, 1879, and January, 1880. Pamphlet, 14 pp.

John W. Chadwick (*s.* 1864).—"An ode read at the Channing centenary celebration in Brooklyn, N.Y." *Christian Register*, April 17.

Thomas Dwight (1866).—"Skulls, Brains, and Souls." *International Review*, May.

George T. Curtis (1868).—"McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." *North American Review*, May.

Alfred D. Chandler (1868).—"Argument against the annexation of Brookline to Boston before the Committee on Towns of the Massachusetts Legislature, Thursday, March 11, 1880. Pamphlet, 46 pp.

F. Gordon Morrill (*m.* 1869).—"A Case of Malignant Disease of the Uterus." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15.

Edward H. Bradford (1869).—"Recent Progress in Orthopedic Surgery." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15.

John H. Clifford (*s.* 1871).—"The Universal Religion." *Christian Register*, March 27.

"A Closing Word." An answer to some of the editor's criticisms on the above. *Christian Register*, April 24.

William E. Story (1871).—"Note on the Preceding Paper" (on the Geographical Problem of the Four Colors). *Amer. Jour. Math.*, vol. ii., No. 3.

"Note on the '15' Puzzle." *Id.*, vol. ii., No. 4.

Edward Burgess (1871).—"The Structure and Action of a Butterfly's Trunk." *American Naturalist*, vol. xiv., No. 5, pp. 313-319. 6 cuts. May, 1880.

"Recent Studies in Insect Anatomy." Third Annual Address of the President of the Cambridge Entomological Club. *Psyche*, vol. iii., No. 71, pp. 27-43, March, 1880.

Walter Channing (*m.* 1872).—"The Study of Psychological Medicine." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 1.

Willard Brown (1875).—"The Examination System in Education." Criticising the evil effects of the examination system on the mind of the student, and suggesting reforms which he thinks necessary to make education a self-training process at Harvard and other universities. *Atlantic Monthly*, May.

J. Walter Fewkes (1875).—"Contributions to a Knowledge of the Tubular Jelly-fishes." Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, vol. vi., No. 7, pp. 127-146. 3 plates.

W. K. Brooks (Ph.D. 1875).—"The Acquisition and Loss of a Food-Yolk in Molluscan Eggs." Studies from the Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, No. iv., pp. 105-116, 1 plate.

W. I. Stringham (1877).—"The Quaternion Formulæ for Quantification of Curves, Surfaces, and Solids, and for Barycentres." *Amer. Jour. Math.*, vol. ii., No. 3.

Frederick W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology).—"Egyptian Antiquities found in America." *American Art Review*, April.

J. A. Allen (Assistant in Ornithology, Museum of Comparative Zoology).—"On Recent Additions to the Ornithological Fauna of North America." Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, vol. v., No. 2, pp. 85-92. April, 1880.

H. A. Hagen (Professor of Entomology).—"Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Tracheensystems der Libellen-Larven." *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, III. Jahrg. No. 52, pp. 157-161. Leipzig, April 5, 1880.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1870. Charles Monroe to Ella C. Hadley of Lawrence, Kan., at Lawrence, Kan., March 18.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1850. John Avery, a son, Robert Stanley, born Dec. 14, 1879, in New York City.

1869. John M. W. Pratt, a daughter, Alice K., born Nov. 20, 1879, in Wilmington, Del.

1870. Charles B. Wilby, a son, Mitchell, born April 13, in Cincinnati, O.

1871. Theophilus G. Smith, a son, Lawrence Burleigh, born at Cambridge, April 4.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once.]

1832. SAMUEL OSGOOD, in New York City, April 14.

The class of 1832, thus called to part with one of its most honored and distinguished members, is fast dwindling away. Already more than half of its number have joined the *silent majority* on the other shore. And now another voice will be heard no longer, save from the eloquent and thoughtful page, and in the air of memory. How impressively come up to me now our brother's own words, in a letter I received from him summer before last!—"The world is not given up, but my fight with it is over. . . . I have sought a quiet place of prayer in the Church of our Father. . . . The stars thicken on our list, and the number must increase; but we are at peace on that subject, and ready to go. I do not expect a long life; and, although not an invalid, I am not robust, and have been warned to be cautious."

If "a long life" means a full one,—a life crowded with worthy work, then has our friend gone, emphatically "full of years." Of that life only a short and superficial sketch can here be given. As to the spirit and soul,—the real substance of that life,—it would be found, perhaps, if one should read his multifarious writings carefully, that he himself has largely portrayed it there, showing what manner of man he was in what he did and what he tried to do, as well as interspersing bright little bits of autobiography here and there, to point a moral, or enliven a train of abstract thought.

Samuel Osgood was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812. His playground was the then bare slope of the old Battle-hill, and the margin of the (literally to his childhood) *Mystic* River. Would it be fanciful to say that manly valor and a vein of the mystical mingled in his nature? His pastor was James Walker. His father died when he was only five years old. Having prepared himself for college in two years, he entered Harvard in 1828, a poor boy, morbidly sensitive, ambitious and conscientious, and was obliged, as were some of the rest of us, to eke out his support by manual services, such as taking care of recitation-rooms, etc. I do not believe his college bills for the four years amounted to over six hundred dollars (the smallest allowance for one year in the present estimates).

When he first appeared among us, there was a certain stiffness and (apparent) *hauteur* which repelled general familiarity. Still he was respected and esteemed by all, and those who looked beneath the surface found there qualities of kindness and moral worth which led to a lasting intimacy.

He soon showed himself a hard student, a brilliant scholar, an extensive and retentive reader, and a ready writer, and evinced a great ambition to take a high rank in all branches of study. He made his mark already, as one destined to be a man of multifarious attainment, and vast versatility of application. How eminently he fulfilled such destiny, the subsequent fifty years have abundantly shown.

In all the college societies, and on all commemorative occasions, he was one of the very foremost in his public spirit and activity. His exhibition oration on "Individual Influence," his Hasty Pudding oration on "Heart and Head in Education," his class oration on the "Conduct of Life"—are all well remembered. He retained through life, and in all his letters to me constantly expressed, an ardent and childlike class-feeling, and love and reverence for old Harvard.

In the Class Book over date of May 28, 1832, Osgood, unlike many, if not most, of his classmates (who gave only superficial and bantering accounts of themselves), wrote a careful and candid description of his character, showing how he made his very virtues seem faults, and how his very "failings leaned to virtue's side." Happily all his faults (mostly on the surface) were overborne by the goodness of his heart, and the feeling that under God he had to depend on himself, and a strong love of learning and of absolute excellence.

On leaving college he decided, not without hesitation (having at first wished to keep school a while), upon entering at once the Divinity School. There his natural assiduity of study was, if possible, made more intense than ever by his new occasion of applying his knowledge of German, which he had acquired as one of the first class taught by Dr. Follen in our sophomore year. And yet it seemed to him, as he wrote to me, looking back on those years of theological study from the *real* life of parish and pulpit, as if they had been spent in *busy idleness*.

On leaving the school, after preaching in various towns of New England, such as Scituate, Keene, Augusta, and making a tour to the West, where he preached in Cincinnati, in 1837 he accepted a call to the beautiful village of Nashua, N.H., where he continued for four years. In 1841 he was called to the Westminster Church in Providence, R.I. There he staid seven years, and in 1849, after some reluctance, was persuaded to go to the Church of the Messiah, in New York, where he continued twenty years, and this was the last parish of which he took charge. In 1857 he received from his *alma mater* the well-merited Doctorate of Divinity.

In 1843 he had married Ellen H. Murdock; and his domestic life was always eminently happy, both in the city and at his country-seat in Fairfield, Conn., called by him "Waldstein," his life in which he used to picture so genially in letters to the *Christian Register*. His wife and three daughters live to treasure the memory of those precious years in their hearts.

In his parish relations he was ever the diligent and faithful pastor, the thoughtful and instructive preacher; specially devoted to the teaching and training of the young, and particularly interested in the church forms and festivals. His beautiful Easter services will long abide in the memory of his parishioners.

In the pulpit and on the platform he combined extempore readiness with a marvellous memory. He once told me that he had in his head some fifty sermons from which he could draw forth and deliver any one at an hour's notice.

With the pen he was even readier than with the voice. The beginning of his literary life was in translation from the German, first of Olshausen's "History of the Passion" in 1839, and next of De Wette's Ethics in Ripley's "Foreign Series" in 1842. In 1851 came out his "Studies in Christian Biography"; in 1854 his "God with Man, or Footprints of Providence: Leaders;" the same year "The Hearth Stone;" in 1855 "Mile-Stones in Life's Journey;" "Student Life," in 1860; "American Leaves," in 1867; and his last thought had been a book to be called "The Renaissance in America."

And yet this is but the half of the story. If we could gather

together all his scattered magazine-articles, and the newspaper reports of all his speeches, on all sorts of occasions (his magazine-papers alone, in the *Western Messenger*, the *Christian Examiner*, the *North American*, and *Harper's Monthly*, would certainly exceed two hundred), even those who already think of him as a singularly prolific writer would be amazed at the extent of his lore, and the vast amount of solid thought he has given to the world.

On resigning his New York post, in 1869, Dr. Osgood made a tour to Europe, where he had interesting intercourse with many distinguished churchmen; and soon after his return transferred his church relations to the Episcopal communion. From that time, however, he seemed disinclined to assume the charge of any parish, preferring to give his thoughts untrammelled to the world. His communications to the *Evening Post*, to *Harper's*, and to religious papers, show a beautiful spirit of Christian catholicity and brotherly kindness.

Although the passion he had for knowledge and for systematizing doubtless created the impression of a certain philosophic dryness in some of his work, there was really in the man an immense deal of heart and soul and genuine sentiment. He was a true and tried friend, and to serve a friend he would go far, and make great sacrifices. Though, as has been said, he had, a few years since, changed his church relations; still, for the brethren of his old communion he always cherished a warm attachment, and took every occasion to express it. He has gone up, a faithful servant, to the Church of the Father, the Elder Brother, and the saints of all ages, communions, and climes.—*Charles T. Brooks.*

SAMUEL OSGOOD.

IN MEMORIAM.

A heavy shadow falls upon my heart;
And, as I look on thy familiar face,
Dear Mother Harvard! where it pictured lies
Forever in the world of memory,
The shadow of that cloud of sorrow dims
Its wonted lustre; and thy aged elms
Send forth a moan of sadness to my ear.
For one is gone from earth, with whom I walked
Beneath their shade in many an hour of thought,
Calm contemplation and companionship.
A deeper shadow now hangs o'er the scene;
Yet from behind — thanks be to God! — there gleams
A brightness that reveals a world of light
Above all clouds, where, in a purer realm,
Dwell all the seekers and the sons of light,
Before the face of that Eternal Love, —
That sun whose orb behind all shadows glows.
Farewell, then, for a time, true-hearted friend!
Farewell, brave scholar! though the golden bowl
Is broken at the well of earthly life,
The eternal fount of Truth at God's right hand
Springs up to slake thy thirst for evermore!

Charles T. Brooks.

1839. THOMAS WELSH, at Norfolk, Va., March 21.

Dr. Thomas Welsh was born in Boston, Aug. 30, 1820. His father and grandfather of same name graduated at Harvard College, 1798 and 1772, respectively. Dr. Welsh graduated in 1839, and studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and in Paris. He held at one time the position of assistant physician of the city institutions at Deer Island. He went to California in 1849, and passed many years there, and in Australia, and as surgeon of a line of packet-ships between the two countries. During our civil war he was surgeon of the United States vessels "Gemsbok" and "Commodore Morris." Subsequently he practised medicine at Norfolk, Va., Kansas City, Mo., and Huntington, W. Va. — *Thomas Cushing.*

1850 m. HENRY CLARKE, at Worcester, April 16.

He was born in Marlborough, Oct. 3, 1824. He had an early preference for the medical profession; and, after taking preparatory courses at the academies of Marlborough and Leicester, he entered upon his professional education with the late Dr. Henry Sargent (m. 1847) of Worcester. At the Harvard Medical School he received a Boylston prize for a thesis on Gangrene of the Lungs. In 1850 he pursued his studies in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna, giving special attention to the diseases of women and children. He began practice in Worcester in 1857, and a few months later was appointed city physician. In 1862 he served on the field as one of the volunteer surgeons. He has always been recognized as an able physician, and a man of solid virtues and attractive social qualities. He married, in 1854, Rebecca F., daughter of Alfred D. Foster of Worcester. His wife and two daughters survive him. The trustees of the Memorial Hospital, of which Dr. Clarke was vice-president, held a special meeting, April 17, and passed resolutions showing their high estimate of the character and ability of the deceased.

1850. CHARLES ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, at his home, No. 184 State Street, Albany, N.Y., April 1.

The deceased was born in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 15, 1825, and his parents were Archibald Thomas Robertson and Sarah Carrico. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College, Tremont Medical School, Harvard Medical School, Jefferson Medical College, and was also a pupil of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch of Boston. From the Albany *Evening Journal*, April 2, we learn that "Dr. Robertson first began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he obtained considerable eminence; and after the war of the Rebellion he removed to this city, where he has ever since resided. His specialty was ophthalmology and otology, the special study of which he pursued in attendance at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Willis Hospital, Philadelphia, St. Mark's Hospital, Dublin, and the Cliniques of MM. Desmarres and Nichel of Paris. In the practice of his profession in this city, Dr. Robertson achieved the highest rank; and patients from all parts of the State and country resorted to him for advice and treatment."

"The deceased was a member of the Medical Society of Albany County, of which he had been censor, a member of the American and International Ophthalmological Societies and the American Otological Society. He has been a delegate to the American Medical Association, and served several years ago as a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he afterwards became a permanent member. His medical writings consist principally of monographs, critiques, and reports of cases, among which were 'Some Curious

Reflex Phenomena after Injury of the Eye,' July, 1870; 'Review of Report of Last Illness of Dr. Alden March,' January, 1870; 'Medical Ethics and Medical Dissensions,' January, 1871; 'An Eye Case in the Courts,' December, 1873; 'Diagnosis of Diseases of the Eye,' February, 1874; 'Old Eyes made New, or Injury from Eye-Cups,' February, 1875; and 'Obituary of Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush.' He was surgeon of the 159th Regiment, N.Y.V., and was with it in the Red River and Port Hudson campaigns. At Irish Bend his regiment encountered a masked battery, and many of the men were killed and wounded. He was also acting division surgeon at Port Hudson. At the time of his death, he was ophthalmic and aural surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, the City Hospital, and the Troy Eye and Ear Relief. Some years ago he organized an eye and ear relief department in connection with St. Peter's Hospital. He has served with distinction in the Board of Public Instruction, and also held the position of President of the Young Men's Association. In his death the medical profession loses one of its most skilled members, and the community one of its best citizens. In 1853 he married Ellen A. Fuller of Cambridgeport. His remains were interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge."

1861 m. JOHN POND ORDWAY, at 167½ Washington Street, Boston, April 27.

He was born in Salem, April 4, 1824, and was the son of Aaron and Catherine Ordway. He took a Franklin medal at the Boston public schools. He at first chose music as his profession, wrote several songs which became popular, and organized the once famous troupe of vocalists known as Ordway's *Æolians*, which gave entertainments in Harmony Hall and afterwards in Ordway Hall, formerly the old Province House, in Boston. He was one of the first surgeons in the field after the late war broke out, and was at one time an active member of Post 15, G. A. R. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1868, of the Boston School Committee from 1862 to 1875 inclusive, and of the Boston Common Council from 1863 to 1865 inclusive. He was president for five years of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, now the Fish and Game Association; a member of the New-England Guards upwards of twenty-five years; at one time surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and for thirty years was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity.

1865 m. JOSEPH WEBSTER, at his residence in Acushnet Village, April 16, in his thirty-ninth year.

He was the only child of the late Dr. Joseph W. Webster, and was born in West Dennis. At the age of nine years his parents removed to New Bedford, where the deceased graduated at the High School. He spent some years in the practice of medicine on the Northern Pacific coast, having received an appointment by the United States as physician to the Indians. He returned to New Bedford about twelve years ago, and associated himself with his father. He was much interested in educational matters, and was a member of the School Committee of New Bedford for three years. He took an active interest in the affairs of the local Congregational church, and was at one time the superintendent of its Sunday school. Besides a wife he leaves five children.

1865 m. HENRY JOHNSON, at No. 14 South Sixth Street, New Bedford, April 19.

Throughout the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. About 1867 he settled in New Bedford, where he has lived ever since. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the New Bedford Medical Club. For several years he was city physician, and had filled the position of Medical Examiner for the Third Bristol District since the creation of that office in 1877, and was also physician to the jail and the House of Correction. He was born in Wagner, Me., in 1832.

1867. GEORGE HENRY TRIPP, at Washington, D.C., April 8.

His parents were Alonzo and Abigail Baker Tripp, and he was born at Yarmouth, May 30, 1843. He fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School. He was the author of "Student Life at Harvard," and it is said that he had just completed a second book upon which he had spent about one year. His wife — Rebecca Vandervoort, a granddaughter of Roswell Gleason of Dorchester — and three children survive him.

1870. JOSEPH HEALY, in Boston, April 18.

He was born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1849, and was the only son of Hon. John P. Healy, City Solicitor of Boston. After a short term at the Chauncy Hall School, he was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, where he graduated in 1866. At Harvard he received the degree of A.B. in 1870, and LL.B. in 1873. In the latter year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began the practice of law in Boston, continuing in it till his death. He was recently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D.C. He was one of the trustees of the valuable estate of the late Peter B. Brigham, and of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, a member of the Boston Common Council (serving his second term in that body at the time of his death), Secretary of the Boston Latin School Association, Vice-President of the Boston Young Men's Benevolent Association, a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Union, St. Botolph, Fendennis, and Boston Antiquarian clubs, and of the Boston Memorial Society, and while in college of the Institute of 1770, the O. K. and the Φ.B.K. In 1878 he delivered the annual Fourth of July oration before the City Government of Boston.

He died shortly before midnight on the 18th of April, 1880, after an illness of less than three days, leaving a widow and an infant daughter. His funeral took place at King's Chapel on the 22d of April, and was largely attended not alone by his associates, but also by many prominent citizens, who by their presence testified to their sense of the public loss in the death of a young man of great ability, honesty, and integrity, for whom a career of brilliant usefulness had been generally anticipated. — *Henry F. Jenks.*

1876. GARDNER THOMAS, in New York, April 14.

He left college in 1874, and kept up his studies in the hope of returning to graduate with his class; but, circumstances preventing, he entered the office of D. Appleton & Co., New York, and continued there until his death. He will be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to have known him at Cambridge as a true friend, quiet, honorable, whole-souled, and manly. — *W. L. Chase, Class Secretary.*

The Harvard Register.

Vol. I. CAMBRIDGE, JUNE, 1880. No. 7.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS,¹ No. I.

THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.

BY CAMILLUS GEORGE KIDDER.

THE Phillips family figures largely in the early annals of New England, and its descendants of to-day are not degenerate. There is some reason to believe that the founder of the academy was in the direct line of descent from one of the nephews of John Milton, children of Anne, his only sister, and adopted by the poet some years before his death. Be this as it may, the founder of the academy at Exeter, and his brother the founder of the academy at Andover, loved "the humanities" with the love shown by the great poet, and with the zeal of an apostle.

In the year 1771 old Samuel Phillips, after a sixty-years' pastorate at Andover, Mass., left in his will, together with other valuable provisions, the following injunction to his three sons:—

"That my sd. three sons may continue to live in love . . . and to serve their generation according to ye will of God, by doing good as they shall have opportunity unto all men and especially to ye household of faith; as knowing y^t it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The three sons thus admonished were already distinguished men.

The eldest, Samuel, worthily maintained his father's name in the ministry, and became the father of a yet greater Samuel, commonly known as Judge Phillips, who was one of the leading spirits of his time, familiar alike "with powder and politics," as his biographer tells us, and who became, aided by his father and his uncles, the founder of Phillips Academy, Andover. Those who are curious to know how a Christian gentleman, of unimpeachable Puritan lineage, lived and worked and fought in the days of the Revolution, should consult the Rev. Dr. John L. Taylor's biography of Judge Phillips, and they will find it a biography among biographies.

The youngest of the three, the Hon. William Phillips, settled in Boston, and filled various high offices of state. He was a member of the Committee of Safety with the Adamses and John Hancock, in

1774, and he contributed handsomely to the funds of the Andover Academy.

Of the second son, John, every alumnus of Exeter must speak with the most reverent regard. He was, as has been well said, the George Peabody of the last century. Born in 1719, he took the salutatory at Harvard in 1735, and began to teach school at Exeter, N.H., studying theology the while, with such helps as he could command. In a few years he was unanimously called to take charge of the First Church in that town, but declined the call, partly through diffidence, and partly, it is said, because he had heard Whitefield, whose wonderful eloquence had raised in his mind the standard of pulpit oratory too high for his attaining. He had too early seen "the perfect beauty." Still, he retained all through his life a leaning toward theology, and a yearning to establish a school that should give to other young men the training of which he had so felt the need.

He engaged in trade, in Exeter, and prospered. It is to be remembered, that during the last century, and in the early days of this, Exeter was a place of note, relatively speaking, counting a population of no less than 1,750, and, at the time of the Revolution, the capital of the State. It was a seaport then, and there was shipbuilding,—vessels

of five hundred tons being constructed and actually launched there; although how they ever made their way to Portsmouth and the sea, some twenty miles, through the tortuous meanderings of the Squamscott, or "Salt" River, has always been a puzzle to Exeter boys of later generations. Trade was active; and there were more "taverns," and these better patronized, than there are now.

There was

much dealing in imported articles, comprised in the all-embracing title that decks so many dingy old signboards throughout New England, that of "W. I. Goods." Here Dr. Phillips amassed what was deemed a colossal fortune in those days, when Vanderbilts were not. His house was, in the writer's day, standing, on Water Street; but, by a curious vicissitude, it had passed into other hands, and was then used as a billiard and beer saloon. It was a capital offence, so to speak, for any academy boy to be seen there; and good old Dr. Soule, the late principal of the academy, was wont to say at the beginning of each term, with warning forefinger and in his most ominous and impressive manner, that any student who should be seen crossing the threshold of any such place "had crossed the t-h-r-e-s-h-o-l-d of the academy for the last time."

Dr. Phillips was happily married, but had no children. "Without natural issue, he made posterity his heir." There is a story current in Exeter, that he stinted his wife to save funds for his various benefactions; but this lacks confirmation. There is a wide difference between parsimony and thrift. He seems to have been much in public life; for a number of years commanded the local militia, "The

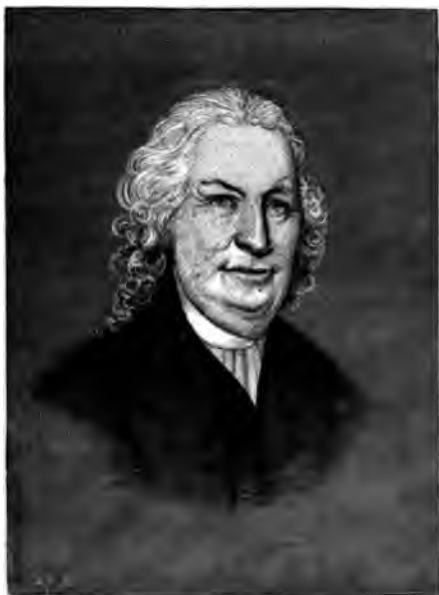


THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, EXETER, N.H.

¹ In this issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER begins a series of historical and descriptive sketches of the chief sources from which Harvard College receives its students. We begin with "Exeter," because since its foundation it has sent a larger number of students than any other school has. This will be followed by sketches of the Boston Latin School, Cambridge High School, Roxbury Latin School, Newton High School, St. Paul's Academy, Phillips Academy (Andover), St. Mark's School, Adams Academy, and others. — Editor.

Independent Corps of Cadets," and no doubt entertained, in the fashion of the day, often and handsomely. He died at Exeter, in 1795.

The project of the academy seems to have matured in his mind during a series of years; and there is an interesting correspondence extant between him and his nephew, Judge Phillips, upon the subject.



JOHN PHILLIPS, THE FOUNDER.

He had no intention of founding a college, and in a letter to the Judge in 1789 plainly states this fact: "The very best academical education," he says, "may surely answer some of the best and most valuable purposes." And the "very best academical education" is just what the academy provides at the present day: nothing more, and nothing less.

He obtained a charter in 1781 from the Legislature of the newly-fledged State of New Hampshire. The academy is thus the earliest institution of learning established by State au-

thority in that State, Dartmouth College having been chartered by royal grant in 1769. The charter of the academy is a liberal one, and exempts all the corporate property, real and personal, from taxation "forever." A board of trustees, not less than four nor more than seven, is vested with all the corporate property, and is charged with the entire management of the institution. The corporation is a "close" one, filling vacancies in its own body, in continuous succession forever. At the present time the trustees are the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, LL.D. (1826), who has been in the board for thirty-seven years, and its president for the past thirteen years; George S. Hale (1844), the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks (1855), Dr. Nicholas E. Soule, A.M. (1845), all graduates of Harvard; Professor Albert C. Perkins, Ph.D. (Dartmouth, 1859), Joseph B. Walker, A.M. (Yale, 1844), and Charles H. Bell, A.B. (Dartmouth, 1844).

The founder seems to have had a shrewd apprehension of the dangers of making a classical school subject to local influences or to religious bigotry; for it is provided by the charter that a majority of the trustees must be laymen, respectable freeholders and non-residents of Exeter: further than this, the trustees may remove the institution if need occurs, and have power "to establish it in such other place, within this State, as they shall judge to be best calculated for carrying into effectual execution the intention of the founder." That local influences may sometimes injure the standard of an educational institution, is said to have been made evident in the history of another school recently founded in Exeter, the Robinson Female Seminary.

The first meeting of the trustees was held Dec. 18, 1781; but the school does not seem to have been opened until Feb. 20, 1783. William Woodbridge (A.M. 1789) was the first preceptor, and began his duties on the 1st of May following. The academy building was then situated a few rods west of Tan Lane, and was succeeded in 1794 by the yellow wooden edifice, which, with the addition of wings in 1821, continued to serve all academic purposes until destroyed by fire in December, 1870.

In 1788 Mr. Woodbridge was succeeded by Benjamin Abbot (1788), who would have been the Dr. Arnold of our American Rugby, had he not been himself succeeded by the late Dr. Soule. For fifty years Dr. Abbot ruled the academy; and when, in 1838, the alumni came flocking back, headed by Daniel Webster, to do him honor, there was not one who could speak of him without enthusiasm. It has been well said of Dr. Abbot, that his government was a loving autocracy,

in which he was supreme by, rather than over, the wills of those whom he governed. When he crossed the academy-yard in play-time, the foot-ball was "held," and every game stopped, until he had passed through; not from fear, but as a matter of willing courtesy. He never failed to take off his hat on meeting the youngest of his pupils. The same customs were preserved in the time of his successor, Gideon Lane Soule, who worthily filled the chair until 1872; when the alumni again came back, as in 1838, to testify their regard to the retiring principal, after fifty years of devoted service, and also to dedicate the handsome brick academy building which had just been completed. It was a great day in Exeter. It was at this meeting of the alumni that John Langdon Sibley, Librarian Emeritus of Harvard College, and a graduate of the school in 1821, was reluctantly compelled to disclose himself as a benefactor of the academy, second only to the founder, and that under circumstances peculiarly touching and creditable to him. Mr. Sibley's speech at the alumni dinner, upon the occasion of his unmasking, will long be remembered by every one there present, for its *naïveté*, pathos, and unstudied eloquence.

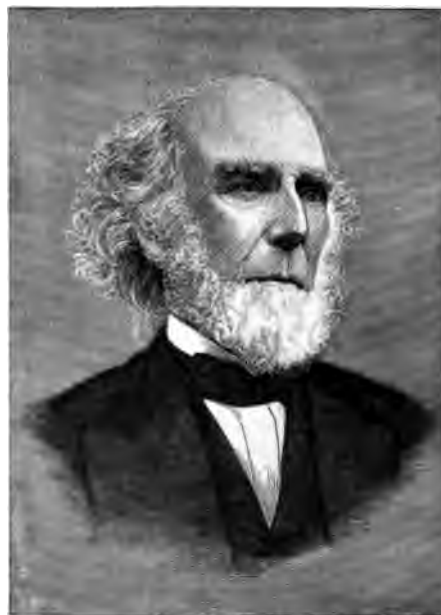
Dr. Soule was born in 1796, at Freeport, Me., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and became an instructor at the academy in 1822. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1856. He was a man of commanding presence, tall, and straight as an arrow. His eye, even in his old age, gleamed as with an undying fire. His rule was absolute, yet kindly. He had a noble scorn of meanness and subterfuge, that somehow communicated itself to his pupils; so that the ordinary schoolboy tricks and "dodges" seemed to lose their charm when exposed to his withering criticism. He was wont to say that the academy imposed no "rules;" that its officers merely expected the boys to be gentlemen and to do their duty. His system was that of elimination. A bad boy was sent home, ruthlessly and without appeal. To the parents of a lazy boy, or one unequal to the work from any cause, a kind intimation was given that their son had better be withdrawn. "Sore eyes" was the favorite coroner's verdict for this academic mortality in the writer's time. In this way the standard of the institution has been kept very high. Only the fittest survive to enter college; and, as a consequence, the little memorandum, which serves as a diploma, is a sufficient passport to any college in this country.

In 1872, as has been said, Dr. Soule retired from active service, but was spared to give to the academy the benefit of his ripe experience, until 1879, when he passed away. His widow yet survives, and is living in Exeter, in the free enjoyment of her faculties. His nephew, Robert Franklin Pennell (1871), is now among the corps of instructors, and is said to follow his uncle with no unequal footsteps.

Albert C. Perkins, Ph.D., the former principal of the High School at Lawrence, was chosen as the successor of Dr. Soule in 1873, and the academy seems to have lost nothing under his direction. This appointment was made after a

most thorough investigation into which a host of able instructors were brought into a *quasi* competition.

Professor Perkins is efficiently aided by Professors George A. Wentworth, A.M., and Bradbury L. Cilley, A.M. Professor Wentworth is well known as the author of one of the best books on plane and solid



GIDEON L. SOULE, THE FORMER PRINCIPAL.

geometry, already published, and as the co-author, with the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard University, of a series of mathematical text-books now in course of publication. Professor Cilley is one of the best Greek scholars in this country, and no student ever sits under his instruction without absorbing sufficient knowledge of Greek and other subjects to make him feel grateful throughout his whole lifetime. The other instructors are Professor Pennell, already mentioned, who is the author of histories of Greece and Rome, and a treatise on the Latin subjunctive; Oscar Faulhaber, Ph.D., instructor in French and German; and James A. Tufts (1878), instructor in English.

It was the intention of the founder to establish a professorship of divinity, and various appointments to that chair were made; but no one appears to have served until 1817, when the Rev. Isaac Hurd (1806), pastor of the Second Church, was elected "theological instructor." In 1838 the office was discontinued, and the morals of the boys have ever since been guarded by the instructors only.

By a gift to the academy from Woodbridge Odlin of Exeter, there has recently been established an English course of study extending through three years; the classical course, the object of which is to fit boys for college, now takes four years. For admission, boys must be at least thirteen years old, and no one can join the senior class after the beginning of the year.

The academy, although not rich, is well endowed and thoroughly independent. Dr. Phillips gave it, in cash and real estate, about sixty-five thousand dollars. Its present property is worth not far from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The instructors are supported exclusively by the funds, and there is no catering to or for pupils. The tuition-fee is sixty dollars a year, and this is remitted to indigent students. There are twenty-four scholarships, ranging in value from a hundred and forty dollars — those founded by the historian George Bancroft (1817) and Miss Martha Hale — to sixty dollars, for which sum there are twenty. These scholarships, although confined to needy students, are regarded as prizes rather than benefactions, because the recipient must be not only indigent, but capable and industrious. The income of the "Sibley Book Fund" is devoted to buying books for students unable otherwise to procure them.

Besides the new academy building, the institution owns a large boarding-house, Abbot Hall, also of brick, erected by the Trustees in 1854. This accommodates fifty students, who pay ten dollars a year for rent, and get their board provided by their own steward at a cost of about three dollars per week. In Gorham Hall (formerly the Squamscott House, the leading hotel of the town, but recently purchased by the Trustees), there are about fifty of the pupils who, better provided with funds, pay for rooms and board, at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$8.00 a week, according to the location of rooms. Other students board in private houses, much as they do in college. A reading-room has been fitted up in Gorham Hall within the past few months; and the *Exonian* — a bright little folio sheet published weekly by the students — is now clamoring for a Gymnasium, in the hope that some graduate may signalize the centennial year (1883) by the gift of such a structure.

This imperfect notice of the academy would be yet more incomplete without a brief allusion to some of the many distinguished men who there imbibed their earliest classical nutriment. In the academy rolls are to be found such names as Lewis Cass, Joseph S. Buckminster, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Benjamin F. Butler, Ezra Abbot, Leverett Saltonstall, Nathaniel A. Haven, Joseph G. Cogswell, Theodore Lyman, John A. Dix, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, George

Bancroft, Jonathan Chapman, Ephraim Peabody, Charles H. Bell, Francis Bowen, Paul A. Chadbourne, John P. Hale, Joseph G. Hoyt, and a host of others.

The academy began, in 1783, with two pupils. Its last catalogue [1879-1880] shows 204 pupils. The total number of graduates is over four thousand, and it is hoped that the large majority of those yet living will gather at the centennial celebration that is to take place in about two years.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AS A PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. STORER.

MOST of the students who resort to agricultural colleges in this country are beset with certain perplexities and discouragements which are somehow peculiar to them as a class; at least, it may be said that these students are menaced with peculiar difficulties. Many are poor, and dread to enter life without the money capital which they feel to be extremely important, or perhaps essential, for carrying out the plans and processes which their studies have taught them to esteem.

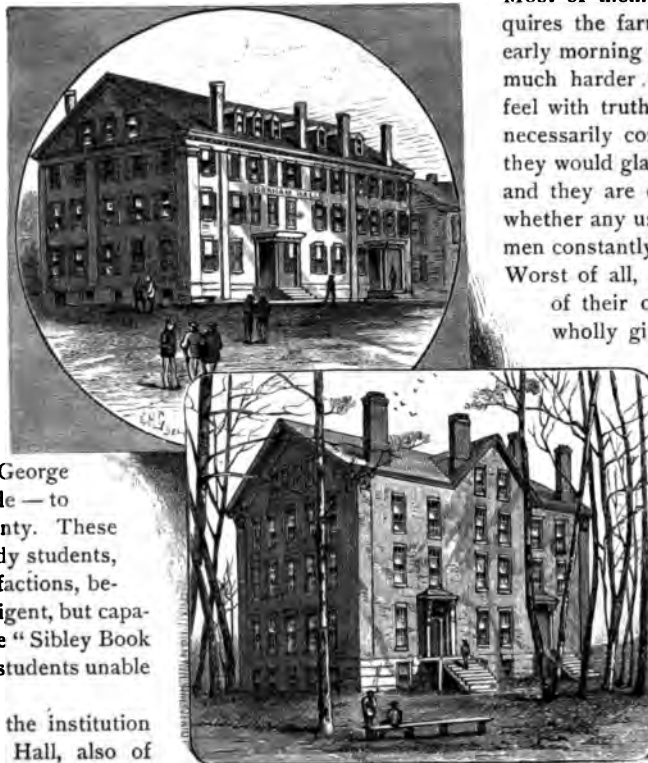
Most of them come from regions where custom requires the farmer to labor with his own hands from early morning to late night as hard as the best, and much harder than most, of his hired people. They feel with truth that this constant manual labor must necessarily consume a good part of the vigor which they would gladly reserve for the use of their brains; and they are oppressed with doubts and qualms as to whether any useful consecutive thought is possible to men constantly subjected to excessive physical fatigue.

Worst of all, perhaps, they fear that the atmosphere of their old homes, and indeed of most places wholly given over to agricultural pursuits, may turn out to be uncongenial and unsympathetic, as regards their new aspirations; and it is precisely the best and most intelligent students who feel most keenly the meagreness of the mental outlook.

No doubt, all these sources of tribulation will correct themselves in process of time. Sooner or later, capital will be ready to hire trained brains in agriculture, as it does in other pursuits. Even to America, the day will come when the profit of employing skilful men to systematize and direct ordinary labor will be seen in agriculture, as elsewhere. There are many different ways of farming, and the familiar practices of our

New-England yeomanry are not by any means adapted for all times and places.

Even the coldness and indifference of the natural farmer will abate in time, when the land becomes fairly stocked with "Bachelors" and "Masters" of agricultural science. There is one way of promoting this most desirable consummation, which, though it may never have been expressly formulated, is none the less deserving of careful attention. It is the teaching of agricultural science to young men who intend to study medicine and become country practitioners. With little divergence from the normal courses of instruction, the teachings of the agricultural college may properly serve to prepare students for the medical school; and in actual life the agriculturo-medical graduate of ability could, with but little interference with his professional pursuits, successfully carry on a farm. Of course he would need a competent foreman, — indeed, if he were an exceptionally able man, he would need several foremen or subordinate officers of various names. No captain would care to sail his ship without a mate, and the commodore must needs have many lieutenants. But for properly



GORHAM HALL.

ABBOT HALL.

THE DORMITORIES AT EXETER.

educated men of suitable tastes the two professions — medicine and agriculture — are not incompatible. It will perhaps be said by many that the country doctor's time should be so fully occupied in driving over his county that he could not possibly find leisure, even to look at his own estate; but this objection will fall at once when through mere increase and diffusion of agricultural knowledge, in the sense here indicated, two full-fledged doctors shall subsist upon the ground where before it was possible for only one to live. When the practice of the two pursuits is fitly divided, there will be abundant time for both. It is not uncommon even now to find the country physician carrying on a farm with good success, in addition to his medical practice. There are many things, indeed, in his professional training, which tend to give the physician a scientific bias, even in respect to matters agricultural, and to lift him above the mere empiricism of the farming communities around him; yet the kind of information needed by the scientific farmer is, of course, not to be obtained in the medical schools. Let alone all differences of practice, the subject-matter of chemistry, physiology, and pathology, in their relations to agriculture, is very different from that of the same sciences in their relations to medicine. It is a common fault of untrained men to ignore the ramifications of modern sciences. Only a few years ago, a chemical professor in a neighboring State is said to have proclaimed that "he knew no such thing as agricultural chemistry—there was but one chemistry for him!" But the remark, as reported, was the merest folly: it might as well be said that there is no chemistry of physiology; and it would have been less incorrect to assert that there is no chemistry of medicine, of dyeing, or of calico-printing; one might as well maintain that there is no such thing as American history, or that there is no history of England, China, or Japan, in contradistinction to the history of the world. The fact is, that when hundreds of trained and skilful men have been for generations devoting their lives to experimenting in any one direction, so large a mass of special information is acquired, and is in constant process of accumulation, in respect to this particular line of thought, that very few men have either time or vigor to grasp and comprehend the whole of it. When things have come to this pass, in the chemical study of matters physiological or agricultural, for example, we speak most properly of physiological chemistry or of agricultural chemistry, as the case may be; and it may safely be said of either of these subjects, that very few chemists who are devoted to other branches of their profession, or to the general view of the science, can possibly find time and strength to keep up with the mass of knowledge incessantly accumulating in these special departments.

The country doctor, pure and simple, therefore is not by virtue of his office specially competent to undertake the practice of agriculture; but country doctors might easily be trained so as to become proficient in agricultural science. In Harvard University a course to this effect could easily be arranged, as follows: We will suppose that the student is sixteen or seventeen years old, and that he has had a good preparatory education. He would, in the first place, enter the Scientific School at Cambridge, and spend a year there studying elementary chemistry and physics, physical geography and meteorology, zoölogy, biology, French and German. The next year he would study agriculture, horticulture, applied zoölogy, agricultural chemistry, botany, entomology, and chemical analysis, at the Bussey Institution, at Jamaica Plain. In the third year, he could enter the Medical School, and attend the lectures on anatomy and physiology there given, in the first year of its regular course, while he could still devote a part of his time to the continuation of some one of his agricultural studies. He might even be able to take a few subjects, in addition, at Cambridge; such as advanced physics or botany, political economy, surveying, or, perhaps, mineralogy. During the two final years of the Medical School, the student would devote himself wholly to its teachings.

Let it not be supposed that the writer believes that all agricultural students should study medicine. Nothing could be more absurd than that. He urges only that a certain class of professional students, having a taste for rural affairs, might find means to gratify this taste in the manner indicated; and that the doubts and fears peculiar to the agricultural student proper may sometimes be dissipated by joining the Medical School with the view of learning and practising that profession.

A similar line of reasoning is applicable to the case of educated men living in the country, devoted to other pursuits than the practice of medicine. It is to be hoped especially that lawyers and clergymen will continue to furnish many able exponents and promoters of agriculture, as has happened so often in the past. There are withal many managers of manufacturing establishments, of metallurgical works, mines, or the like, whose lives would be fuller, in the best sense of the word, if a part of their training had been got at the Agricultural School. Students looking towards such positions can easily arrange courses of study at the Bussey Institution and the Lawrence Scientific School.

Ability, of course, is needed for success in complex undertakings, such as are here suggested; but, in so far as the well-trained man is by virtue of his training abler than the untrained, the educated agriculturist will surpass his less-instructed competitors. It is high time that the crude American conception that native ability is sufficient unto itself for all things, and can hardly be bettered at the schools, should be forever done away with. But the best way, perhaps the only way, of bringing this truth home to the farming communities, is to place among them men of character, taken originally from the farm, and so educated that their aims and practices shall in due time command the respect and esteem of the community, and become models for imitation. There is for every farm, and for each and every agricultural district, some one best possible way of farming, or, perhaps, there may be several ways of nearly equal excellence; and the men who put in practice the best methods will ultimately lead their fellows. It is no unworthy ambition on the part of the University to wish to train such men.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

BY GEN. HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER.

ONE never grows weary in talking about kind parents, and recalling pleasant childhood days; and so it is with my *alma mater* and my college life. Much as I may seem to have said already to the readers of the April and May issues of THE HARVARD REGISTER, there yet remains many a tale that might be told.

How I would like, if time and space permitted, to describe the raiding-for, the slaying, the unfeathering, (we did not pause to eviscerate), the roasting,—tied to a string, and twirled before an open fire, at No. 19 Hollis Hall,—and the festal surfeit over the well-cooked *corpus mortuum* of a proud bird known to naturalists as the *Meleagris Gallopavo*,—*Anglicè, Gobbler!* All the needfuls for the due spread of the table, and all fitting condiments, were ensconced in a trap-door-covered box beneath the floor, the artillery of prying eyes of proctors wise being foiled by a barricade of blankets, so effectual that total darkness seemed to reign within. Pleasant might it be to rehearse that other well-remembered scene, whereat lack of agricultural knowledge led to the error of mistaking a green pumpkin of larger growth, for a watermelon, the dropping of which revealed the difference, and provoked maledictions upon such *ignorantia terræ frugum*. But these and other *nugæ canoræ* must be passed over, and I must close with mention of but few more incidents.

Some of the lads from wealthy families were not without abundant pocket-money, especially those from the South. While it lasted, there were not wanting occasional uproarious demonstrations; but it did not endure very far down into a term, and then *conticuere omnes—oraque tenebant*,—all went on tick, and kept their mouths shut. And this suggests an incident. A member of the class of 1817 was one day on a stroll, when he was accosted by a rural stranger with the inquiry, "Can you tell, my young friend, who's Owen Warland?" he being the best-patronized local store-keeper near by. "Oh, yes! I'm owing Warland."—"What, you? I thought he was forty years old."—"Well, I don't know his exact age, but I'm owing Warland, and I know many other fellows that owe him."—"Oh, ho! say you so? I see,—very good!" and, imbibing the pun, with a hearty laugh, he was escorted to Warland's premises.

A student's life was, as Dr. Peabody says, indeed hard; and all his surroundings were quite unlike those of our day, with its facilities

of locomotion and of resident life. Nor even yet have all the old inconveniences been amended. All the living-rooms in Harvard's several Halls are yet warmed from fireplaces, with the attendant toil and dirt of coal and ashes. Steam ought to take their place. Water is yet to be carried up and down stairs. When steam supercedes, then all parts of the buildings can be heated, with less danger from fire and frost, and water can be forced to each room, or at least to each floor. Fire-escapes on the outside of some of the halls are now greatly needed; for in each of the buildings there are from thirty-two to sixty fires, and an outbreak on a lower floor would greatly imperil all dwellers above. Steam heating would remove such peril; and, if a fire should occur from other causes, the steam could be utilized for its extinguishment. And is there a hospital at the College for its occasional sick?

In the matters of room-life, religious exercises, recitations, board, government, and general police, the descriptions by Dr. Peabody are equally applicable to student-life in my own day, a dozen years earlier. His description of the relation between faculty and students, (some of these were called students *a non studendo*) brings vividly back to memory many a college reminiscence and many a queer scene of scurrying, at neck-and-neck speed, 'twixt nimble fresh. or soph. and shambling prof. or proctor, the lively boys, like hares, doubling on their pursuers, and making the chasers chased.

The method of instruction in my day, judged by the severe interpretation of the word given at present, would be condemned as incomplete and unsatisfactory. In Latin and Greek and in French (the latter given by the gentlemanly Mons. Sales, commonly called Prof. *Br-Jorje* from his customary oath), it was merely hearing translations, generally word by word, with an occasional daring flight of Anglicising a phrase of a half-dozen words at a go; and the technical and mechanical parsing of some tougher words, as is now, and was then, done at preparatory schools. To this was added, when we tackled Horace, that we should show some reasonable amount of knowledge of the various Horatian metres. Young as I was, the aid of a retentive memory, with a sort of innate facility with my mother-tongue, and, more specially, the supporting strength of well-stuffed ponies, fatted in classic stalls, helped me to an average rank. I readily recall some other youngsters within the walls, who, if called to confession, would unbosom similar secrets. But of any direct or indirect allusion to any thing that related to the philosophy of the languages, any thing of their history, any thing of their derivations, or of their mutual relations, or of the influence of the older upon the younger of the two, I have no recollection. Nor do I recall any attempts to acquaint us with the literature of Greece or of Rome, historically, — with the genius and rank of their several writers, or with the influence of the times in which they wrote upon their thought and style. Nothing was told of the manners and customs, the diverse ways of life in the several states of Greece, or of those of Rome; nothing of the mutual relations of their different classes, of the general social status of the peoples, of their religions and religious observances, their amusements, their home lives, their methods of education, — in fact, of the actualities of Greek and Roman life, city and country. There were, indeed, two books upon these matters, — Adams's "Roman Antiquities," and Potter's "Antiquities of Greece," both in somewhat general use; but, compared with the later *Gallus* and *Charicles* of Becker, those instructive and charming delineations of Roman and Grecian life, they were disheartening in detail and dry in grim statistics. Of the histories of these two peoples we learned something; both something, but not much, of the influence of their founders and lawgivers in making them what they became, — Sparta, the home of brute-force, with its bullies and boxers, thieves and fighters; Athens, with its historians, its poets, its dramatists, its painters, superadded to its heroes; and Rome, with its long array of warriors, its conquests, its arts, its development of the great principles of law, and its influence upon general civilization, — something we learned, but not in superabundance.

So, too, in the mathematics, the books used and the methods of teaching were at the disadvantage of the times. Neither were lucid nor alluring. I remember especially the forlorn agony of my first wrestling with algebra, then part of the work of our freshman year, and studied in Webber's Mathematics, as was geometry in the sopho-

more year. To my then unripe mathematical brain, unequal to any abstract generalization, the substitution of letters for digits was an obscure muddle, an inscrutable mystery, which "no fellow could find out;" at any rate, no such immature dullard as I then was. Geometry was no less difficult; and the sympathetic efforts of Tutors Phillips and Kendall gave me no relief; nor did those of Father Brosius, a Catholic priest of Boston, who gave private lessons in old Theatre Alley, (now Devonshire Street), to such mathematical imbeciles (*Quorum pars*), as were consigned to him from Cambridge, we taking our lessons on Saturday afternoons. And yet in after-years, and with the aid of lucid books, with their better methods, these sciences became plain and attractive, giving me the very best mental discipline. Nay, when I became a teacher, my specialty was therein, and I took the utmost delight in imparting what I knew of them to those who came under my charge.

The last half-century has, in fact, been most affluent in supplying books of reference, — before very few and unsatisfactory, — and means and methods of illustration, that have immeasurably increased, both the power of operating upon the student-mind and the receptivity thereof. This will be acknowledged to be true by every one who will compare the requisites for admission into our colleges, and the after-college-work of the first and the third quarters of the passing century. The teaching-men of my college day taught conscientiously and earnestly, and as well as the times and the means afforded, permitted them to teach. It may seem surprising to the modern teachers and taught, that such an indispensable as a blackboard was not known till as late as the year 1825, and was then not specially welcomed. Even now, some common schools in Massachusetts have not introduced it. In fact, college then seemed a *quasi* prolongation of school, with harder work upon more difficult subjects and writers. I do not mean to reflect upon the methods pursued, nor upon the teachers pursuing such methods. The *ars docendi* was below the standard of our later days, and it would be unjust to judge the work done by the standard of to-day. Judged by its own surroundings, and by the earnestness of the men in charge, who "did what they could," it merits commendation; and we older ones congratulate the young men of to-day on having so many and so great advantages. They are far in advance of ours in every detail, and ought to be appreciated and faithfully utilized. Heartily felicitating them, we each of us say, *Non equidem invidio; miror magis*. Dr. Peabody alluded to the "hearing" of recitations "without note or comment." It was really so, even to the order of "taking up" the reciters, and it brings to memory an incident in the room of Professor Popkins, ("Old Pop," *vulgo dictus*). Our class was subdivided into four sections; these occasionally intermingled, as first with second, first with fourth, second with fourth, and so on. It happened on this occasion, that the first and fourth divisions were grouped, bringing the lads with initial A at the head, and those with initial W at the foot. Now the professor's habit of taking up had been rigidly alphabetical. But somebody had amazed him by hinting that the innocents with whom he had to deal, might possibly be in the habit of counting noses, and preparing accordingly, as was the lamentable fact. He had, on a certain day, closed recitation with the W's, and it was expected that he would next begin with the A's; and therefore some twenty A's, B's, and C's, — but very few else, — got "booked," the fellows at the tail taking it easy. In due time we gathered together: the good man came in, and, taking his seat, earnestly gazed a while (his right foot over his left knee, and his right shin rejoicing under its customary manipulation) at Tod Adams. Then, whisking round with a sudden jerk, he shrieked out, with a grim and mischievous chuckle, "Williams, now I've got you!" and so he had. A roar of laughter rent the room; and Williams, with sundry other bankrupts at the tail end of the division, took the "deadest of screws."

Of the lectures of the gentlemen named by Professor Peabody, I had no experience; my connection with Harvard ceasing at the end of the sophomore year in 1816, for reasons doctrinal and financial. Harvard was reputed as beginning to be participant in the liberal views advocated by Rev. William Ellery Channing; and the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, then President of the University, and prior to that minister of the New South Church in Summer Street, Boston, was known to entertain similar views. This alarmed my father, an Orthodox clergyman,

who had doomed me for the same profession, the added pressure of impecuniosity deciding all doubts. The salary of a New England minister in the rural regions, in his day, was £100, Old Tenor, equal to \$333.33, and so on to an infinity of threes. Beside that he was then pulpitness, and unequal to the demand. At Dartmouth the doctrinal belief was more congenial, the expense much less; and thither I went, joining the junior class of twenty-eight members, of whom I am now the sole survivor. It is but just to Harvard to declare that it was then, as ever, unsectarian in its influence, and gave to each student the largest liberty of religious preference. At Dartmouth, where then a religious revival was in vivid action, the sympathies of the government were earnestly promotive of what were denominated the Orthodox views in religion. A great many religious meetings were held, in which professors and tutors took active part, and which students were exhorted to attend. A deep impression was certainly made; fifty-two out of the hundred and sixty-six students whom I there knew, becoming clergymen, to sixty-seven out of the three hundred and ninety-three whom I knew at Cambridge, or thirty-one per cent in the former to seventeen per cent in the latter. I do not intend to speak of methods of instruction at Dartmouth as compared with those at Harvard. In fact, they were in each mainly the hearing of recitations; and, in each, the scholars who entered to accomplish the real object of a college life, did an immense amount of the hardest study, on the plain principle that,—

"Nil sine magno
Vita labore, dedit mortalibus."

There is before me, as I now write, the latest Triennial of each institution; and, as I glance at the names of those whom I knew at each, I see a roll of men (*plerique nunc obdormierunt*), who conferred highest honor upon their *alma mater*, by the deserved honor they obtained for themselves in lives of purity and of highest usefulness. To each college every one of her sons owes a debt of constant gratitude. I, and hundreds of others, earnestly wish it could be by us substantially repaid; but, as "silver and gold we have none," we can only render words of heartfelt benediction,—

Alma Parens! tibi non potis est persolvere dignas
Grates; sed prius has animas reddemus in auras
Quam subeant animis meritorum oblivia nostris.

SOME OF THE SCHOOLS OF PARIS.

BY FREEMAN SNOW.

THE two chief institutions at Paris for higher education are the University and the College of France. The University, or more properly speaking the Academy of Paris,—a branch of the University of France,—was founded by Napoleon I. in 1808, and comprises five faculties,—law, medicine, theology, letters, and sciences. The last three of these are usually called the Sorbonne, from the name of the old building in which they are located. Another faculty has been recently added, under the name of the "École Pratique des Hautes Etudes," almost entirely devoted to philology and archæology: as yet it seems not to be very successful, students not being found to patronize it.

Beside the University, but independent of it, stands the venerable College of France, which has grown up by successive additions to two chairs—Greek and Hebrew—founded by Francis I. in 1529. The present number of chairs is about thirty, devoted, with a few exceptions, to the humanities. Its corps of professors, past and present, includes many of the greatest names among French *savants*. At present, for instance, there are such men as Laboulaye, Taine, Renan, Charles Blanc, Adolph Franc, Levasseur, Leroy-Beaulieu, Guillaume Guizo, etc. The art of lecturing is found here in its perfection: a French lecture is brilliant *par excellence*. The courses at the College of France, as well as the greater number of those at the Sorbonne, are popular in their character: they are all free, and open to the public. Consequently the audiences are of a heterogeneous nature: they include nearly all classes of society, the blouse even being not unrepresented. Middle-aged and elderly people are, perhaps, in a

majority; and ladies often form more than half the audience. Law and medical students are required to attend at least two courses in belles-lettres, but, in fact, they seldom do so; and generally the student class is conspicuous by its absences at the Sorbonne and College of France. In the law and medical schools the public lectures are supplemented by the private conference, corresponding in a measure, to the *seminar* of the German universities. At Harvard we have the public lecture and the *seminar*, or private conference, so combined that there seems to be no place for the last named, unless, perhaps, in the case of a class so large that the instructor cannot get at the individual men. But the American student, if he be not already well posted in the literature of his subject, feels a disappointment in the public lectures at both the French and the German universities. He has been taught in his college course to compare authorities on disputed points, and to exercise his own judgment in forming his opinions. Not so in the universities just named: the lecturer is the law unto his hearers, and other authorities are seldom alluded to. Hence the system of the *seminar* is a necessity here for students who wish more than a general knowledge of the subject, and it is in the *seminar* that the real special work is done.

Of the special schools of Paris, one of the most interesting is the School of Political Sciences (*École Libre des Sciences Politiques*), founded about nine years ago by M. Boutmy. It seems to take the place of the former "Administrative School," founded by the government, but which proved a failure. The full course covers a period of two years; and the object of the school is practical instruction in political sciences. There are two general sections,—that of administration, and that of diplomacy. The ground covered by lectures and conferences is increasing somewhat from year to year; at present the curriculum for the two years includes about the following subjects: administrative organization compared; administrative affairs; the financial system of the principal states; public revenues and imposts; financial legislation and public accounts; organization of financial revenues, and rules of public accounts; political economy; commercial legislation compared; judicial organization; history of treaties of commerce since 1786, and the customs *régime* of France; history of treaties from the Peace of Westphalia to 1789; analysis of the principal treaties from 1648–1789; diplomatic history of Europe since 1789; organization of the diplomatic service (practical exercises); constitutional history of France, England, and the United States, in the last hundred years; parliamentary and legislative history of France from 1789 to 1852; analysis of the constitutions of Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria-Hungary; law of nations; private international law resulting from treaties, and the consular service; geography and ethnography; statistics; industrial and commercial geography; civil legislation compared; the English and German languages. Of these courses one may take the whole, or any lesser number he chooses. The library, though not large, yet contains most of the practical works necessary for consultation, as also the leading foreign journals and periodicals. The council of administration and the corps of instructors are composed largely of distinguished men; many of them being connected also with the University or the College of France.

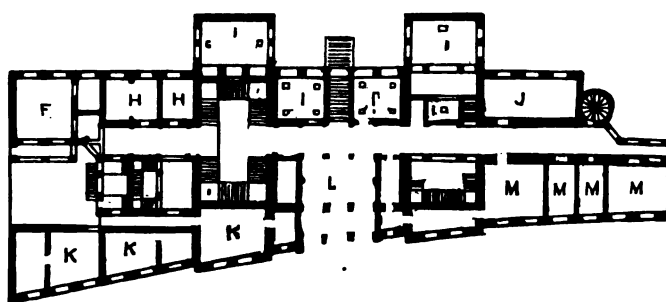
It will be seen from the above programme of studies that the school furnishes a practical education in every department of the government; and more than this, by a selection of courses, it may be made a fitting supplement to a liberal education for any one who would take a part or an interest in public affairs. The instruction, as will be seen, is largely comparative; and the diplomatic side is particularly strong. Another advantage to the foreigner is, that he comes in closer contact with the French student than is possible at the universities.

If there existed a permanent and regulated civil service in the United States, we might introduce such schools with great advantage. As it is, the class of young men would doubtless be small who would take such a course without any ulterior practical object in view. We have no treatises, even, which teach the practical workings of the different departments of the government; and the candidate who is fortunate enough to obtain a position generally comes to it a novice in all that pertains to it.

MODERN PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

FOR many years professors of physics, who have desired not only to teach the laws of mechanics, sound, heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, but also to advance human knowledge by research, have had small laboratories or workshops in which two or three advanced students could work with the instructor. Within a few years physical laboratories for elementary instruction in physics have been established in technological schools and colleges to accommodate a large number of students. These elementary laboratories stand in the same relation to the subject of physics that chemical laboratories for elementary students stand to the subject of chemistry. It is necessary, in order to obtain a knowledge of chemistry, to experiment and to study matter in various stages of transformation: it is no less important for the student of physics to handle instruments, and to cultivate a certain scientific instinct, in order to make what is dry and repulsive when presented merely in encyclopædic text-books on physics seem full of momentous issues which affect our daily living and the future of the human race.

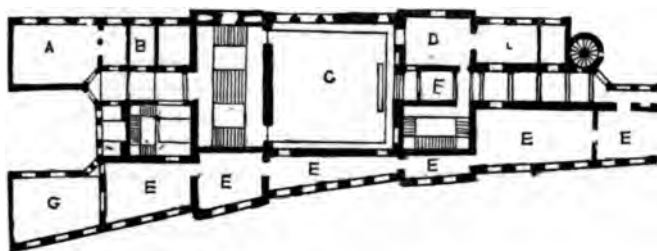


GROUND FLOOR.

F, small chemical laboratory; H, workshops; I, room with piers, for precise measurements; J, library; K, rooms for assistants; L, vestibule; M, room for gasometry and work in various stages of perfection.

Fig. 1. THE BERLIN LABORATORY.

Physical laboratories of the types we have mentioned are not new institutions; but the progress of science has been so rapid that the small private laboratory of the professor could not contain the necessary facilities for the prosecution of research; and the large elementary laboratories for beginners are evidently not the places for scientific investigation. Physical laboratories have therefore been founded for the prosecution of systematic observation, and have grown out of the exigencies of the subject in the same way that astronomical observatories have grown from small beginnings in unsteady and temporary rooms. Investigations in physics resemble researches which are prosecuted in astronomical observatories in requiring a building with certain arrangements for steadiness and stability, and with rooms fitted for special work. Researches can-



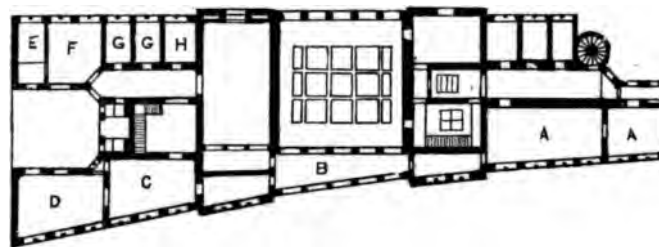
FIRST STORY.

A, small lecture-room; B, room for acoustical work; C, large lecture-room; D, preparation room; E, room for assistants; F, battery chamber; G, collections in crystallography; L, rooms for apparatus arranged according to subjects.

Fig. 2. THE BERLIN LABORATORY.

not be conducted in physical laboratories in which the chief work is the instruction of a large number of students. To endeavor to investigate under such conditions, would be like working in an observatory where the telescopes are employed in teaching the students to map the heavens.

From physical laboratories come the exact measurements which are necessary in the arts. The Atlantic cable works to-day only through the employment of units which have been carefully tested in physical laboratories. The intelligent steam-engineer uses tables



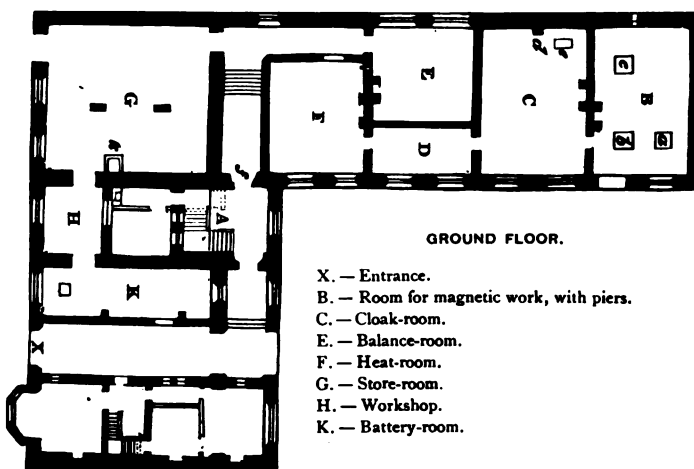
SECOND STORY.

A, elementary laboratory; B, hall; C, retired room for acoustical and magnetic work; D, work-room and store-room; E, dark chamber; F, photographic room; G, rooms for optical work; H, acoustics and mechanics.

Fig. 3. THE BERLIN LABORATORY.

of the tension of vapor, which are the result of arduous scientific investigation. There are many questions in relation to the economical employment of steam at low pressures, or steam at high pressures, which must be solved in physical laboratories public or private. The money-value of such investigations cannot be over-estimated. Let the visitor to a hospital ask himself what will be in the future the most efficient means of alleviating human suffering, or at least of obtaining an intelligent comprehension of the mysterious agencies which are at work in the marvellous engine which we call a man, and I think his final answer will involve the idea of a physical laboratory in which investigations can be made upon the various manifestations of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism.

The best-equipped physical laboratories of to-day are the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge in England, of which Professor J. Clerk Maxwell was the director; and the physical laboratory of the University of Berlin, which is under the charge of Helmholtz. Each of these laboratories cost in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars; and, in their equipment, they represent the advanced scientific ideas in regard to physical science.



GROUND FLOOR.

X. — Entrance.
B. — Room for magnetic work, with piers.
C. — Cloak-room.
E. — Balance-room.
F. — Heat-room.
G. — Store-room.
H. — Workshop.
K. — Battery-room.

Fig. 4. THE CAMBRIDGE LABORATORY.

It will be noticed, from the accompanying plans, that separate rooms are devoted to each subject, — a room for light, another for heat, another for measurements in electricity. This arrangement is essential; for the success of an investigation generally depends upon the instruments remaining in adjustment, and this cannot be done in rooms open for miscellaneous laboratory work. The accompanying plans of Professor Helmholtz' laboratory in Berlin are drawn on a scale of 64 feet to an inch, and it will be seen that the laboratory building is longer than Sever Hall, and varies in width from eighty feet to forty-eight feet. It will be noticed, that, besides the separation of the building into rooms for special work in various departments of physics, there is a small lecture-room, and also a large lecture-room. This arrangement is essential in the best scheme of instruction in physics;

for each student should not only listen to lectures, but have an opportunity to present his views before an audience with experimental illustrations. A library is also provided. No scientific department in a university can be said to be in a good working condition which has not a small reference library within its own especial domain.

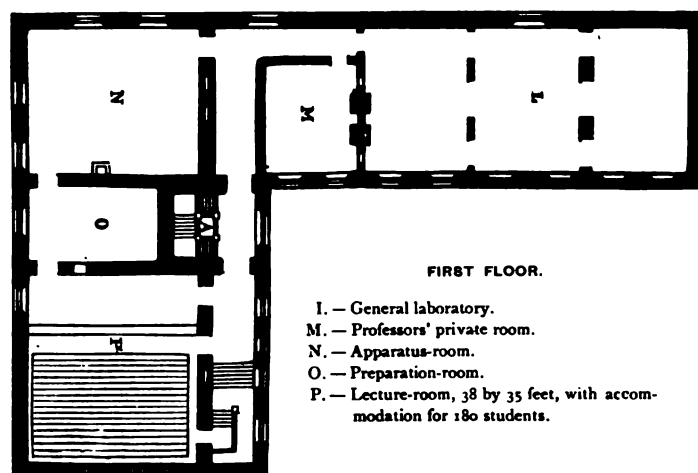


Fig. 5. THE CAMBRIDGE LABORATORY

The remaining plans¹ are of the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge in England. One wing is about a hundred and twenty feet long, and the other over eighty feet. The same plan is adopted in the subdivision of the space on each floor as in the Berlin Laboratory.

From the study of these two laboratories, we perceive what is thought to be essential by the leaders in scientific thought for the prosecution of scientific investigation. The physical laboratory of Harvard University is for the students, and the apparatus must be

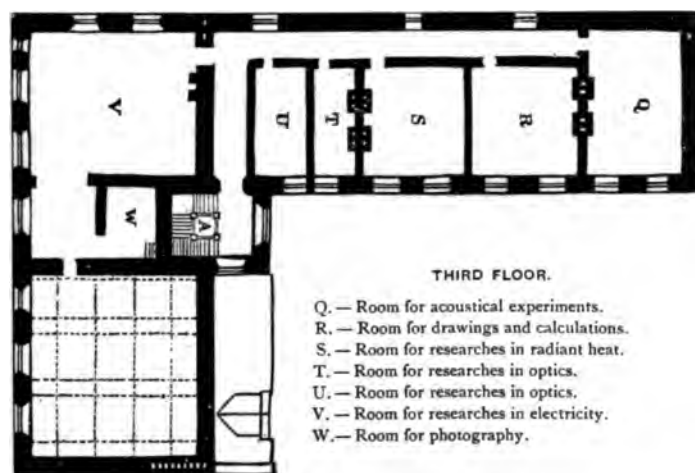


Fig. 6. THE CAMBRIDGE LABORATORY.

employed in daily instruction. Nevertheless a certain amount of original work is required from each student; and the men best fitted for the prosecution of research have the opportunity of working in new fields. Still this higher work is done under great disadvantages in a general elementary laboratory. The department of physics in the University also suffers in regard to unity of action, from the fact that it occupies two buildings widely separated from each other. This is not the case with any other scientific department of the University; and the physical department also stands alone in its want of provision for the successful prosecution of scientific investigation.

We cannot conceal from ourselves that Cambridge is not the centre of physical investigation. This is due, in large part, to the fact that the opportunities offered to post-graduates for physical research are poorer than elsewhere; and it is for the friends of the University to consider whether its intellectual side should be subordinate to its teaching functions.

UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

IT is at once the good and the ill fortune of physical sciences, that they have a closer relation to the economic side of human life than ever belonged to the other branches of learning. This relation is happy in its effects, in that it secures a firm place for these sciences in the esteem of the industrial classes, who feel themselves aided by the advance in this branch of learning; and this esteem brings the unscholarly part of mankind—a class that is becoming the directing force of society—into more sympathetic relations with some part of abstract learning. It is unhappy, in that it leads men to believe that the natural sciences may afford them a new and entirely different sort of culture, which may be pursued to the neglect of the older and less profitable branches of learning. In this division of the sciences many now hope to find a field of education which may afford all that men need of pleasure and of profit. From the tilling of this field they expect crops that shall charm by their blossoms, and profit by their fruit; and they hope to abandon the old gardens of education in which little is grown that could be ground in the mills or spun in the looms of life.

A glance at the recent history of science-teaching will make the thoughtful educator fear that no small danger to science may come from the hold that this idea is getting upon economic minds. On every side we see strong schools arising that are primarily devoted to the instruction of youths in those branches of natural science that may be made of use in the practical walks of life. The technical education that at first was given in connection with the universities is rapidly drifting away from their halls, and into the control of schools whose aim is to subordinate culture to craft, and deep-rooted knowledge to acquirements of immediate profit. All the great industries of this country are passing into the hands of men trained in these schools. It is not to be denied that the immediate result of the contribution of well-trained men who come from these schools to the management of our industries is advantageous to the economic development of the country. Division of labor, and the specialization of acquirement that goes therewith, have always an immediate profit. But it may well be doubted whether this process is, in the end, advantageous to science, or to the society that has so eagerly adopted it. In the first place, it tends still further to separate the old and the new branches of human culture, which it should be the aim of all true friends of culture to unite firmly together. It also strongly tends to divide men who follow physical science, into two classes, the pure investigators, and the men of affairs, and to place between them a barrier of diverse objects and sympathies. Now, it is to the last degree important that this division should not be made, if the educational effect of science in the economic classes is to be secured. If the chemist of the dye-shop, or the geologist of the mine, is to have the share only of those sciences that fit him for his trade, he is not likely to become a contributor to science, for he will never have learned the ways of the investigator. Yet it is in just such work as these men are called on to do, that we may expect many of the best opportunities for the extension of our knowledge of a theoretical as well as of a practical kind. If the votaries of science become thus sharply divided into two classes, the one going into the realms of abstractions, and the other clinging firmly to technical knowledge, science will abandon its best field, for it can no longer hope to bring its peculiar training in research into the walks of active life.

It is, however, in the effects of this change upon the future of our universities, and upon the prospects of the general education they seek to give, that we find the most to apprehend. Our universities have a singular responsibility in this matter: it is their peculiar duty to keep for the societies about them the good that men have won from the past, and to so direct the course of education that what is new and valuable may be brought into relation with the old. Something of this they can do within their own walls, but the larger part of it must be done by the men whom they send out into the world. It is their duty then, to send out laborers fit for the work the world demands of educated men; workers who add to the training that experience shows

¹ Plans 4, 5, and 6 are reproduced from *Nature*.

to be necessary for the best development of the mind, whatever special training this or that peculiar branch of learning may require. By so doing, and in no other way, can they hope to maintain the hold they have hitherto had on society. If it should come about that all the men who direct the application of the sciences to the arts are to be bred in schools that have thrown aside the traditions of university culture, the universities will lose the sympathy and understanding of the men who more than any other class are to give tone and direction to the new society that our great industries are building.

There is little doubt that our universities are still strong enough to recover their hold on this field if they will but labor to do so. There is a vague, but, on the whole, well-apprehended belief, in the educated masses of our people, that the university gives a certain quality of mind that fits its possessor for a higher level of activities than any technical school can give. Let our universities but meet the objection that they do not give the lower and indispensable parts of this training which the technologist requires, and the people will prefer the education within their walls to any other. By some it is urged that this training is out of the genius of the university, that it cannot properly give it; and, if it did, the re-active effect upon the spirit of the university would be bad. These are large questions, and cannot be answered here except in an altogether too brief way. Some of the practical experiences of universities seem to me, however, to have a great bearing on these questions, if they do not altogether dispose of them. Medicine and surgery are very technical sciences: yet no one will question that these branches of learning are better taught within a university than in separate schools; moreover, practical experience has fully proven that universities have nothing to fear, but much to gain, from the presence of such schools within their walls. At present many students of the college determine that medicine is to be their pursuit in life by the time they enter their sophomore or junior year. Their studies are mainly given to preparation for this work; but from the fact that their courses are essentially broad in spirit, and are thus kept within the province of university work, when they finally come to the special school they bring with them the development that comes from the teaching of men of broad views on subjects that are chosen for their developing power. The technical part of their work is thereby kept out of the narrowness into which a craft otherwise tends to fall. It seems to me that there is no good reason why all the other branches of technical education that require an extensive training in the sciences, and especially those in which all the best work is experimental, should not have the same relations to our universities that medicine now has. There are not many of these more intellectual applications of the sciences to the arts; but mining, technical chemistry, architecture, and engineering, both technical and topographical, fairly come within the province of university education for the good reason that they all require mental qualities that it is the especial object of the university to give. The larger part of the studies that lead to those arts are only taught in the best way by those who consider the matter from the university standpoint, that is, without ulterior purpose. Thus the student gains in breadth and quality by having his general training in the university, rather than in the technical school. Besides this general training, there is a certain amount of the craft teaching that fairly belongs to the strictly technical school. This requires that there should be grouped about the university the schools that take up this special work. Beyond this teaching, however, lies the practical acquaintance with the details of the art that can only be gained by actual experience with the work in the mine or the manufactory. When we take out that which had best be taught in the university, and that which can only be learned in practice among active workers, there remains only a very little that the purely technical school needs do. For instance, in mining, an art that requires a peculiarly large outfit of knowledge, the only purely technical parts of it are the departments of metallurgy and the mechanics of mining, which should be in the main studied in the mine or in the reducing-works. The parts that can best be taught in technical schools do not represent more than one year's work out of the four or five years the student should give to the preparation for his career as a mining engineer. It is so with architecture, with economic chemistry, and with engineering.

The actual additional number of instructors necessary to give these elements of special training in our universities need not be great. In this university a half-dozen teachers devoted to the work would enable it to present to the student a wider and more deeply-founded training preparatory to the various walks in economic physical science than can be furnished by any existing technical school. Such an addition would gain for the university a closer sympathy with the economic work of the world in which it is to live; and it would give to those who received their training in those departments a broader culture than can ever be attainable in schools that are, by their nature, more or less completely debarred from the investigative spirit, and the command of the various resources of learning, that mark the true university.

At one time I believed that the university could afford to neglect the work of technical instruction; but further and deliberate inquiry into the matter has convinced me that this view was mistaken, and that the true aims of a university can best be secured by drawing to it this important class of workers. This enforced change of opinion has made me the more willing to urge these considerations on the minds of those who look upon our universities as the most important foundations of our system of education.

HISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY HENRY G. SPAULDING.

As an organized and recognized science, historic archæology is of recent origin. The oldest society of European *savants* devoted to its pursuit—the “German Institute for Archæological Correspondence at Rome”—celebrated last year the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. But in the earlier decades of its history its labors were almost wholly preparatory. Working in the rich field of Italian antiquities, this learned body gradually perfected the methods of the new science while acquiring some of its most valuable data. During the past ten or twelve years the conquests of historic archæology in classic lands have covered a much wider area, engaged a larger force of scholars, and attracted the attention of the whole civilized world. How generally this interest has been shared by our own countrymen, is shown in many ways. The explorations of Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ, of Wood at Ephesus, of Di Cesnola in Cyprus, and of the Germans at Olympia and Pergamus, are probably as well understood and have been as intelligently followed by the reading public in America, as by the corresponding classes in the older communities of Europe; while it may fairly be doubted whether there has been aroused even in Germany such a wide-spread, popular interest in the antiquities of Rome as has been abundantly manifested of late years in many sections of our own country. The Archæological Institute of America¹ is one of the first fruits of this general awakening of the enthusiasm for antiquity; and the first annual report of its executive committee should be in the hands of every alumnus of Harvard. Other results of the working of the same spirit are seen in the rise and rapid growth of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the expansion and promise of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New-York City, the founding of an Art School at New Haven, Conn., the establishing of an Art Museum at St. Louis, Mo., and the addition of a valuable collection of casts from the antique to the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C.

The hope is expressed by the Executive Committee of our new Archæological Institute, that through the success of their contemplated projects not only will the progress of archæological study be promoted, but fresh contributions be made to our meagre collections of antique art. The money required for carrying on explorations in

¹ The Archæological Institute of America was organized in 1879. In April of that year a circular was issued, stating that it was proposed to establish a society for the purpose of furthering and directing archæological investigation and research, and setting forth in general terms the objects contemplated and methods suggested for procedure. More than a hundred persons responded favorably: May 10, a committee to draw up a constitution was appointed; and at the next meeting, May 17, the organization was perfected. The officers for 1880 are: Charles Eliot Norton (1846), *President*; Martin Brimmer (1849), *Vice-president*; Francis Parkman (1844), Henry W. Haynes (1851), William R. Ware (1852), William W. Goodwin (1851), Alexander Agassiz (1853); Oliver W. Peabody, *Treasurer*; Edward H. Greenleaf, *Secretary*.

foreign fields, and the funds necessary for founding scholarships of archæology in our leading colleges (as recommended in the report under notice), ought to be speedily raised; and the men of means among the alumni of Harvard may be confidently appealed to for generous contributions. But, while waiting for these larger results to be accomplished, the friends of classical archæology in America should not be idle. Much can be done in many ways to create a public opinion in favor of archæological study, and to give this new but most important pursuit, carried on by such means as are already in our hands or within easy reach, its rightful place in the curriculum of all our higher institutions of learning.

At Harvard a good beginning has already been made. During the past collegiate year the prescribed courses of lectures on Greek and Latin literature have been illustrated by means of photographic reproductions of Greek and Roman antiquities; while for a still longer period illustrated text-books, together with various representations of ancient works of art, have been regarded as indispensable aids to learning in the courses of instruction on the history of art and the principles of design. The use, however, of illustrative teaching in the College, as elsewhere, is exceedingly limited. The spirit of the new method finds but few avenues open for its free and fertilizing course. There is, in general, the same hurtful separation of studies naturally belonging together, which has so long made the reading of classical literature and ancient history comparatively uninteresting and unfruitful. A system of instruction concerning antiquity that neglects those arts which are the best and clearest expression of ancient genius, cuts itself off from the most effectual means of cultivating the historic imagination and giving reality to the written records of the past. What men's own hands have wrought is certainly as true a revelation of themselves as what they have written, or other men have written about them. The maker of a "*thing of beauty*" is no less a poet—*poeta*—than the maker of a beautiful lyric; and the manual arts of any people bring us into the closest possible relation with their inner life. "The study of the course of ancient civilization as revealed in its monuments," is Professor Norton's admirable definition of classical archæology; and what can so effectively help us to realize the life of past ages, and make their written records a source at once of instruction and of delight, as the continual resort to illustrative monuments, the constant parallel study of the arts of Greece and Rome, by means of whatever reproductions of these arts will serve to bring them vividly before the mind?

The limited space of the present article precludes any further argument in favor of the thorough and systematic study of historic archæology in our colleges and higher schools. The immediate wants of these institutions, if their instruction in the classics and in history is to be put on a plane more nearly approaching that of the best schools of Continental Europe, are:—

1. Teachers in the departments of classical literature and ancient history thoroughly imbued with the spirit and conversant with the methods of archæological science.

2. An extensive apparatus for illustrative teaching. This should include photographic reproductions of ancient localities and works of antique art (to be exhibited, when possible, in the form of lantern projections, for greater distinctness and a more lifelike representation), casts from ancient busts, statues, vases, *relievi*, etc., together with the best models of works of architecture, construction, and engineering. And,—

3. The constant association of classical study and historical reading with the contemplation of representations of the visible monuments of antiquity.

What results might be looked for from this joining together of pursuits which have been so long and so unwisely kept asunder, is best stated in these forcible words of Professor Jebb:—

"The student of Greek and Latin books would be helped to feel that the Greeks and Romans were real living people,—to have some clear knowledge, not only of their laws and wars, but also of their social life, and the objects that surrounded them in their every-day existence,—and to enjoy the most beautiful creations of their art in the light shed upon these from a kindred source in the masterpieces of their literature."

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 2.

E. R. HOAR, President, in the chair; Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Secretary.

Votes of the President and Fellows were communicated and referred, as follows: Electing Crawford Howell Toy, D.D., Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Dexter lecturer on Biblical literature,—referred to Messrs. Endicott, Clarke, and McKenzie; Charles Rockwell Lanman, Ph. D., professor of Sanscrit,—referred to Messrs. Salisbury, Hale, and Holmes; Frederick DeForest Allen, Ph. D., professor of classical philology,—referred to Messrs. Cabot, Amory, and Ware. Several honorary degrees were also reported and concurred in by the Board, to be announced on Commencement Day. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in accepting an act of the Legislature providing that "persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and otherwise qualified, shall be eligible as overseers of Harvard College." The Committee on the Observatory presented their report by the Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D.; the Committee on the Library, by S. A. Green, M.D.; the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, by the Hon. W. G. Russell, made their final report, presenting a resolution to carry into effect a recommendation of the Committee on the Library, viz.: "That under such regulations as may seem wise, and with due regard to the employment of as little labor as possible, the library should be open for the use of students on Sunday afternoons." The Board accepted the report, and adopted the recommendation concerning the library. The Board refused to suspend the rules "for the purpose of a reconsideration of the vote at the last meeting of the Board, by which John T. Morse, jun., was declared to be legally elected a member of this Board."

CAP AND GOWN.

BY ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON.

"I passed beside the reverend walls,
In which of old I wore the gown."

— *In Memoriam.*

THE Harvard man of to-day can hardly realize that there was a time when life at College had but little of its present independence and freedom. The Harvard College of a century ago was primitive enough with her strict rules, narrow curriculum, and un-American ways. Among the most amusing regulations were those in regard to dress. Even no longer ago than the student-life of some of our professors, the college uniform was carefully prescribed, and woe to the vain youth who dared to gratify his love of dress beyond the given limit!

When the classes numbered only a dozen or two, when tutors inspected the college rooms daily, and a refusal to respond to the knock of president or professor might be followed with dreadful consequences to the student and his door, the regulations about dress were very ridiculous. All undergraduates were required to wear coats of blue-gray, with waistcoats and breeches of the same color or of black, nankeen, or olive. The coats of the freshmen had plain buttonholes, and the cuffs were without buttons. The buttons upon the coats of all must be as near the color of the coat as possible, or else be black. Students were not permitted to appear in any other dress than this, unless wearing "a nightgown" or overcoat, nor to have any ornament upon their coats, waistcoats, breeches, or hats. Especially careful must they be not to wear gold or silver lace, gold or silver brocades, or to have their "nightgowns" made of silk. And all this under a penalty of not less than ten shillings for each offence. One of the most absurd parts of it was, that the two upper classes were distinguished from each other, and from the freshmen and sophomores, by the number of "frogs" attached to their buttonholes. From 1786 to 1796 these rules were observed; and even after silk nightgowns had been re-instated, and frogs abolished, the student must limit himself, in his choice of clothing, to a coat of dark blue or

Oxford gray, with three "crows'-feet" of black silk cord on the sleeve of a senior, two on the sleeve of a junior, and one on that of a sophomore; while the poor freshman's sleeve went unadorned. More than this, the coat must be single-breasted, with a rolling cape, square at the ends, and with pocket-flaps; the waistcoat must have a standing collar, and the pantaloons be made of Oxford gray or black bombazette, or, if "of linen or cotton fabric, of white." And on no account is he permitted to wear a cravat of any color except black or white.

These were the days, let us observe, when Harvard students were forbidden, under penalty of five shillings, "to profanely curse or swear," and under a still heavier penalty "to play at cards or dice, or any game for money or other things;" when a blessing was asked and thanks were returned at commons, and thirsty fellows all drank their cider from the same bowl; when the lordly senior was fagged by the frightened freshman, and the Hasty Pudding Club mingled scholarly debates and essays with its pudding and molasses, and closed its meetings with a hymn to the tune of old St. Martin's.

They were sad times for the freshman. Poor fellow! he must not even speak to a senior familiarly, nor with his hat on, but must so conduct himself "in all respects, as to be in no wise saucy to his seniors." Indeed, the College customs forbade him even to wear his hat in the College yard "unless it rains, hails, or snows;" nor must he even stop to ask, "Who is there?" when any one knocked at his door, but open without any delay.

This fagging business was barbarous, and the social distinctions which it involved were wholly undemocratic. It was, of course, introduced from the English schools, and, with other customs almost as reprehensible, was tolerated by the College authorities until by degrees it wore itself out. It seems strange that the time-honored cap and gown of the English universities were not likewise adopted. But we find no mention of them until about 1760, a hundred and twenty-five years after the foundation of Harvard College. And then it is simply recorded that for daily use, in summer, long gowns of calico or gingham were worn by the students in the College and in all parts of Cambridge, and, in winter, similar garments of lambskin,—a thick colorless stuff,—but on public occasions black gowns were permitted.

There is an old sketch of the College campus, by Paul Revere, where in the background is to be seen the president, staff in hand, walking in solemn dignity before one of the buildings, while near by parades a senior in his cap and gown, and at suitable distances two awed freshmen appear, also in trailing gowns, but with uncovered heads. In the laws of 1790 it is recommended that the students appear in the black gown on all public occasions, and in those of 1848 every candidate for a first degree is directed to wear a black dress and the usual black gown. One of these "public occasions" is described in a freshman's letter to his mamma, in "Harvardiana" of November, 1836.

"The performers," he writes, "all wore black gowns with sleeves large enough to hold me in, and spouted, and swung their arms, till they looked like so many Methodist ministers just ordained."

The academic costume, however, has never been in daily use in any of our American colleges, not even in those about which the "dim religious light" of the middle age tries hard to gather. Why it never became a feature of the daily American college life, we can only conjecture. But it is more than probable, since it has always been retained in the Canadian colleges, that the stern Puritanism, which so hated the ritual of the English Church, including its gown and surplice, could not even in its schools endure the vestment which savored of popery.

There is perhaps no record of the earliest adoption, by the universities, of the cap and gown. From time immemorial the term "gownsmen" has been applied to students in the English colleges; and although once in a while some writer like Kingsley ridicules the costume, at Cambridge or Oxford no student thinks of appearing at lectures or prayers, or of venturing without the gates of his college of an evening, without his cap and gown. On Sundays and saints' days, Mr. Bristed tells us, the gown is exchanged for a white surplice, in which the student looks "very innocent and exemplary;" but in the colleges of the British Colonies the surplice is never worn, and in many the cap and gown are not required at daily prayers and recita-

tions. Every student, however, is supposed to have his academic dress, and to appear in it at stated times.

At Harvard it is rarely seen except on Class Day and Commencement Day, when it is worn by some university officers, and by the speakers. At the college commencements in Canada, however, every senior wears it at graduation; and, when he receives his degree, is invested with the down-edged bachelor's hood, while every master of arts is adorned with his more distinguished red-silk-lined hood. Added to this is the well-known close-fitting cap, with its square top and falling tassel; and so the most insignificant senior is invested with a dignity which belongs, perhaps, in reality to his costume.

As to the origin of it, the gown is probably only the Roman toga, worn in the first century of our era, not as the common dress, but reserved for state occasions; after that adopted by the clergy, and so by teachers and students in the ecclesiastical schools of the middle age. With little doubt the dress is a relic of monasticism, since mediæval learning belonged to the Church, and since the connection of the black gown with the surplice has always been so intimate.

Puritan New England is evidently growing fond of at least a moderate degree of the ritualism that she once condemned so severely; and, therefore, is it quite impossible that the students of her Harvard will some day crowd the daily prayers at Appleton, or the lectures at University or Sever, arrayed in the academic cap and gown? For the present, at least, the Harvard man will have to content himself with the universal ulster, and to renounce entirely, except in its figurative sense, the honored title of gownsmen.

FOOTPRINTS OF EMINENT HARVARD GRADUATES.

PICKINGS FROM THE MAIL-BAG.

THE mail-bag brings us many curious bits of matter, which are often quite suggestive; and we intend to pick at random for some of these suggestions, in the hope that they may prove of interest to our readers. It is nothing strange to receive a subscription, yet it is quite pleasant to receive payment for one by a check bearing an excellent steel engraving of a distinguished American who graduated at Harvard just a century before. And this happened a short time since when Commissioner John Eaton sent in a subscription for the Bureau of Education at Washington. In the lower left-hand corner of the draft was the portrait of Samuel Dexter, a facsimile of which accompanies this sketch. A similar engraving appears in one of the issues of fifty-cent notes issued under the acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864. It will be remembered that Mr. Dexter had been at various times United States representative and senator, and was also secretary of war. He declined at one time a foreign embassy, and at another an extraordinary mission to the court of Spain. When Mr. Jefferson became president, Mr. Dexter withdrew from public employments, and returned to the practice of law, and for many years had no superior, and scarcely a rival, before the Supreme Court at Washington. He was the first president of the first temperance society organized in Massachusetts. But the chief reason for his portrait adorning the currency and the drafts of the Treasury Department was his admirable fulfilment of the duties that fell to him as Secretary of the Treasury.

A glance at our advertising columns will be sufficient to show that to get an order for an advertisement is not an infrequent occurrence, but that to receive liberal support from a great institution that had been built up by one who graduated and taught at Harvard is peculiarly gratifying. Reference is made to The New England



SAMUEL DEXTER, LL D.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, the advertisement of which occupies our front page. Willard Phillips was its chief organizer, and president for twenty-three consecutive years. It was the first company to be chartered in this country to do a life-insurance business in its modern forms: it began with only fifty thousand dollars, and has passed through a prosperous career of thirty-six years until it is now, with its cash assets exceeding fifteen million dollars, one of the greatest financial institutions in New England. It is therefore worth while to glance at the career of the man who successfully directed its affairs for the first quarter of a century of its existence. Mr. Phillips graduated in 1810, was a tutor in the College from 1811 to 1815, and received the degree of A.M. in 1813, and of LL.D. in 1853. He was born in Bridgewater, Dec. 19, 1784, of poor parents, and his early life was a hard struggle for an education and a livelihood. By his own work he secured the education that availed him so much all through his long life, which terminated at the ripe age of almost ninety years. At College he received a prize for a dissertation, and just after graduation became an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Asa Eaton (1803), in a school in Boston. In the latter part of the year, through the influence of his classmate Joseph G. Kendall, he opened a school of his own, but gave it up soon afterwards by reason of his appointment as college tutor, first in Latin and later in mathematics and natural philosophy. During the war of 1812, he issued a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Public Spirit of the Federalists and the Good Sense of the Democrats," and occasionally wrote articles for newspapers. About this time he entered his name in the office of William Sullivan (1792), who then enjoyed a large legal practice. In 1814 an association was formed consisting of President Kirkland, Edward T. Channing, Mr. Phillips, and others, to publish the *New England Magazine and Review*. Mr. Phillips was to have been the editor; but, just when all arrangements had been completed, it was abandoned because William Tudor (1796) was about to establish the *North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal*. At the end of its first year, this periodical was placed at the disposal of Mr. Phillips, who conducted it with Mr. Tudor as the nominal editor till 1817, when an association was formed of the chief contributors, including John Gallison, an able lawyer, and the reporter of the early decisions of Judge Story; Nathan Hale, the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and father of the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale; Richard H. Dana, Edward T. Channing, Mr. Phillips, William Powell Mason (also reporter of Judge Story's decisions), and Jared Sparks, then tutor in the College. Mr. Phillips for some years continued to be a frequent contributor, and an occasional one till 1836.

About 1815 he devoted himself to the practice of law: six years later he began to collect from original authorities the materials for his treatise on insurance, which was published in 1823. In this work his general distribution of the subjects, and arrangement and order of the topics, were wholly of his own devising. Chancellor Kent gave Mr. Phillips's division of the subject the preference in his lectures, now known as Kent's Commentaries. This treatise materially aided the author's professional business, as did also his treatise on patents, published in 1837. Judge Story introduced both books in the ancillary course of reading at the Harvard Law School. In 1825 and 1826 Mr. Phillips was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1827, by reason of ill health, he withdrew from practice, and for a season was interested in a manufacturing establishment, and made some investments which used up the means that he had accumulated; in 1828 he associated with himself Richard Robins, and resumed his practice; in 1829 he published a treatise on Political

Economy; with the aid of Edward Pickering he made, in 1832, a digest of the first eight volumes of Pickering's Reports, and edited the first American edition of Collyer on Partnership; in 1837 he was member, and subsequently chairman, of a commission for codifying so much of the common law as relates to crimes and their incidents. A code of the law of crimes and their punishments was finally reported by Mr. Phillips and Samuel B. Walcott; but as the greater part of the profession in Massachusetts, at the time when the code was presented, was opposed to the codification of the common law, and believed any such attempt to be "wholly experimental, theoretical, and dangerous," it was voted to dismiss the subject. Mr. Phillips had devoted full four years of arduous labor to this task, and had drawn on many competent jurists for help in its preparation, and was always satisfied to rest his reputation on that work: it has since been of important use in this and other States, and has received the commendation of jurists everywhere. In 1839 Gov. Everett appointed Mr. Phillips judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, an office he held for eight years, and then resigned chiefly to become the president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators. Judge Phillips was a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Americana," one of his articles being

on Political Economy. In 1850 he issued a duodecimo volume entitled "Propositions concerning Protection and Free Trade," a subject in which he always took great interest.

One important part in the work of men is to exert a good influence on those who come in contact with them, and in this respect Judge Phillips was pre-eminent. In this brief notice but two of his many pupils, so to speak, can be mentioned: one, Benjamin F. Stevens, who succeeded Mr. Phillips as president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; and the other, Joseph M. Gibbens, the successor of Mr. Stevens, as secretary of the same company, under Judge Phillips's administration. Mr. Stevens was secretary for seventeen years, and vice-president for two years. Since then he has been president for fourteen years, making altogether a period of thirty-three years, a term of service for one company longer than that of any other life-insurance officer in America. Mr. Gibbens has been connected with the company for thirty years, for the past fifteen as its secretary.

The long series of years that all worked harmoniously and successfully together is sufficient evidence of the admirable personal traits of Judge Phillips, and the high regard entertained for him by those under his direction. In the latter part of his life Judge Phillips withdrew from active business, and died Sept. 9, 1873, mourned for by a host of friends by whom he was highly esteemed for his great learning, and dearly loved for his exceptionally amiable qualities.



WILLARD PHILLIPS, LL.D.

A HARVARD LANDMARK.

BY HENRY WARE.

THE old Presidents' House, for some years past known as the Wadsworth House, was erected in 1726. President Leverett had occupied the house erected by President Dunster, which was demolished in 1719 to make room for the erection of Massachusetts Hall. An ancient house—a quaint building with the upper story projecting over the sidewalk—occupied at one time by President Dunster, stood until recently on Dunster Street, next to Little's Block, where the car-house of the Union Railroad Company now stands.

In 1725 the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth was elected president by the

Corporation. On his acceptance of the office the General Court granted him one hundred and fifty pounds, "to enable him to enter upon and manage the great affair of that presidency," and a committee was appointed to look for a suitable house for the reception of the president, which reported at the next session, when the General Court established his salary at four hundred pounds; and, "further to encourage Mr. Wadsworth cheerfully to go through the momentous affairs of his office, they resolved that one thousand pounds should be paid to the Corporation by them, to be used for the building of a handsome wooden dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses, in some part of the College land, for the reception and accommodation of the President of Harvard College for the time being." The Corporation in their address returning thanks for this grant, apparently a little distrustful of the legislative grant, suggest a hope that the General Court may "see meet to entertain a new thought, and build it by a committee of their own choosing, which would be no way unacceptable to us," expressing at the same time a willingness to "employ the appropriation for that purpose as well as we can." The suggestion of the Corporation, however, did not approve itself to the General Court. The president received his four hundred pounds in a depreciated paper currency, and the appropriation for the house, though expended "with the utmost care and frugality," proved quite insufficient: so that, after a year had passed, the house remained unfinished, and another petition was presented setting forth the facts, and the troubles of the good president, who, it represented, "can nowhere hire a convenient house for himself, and his family is divided, some dwelling in one house and some in another. His household goods are disposed of in several houses and barns. These difficult circumstances render the speedy finishing of a house for his reception very necessary." But the General Court was unmoved; and the overseers thereupon advised the Corporation to complete the building themselves, "with all convenient speed and frugality," which they proceeded to do on credit, hoping to be reimbursed by the General Court; and the president took possession of the house Nov. 4, 1726, "when not half finished within." Wadsworth, in his diary, says, "27th of October, 1726. This night some of our family lodged at y^e New House built for y^e President. Nov. 4 at night was y^e first time y^t my wife and I lodged there." It was completed in January, however, but no money was forthcoming from the General Court. It cost £1,800, of which £800 was paid by the College.

From that time down to the administration of President Sparks, the house was occupied by the successive presidents of the College. Mr. Sparks, on his accession, owned a suitable house in which he continued to reside; and the present official residence of the president was erected for the use of President Felton, during his administration.

The Wadsworth House has been enlarged at various times to adapt it better for its purpose, especially by the addition of the wings on the front, enlarging the reception-rooms on the lower floor to accommodate the crowds who visited the president on public days. The brick addition, now occupied by the bursar's office, formerly stood on the west-erly side of the house, running out towards the Law School building, beyond which, again, formerly stood the barn. This brick wing was built in President Webber's time; and in the second story was the president's study, which was occupied as such to the end of the term of Edward Everett. Up to that time the personal relation of the president to the students was much more intimate than at the present day, when many duties then devolving on the president have been transferred to the dean and other officers; but by older graduates no part of the College buildings is more distinctly remembered than the staircase leading up to the president's study.

The old house, as shown in our illustration, is a good representative of the old gambrel-roofed house of the better sort common in New England one hundred and fifty years ago. The grounds have been reduced by widening the street in front of it; only few of the stately trees that shaded it thirty years ago still remain on the sidewalk, and Grays Hall occupies the site of the pleasant old garden.

Few houses in the country have welcomed more illustrious guests than has the Wadsworth House. Washington, in 1775, had his first headquarters here, before the Craigie House was assigned to him; and the annual levees of the president on Commencement Day, especially during the administrations of Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett, whose circumstances enabled them to dispense an elegant hospitality in keeping with their conspicuous station, have been attended from year to year by the most famous of our own citizens, and have been honored by the presence of many distinguished guests of the nation and the University. The imagination of some future Hawthorne may summon up for a coming generation, as he did in the "Province House," the shades of those who have lived and moved in these now deserted rooms, that have been the scene of so many brilliant receptions in bygone days.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Ballads and Lyrics. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co.

This collection of poems, selected, as the preface tells us, for boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, seems to be well suited to the compiler's aim. Few of the youth of our land can fail to be charmed with the narrative poems, which, with the old English ballads that are always new, will cultivate a taste for good poetry, and lead to the reading of Milton and Shakespeare. With this end in view, Mr. Lodge has placed in the collection many of the best poems in the language. The standard writers of England and America are represented, while there are also gems culled from writers who are not so well known. In connection with the poems short biographical sketches are given. This book answers in an admirable way the demands of intelligent people for an impulse toward better reading for young people, and it is an excellent substitute for many of the books now in circulation under



THE WADSWORTH HOUSE.

the name of "speakers." It is neatly printed, and bears the imprint of the Riverside Press.

Doctor Indoctus: Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with Reference to his English Composition.

Aut scire oportet aut tacere. — Old Saying.

Non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, qui plus docet quam scit. — Petronius.

Reprinted, with Additions and Emendations, from the *Statesman*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1880. Pamph., 64 pp.

The title tells what this little book is; yet it fails to say that the strictures are of the severest class. On page 8 the Series of Primers, of which Professor Nichol's work forms a part, is praised, and the writers of most of the primers are described as men "of reigning repute;" while the author of the English Composition is mentioned as "certainly one interloper in this highly respectable group of authors; and he is such as to offer, we are compelled to say, a strange contrast to his accidental companions." Fitzedward Hall (1846), for he is the author of the review, clearly shows that this primer which pretends to teach English composition is itself a decidedly good specimen of poor composition, and that it contains in the text many words not only inelegantly but quite often inaccurately used. Mr. Hall's method of criticism is to reprint the inaccurate and inelegant words and sentences, and then show their proper or better use. The review is indeed well worth reading for its abundance of information and suggestions on good English composition. Mr. Hall seems to have made out such a clear case of incompetency on the part of Professor Nichol, that one without evidence on the

other side can justly say that all of the copies of the primer already issued should be consigned to the flames, and that a severe penalty should be placed upon any further issue.

The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl. A story of fashionable life. Edited by ROBERT GRANT, author of "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels." With vignette illustrations by L. S. Ipsen. Boston: A. Williams & Co. New York: Brentano's Literary Emporium. 1880: pp. 220.

The success of that amusing *brochure*, "Little Tin Gods on Wheels," was so flattering that it is not strange its author should have been encouraged to attempt something of wider scope. "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" is exactly what the title implies. The motives, emotions, and mind of a butterfly of society are portrayed in its pages with, on the whole, remarkable success. But the book is slight and unsubstantial; and the question remains after reading it, whether the thing, even though well done, was worth doing at all. More than one-fourth of the volume is devoted to a description of the heroine's first ball and the exceedingly trifling though life-like occurrences which signalized it. If Mr. Grant's aim was to produce only an entertaining trifle which will appeal to a limited class, his first novel may be pronounced a success. But it is to be feared that the delicious bits of satire, the many evidences of keen observation contained in its pages, will not prevent thoughtful readers from closing it with a sense of disappointment. Yet for a first work it is one of great promise, and is doubtless only the precursor of others which shall have a more worthy theme and purpose, and an equally artistic development.

Natural Science and Religion. Two lectures delivered to the Theological School of Yale College. By ASA GRAY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880. 16mo, pp. 111.

Dr. Gray, as is well known, holds a foremost rank, not only in his own special department, but in natural science in the broad acceptance now given to the term. He is no man's disciple; but he coincides with Darwin in believing that specific and, for the most part, generic differences in plants and animals do not indicate a diversity of parent stock; that "natural selection," repeated through unnumbered decades of centuries, may account for the origin of all the species in existence; and that the "survival of the fittest," to the exclusion of intermediates of which no vestiges remain, constitutes the actual *fauna* and *flora* of our planet in its present condition, as it determined the prevailing forms of animal and vegetable life in earlier stages of its development. These hypotheses Dr. Gray holds not as demonstrated truths, but as legitimate hypotheses, which give the most satisfactory explanation of known facts and laws in the organic world, which are constantly receiving added confirmation, and which, in his opinion, are not likely to be displaced or discredited. He justly claims for science paramount authority in its own sphere. Alleged religious truths cannot be received as valid by any sound mind, if they are inconsistent with ascertained laws of nature or with logical deductions from those laws. But, on the other hand, science is supreme only in its own sphere. Because it has not made spiritual discoveries with the scalpel and the microscope, it has no right to deny or ignore spiritual existence, especially when with its alleged knowledge and command of all the material constituents of life, mind, and soul, it has not been able to create either.

The evolution-theory seems, indeed, at one point, and at one only, in collision with Christianity, and that is as regards the language of the Holy Scriptures with reference to the material universe. If it be claimed—as it is no longer among men of culture—that the Bible was, word for word, divinely inspired, and that among its purposes was the instruction of mankind in cosmical history and philosophy, then there can be no truce, much less an alliance, between Christianity and the scientific theories now in the ascendant. But, had the Bible been constructed on this principle, no generation prior to our own could have understood it; and perhaps it would be unintelligible even to us; for who knows that we have reached the ultimate truth? On the other hand, if the sole aim of the sacred writers was the religious instruction of the race, then the only question is, whether science has cast doubt on the religious truths taught in the Scriptures. This question Dr. Gray answers in the negative. He shows that evolution, while it accounts for the phenomena of organized being, needs itself to be accounted for; that self-evolution from brute matter is no more possible or conceivable than the self-creation of plant, beast, or man; that the argument from design for a Creative Intelligence is only strengthened by being transferred from specific instances—always questionable—to general laws and tendencies; that there are in man characteristics which cannot be reasonably traced to any line of earthly parentage, and which indicate that he belongs in part to a different sphere and a higher order; and that there is nothing in the evolution theory which excludes the Creator from action to meet special spiritual needs by miracle and revelation, as he has manifestly best met material needs by the established reign of law.

We commend this book equally to presumptuous scientists and to timid religionists. They may find it not without profit to sit for a while under the wordfall of one whose Christian faith and piety have made his name no less precious among the "holy and humble men of heart," than it has become illustrious in both hemispheres in the records of the most advanced science of our time.

This little volume has also a value independent of, while essential to, its main purpose. It contains the most clear and comprehensive statement of the evolution-theory that we have ever seen, with the least possible use of technical terms. This alone ought to be of no little worth, as the knowledge thus conveyed seems utterly wanting in many persons who deem it incumbent on them to write or talk on the subject in the supposed interest of religion.—*Andrew P. Peabody.*

Uranometria Argentina. By BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD: being vol. i. (with star-atlas) of the "Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino" at Córdoba. Buenos Aires: 1879.

It was during the residence in this country of Señor Sarmiento as minister from the Argentine Republic, that Dr. Gould saw his long-cherished design of cataloguing the southern stars take definite shape. Sarmiento was an enthusiast in matters of national education; and the foundation of a government observatory fitted well alongside of his scheme of schools, colleges, and universities. Shortly after his election as president, this project was perfected; and Dr. Gould was invited, in 1869, to undertake the establishment of the Argentine National Observatory, of which the first volume of Results makes the basis for this article. Córdoba, a city half way between the oceans, and almost on the parallels of Buenos Aires and Valparaíso, was chosen as the best site, on account of its supposed freedom from bad weather; a supposition that was hardly justified by the frequent interruptions from clouds and rains. Its cathedral and university rank among the antiquities of our continent: the city itself was droning along a last-century existence till it was half aroused by the building of a railroad to connect it with river-steamers and the sea; and, when the first train arrived, it was formally welcomed with a sprinkling of holy water by the bishop.

The woodwork of the observatory was made in Boston, and shipped ready to be put up. The more important instruments were an equatorial telescope mounted by Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridgeport, and a meridian circle ordered in Germany; and it was the intention, as soon as Dr. Gould and his four assistants should be settled in Córdoba, to complete the observatory as quickly as possible, and proceed at once with observations for the star-catalogue. But delays oppressed the work on all sides: the Franco-Prussian war detained the German instruments and books; building progressed slowly in a country where "to-morrow" was so frequently in the mouths of the workmen; and there was even some difficulty at one time about funds: so that while the observers were all on the ground in September, 1870, the meridian circle was not mounted till May, 1872. It very soon became apparent that something must be devised to occupy the delay, and it was in this *ad interim* manner that the "Uranometria Argentina" had its origin. Although the delay proved much longer than was first expected, the Uranometry was equal to the occasion, and expanded itself beyond all previous calculation into an arduous and tedious task occupying nearly all the time of four observers for over two years: and nearly a decade passed between its beginning and its publication.

There have been many star-atlases published: some remarkably poor, and, with the exceptions named below, none very good. They seldom aimed to include all stars down to the limit of visibility to the naked eye; and, when this was attempted, the test of visibility was that the star should be of the sixth or greater magnitude as recorded in star-catalogues where the brightness had been assigned only by telescopic observation. Argelander's "Uranometria Nova," published some thirty years ago, was the first in which the natural method of direct naked-eye observation was employed to fix the limit of naked-eye visibility. Following the long-established system, the stars were grouped in magnitudes, from first, or brightest, to sixth, or faintest that could be seen with good eyesight on a clear moonless night at Bonn; but, while observations had previously seldom been recorded closer than half-magnitudes, Argelander divided each grade into thirds.

Many other star-atlases might be mentioned, which, while having the advantage of including the whole sky, all have the defect of being incomplete and untested compilations from catalogues. Among the best of these is Proctor's, published in 1870, based on the famous catalogue of the British Association: the maps are convenient in size, clear in print, and the constellation figures are deservedly omitted: "precession arrows," here first introduced, are a novelty, by which a rough allowance can be made for the change in a star's position. The criticisms noted while working with this atlas were that the co-ordinate lines were too heavy, and the stars too coarse.

Part of Dr. Gould's work while director of the Dudley Observatory at

Albany, N.Y., about 1860, was a revision of the "Nova," carrying the estimates of brightness down to tenths of a magnitude, — a great advance on previous work; but, although nearly completed, this was never published.

The next original work is the "Atlas Cœlestis Novus" of Heis, which appeared during the progress of the Argentine observations: it is essentially a revision of Argelander's work, but stars one-third of a magnitude fainter than Argelander's limit are included.

In a general way, all visible stars of the southern hemisphere were known by telescopic observation before the beginning of the Argentine Uranometry. Lacaille observed at the Cape of Good Hope in the last century; and, considering the instruments and time at his disposal, his work is a marvel of completeness. Gilliss observed in Santiago de Chile, where he was sent on the southern astronomical expedition of our government; but only a small part of his work had been published in 1870. Various observatories established in India and Australia, and some observations of the southern sky visible from the northern hemisphere, notably Argelander's extension of Bessel's zones, left few stars brighter than the seventh magnitude unrecorded.

Unfortunately, the various catalogues representing all this previous work were much delayed in their arrival at Córdoba: only a few that Dr. Gould had carried with him were at hand; and, with these for a basis, the work went on as follows:—

The sky south of ten degrees north declination, — declination for the sky corresponding to latitude for the earth, — was divided into seventeen maps, which were shared among the assistants in the Observatory; Dr. Gould being unable to take part in the actual observation by reason of extreme near-sightedness, and having, besides, quite enough in the way of direction and record to occupy all his time. On the maps all stars down to the fourth magnitude were plotted from the best available catalogue; and, with these comparatively few guides, the fainter ones were dotted in by eye-estimation of position, note of the magnitude being taken at the same time. The place of these additional stars was then read by the map-circles, and they were identified as well as possible in the few catalogues at hand. On pp. 2 and 3, Dr. Gould speaks of this method of half-guided identification of the fainter stars, implying that it insured accuracy in the work, and such was his expressed opinion at the time; but it was a method involving much tedious work that seemed unnecessary to the observers, since it was based on the supposition that they might be unable to detect disagreement between their maps and the sky. It is questionable whether this method was not more open to error than the simple one of beginning with maps containing all stars down to the sixth or even to the sixth and a half magnitude in the catalogue that was employed, and correcting such maps by a direct comparison with the sky. This certainly would have saved much time in identifying the visible stars; it is hard to understand in what way it would have led to error; and it probably would have hastened by half a year the discovery that stars of the seventh magnitude are visible to the naked eye at Córdoba: it might also have anticipated the detection of some of the erroneous identifications of the final revision referred to on p. 8.

The estimation of magnitudes was a difficult process at first, since all the observers were untrained, and had to acquire some proficiency and accuracy before their observations were well worth recording. It involved two distinct operations: first, the gauging of the standard stars in the type-belt; second, the comparison, direct or indirect, of all the southern stars with these standards. The type-belt is a zone ten degrees wide, with its middle at ten degrees north declination, and hence at equal altitudes above the horizons of Bonn and Córdoba. Within this belt, the atmospheric loss of starlight would be about equal at the two stations, and so the Argentine determinations were based on the already established system of Argelander. As at Albany, brightness was estimated to tenths of a magnitude, and only such stars as the four observers could agree on were accepted as standards: of these there were seven hundred and twenty-two, or two-fifths of those on which agreement was attempted; it was with red stars that the greatest divergence of estimate occurred. For stars below the sixth magnitude, nearly all observations were made with opera-glasses. Their visibility to the naked eye was tested by actually catching sight of them; but the estimation of their brightness without a glass would have been not only inaccurate, but excessively fatiguing, and the work was tiresome enough at the best. The type-belt now contains the best-established standards of magnitude in the sky, and must be accepted north as well as south.

Transferring the type-scale to the southern constellations involved more care than any other part of the work. As an aid, two small maps near the South Pole, but on opposite sides of it so as to culminate alternately, were adopted as secondary type regions; and from these the neighboring stars could be determined more easily. Generally each observer graded with the utmost care a few stars in his map-region, and tested the rest by these, large use being made of the opera-glass as before: then, to insure accuracy, all the

stars of the same tenth of a magnitude were put in a list together, and compared directly with each other; this generally resulted in changing by a tenth or two the estimate of a quarter or third of the number, before it was considered final.

As detailed on p. 100, there were 44,500 observations of 10,650 stars; but this included many fainter than 7.0 magnitude, and when these were omitted the number remaining was 7,756. The departure of separate observations from the mean is remarkably small, and affords a good test of the closeness of the work. As given on p. 105, the average deviation of an observer from his mean value is generally less than one-tenth, and in no case equals two-tenths. The probable error of the type-belt standards is decidedly less than one-tenth. Certainly this degree of accuracy was never before attained for so large a part of the heavens.

Apart from the general use as a guide to a familiar knowledge of the sky, a Uranometry has for its end the determination of the constancy or variation of the light of the stars. Quickly changing variables are soon found, but many others whose change is slow and slight can be recognized only by long-continued comparisons. In the "Uranometria Argentina," 47 variables are noted, but of these perhaps half were known before the Córdoba work began. It is to be regretted that more exact accounts of the new discoveries could not have been published with the Uranometry: we can only hope that a second volume of results on southern variables will soon appear.

Besides the volume of text and catalogue, there is the atlas of thirteen large maps and a key, prepared with fine accuracy. Its greatest novelty is the exact limitation of constellations by a set of boundaries of determinate position: these follow the circles of the sky when possible, and are so arranged as to make no change of importance from pre-existing works. The convenience of the boundaries during the work was very great; but by reason of the disturbing effects of precession, in a few years the stars near the border lines must be submitted to calculation before their constellation can be determined. This might have been facilitated by the introduction of Proctor's "precession arrows," as was at one time contemplated: probably in order to have the maps as free from lines as possible, they were omitted.

It is not easy to condense into a small space the review of ten years of work represented by a large volume and a great atlas. All that part referring to the distribution of the stars, the form of the Milky Way, and other general questions, must be left unnoticed, though it affords much material for further description.

In praise of a work like the "Uranometria Argentina," there is no need of speaking: the result is its own praise. Careful, painstaking observation and record carried perseveringly through many difficulties, and achieving complete success in the end, has a full reward on taking a sure and high place in the astronomical work of the world. It is the greatest of Dr. Gould's completed undertakings, and would be alone sufficient to mark his name, unaided by his many well-known works in this hemisphere, or by the zone catalogue of the southern stars, which we shall hope to find in a succeeding volume of the "Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino." — *Wm. M. Davis.*

PROFESSOR ISAAC FLAGG (1864) will in August issue "The Hellenic Oration of Demosthenes," with revised text and commentary.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. ALLEN'S (1851) new, revised and enlarged edition of "Allen's Latin Composition" will be ready in July.

REV. DR. GEORGE E. ELLIS (1833) is preparing for the press the course of historical lectures delivered by him before the Lowell Institute. They will be published by Little, Brown, & Co.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D. (1839), will publish through Roberts Brothers in July a new volume, "Crusoe in New York, and Other Tales." It will be uniform in style with his "The Man without a Country," "How To Do It," etc.

HENRY W. HAYNES (1851), chairman of the Book Committee of the Boston School Board, has been appointed to prepare twelve select lives from Plutarch, — six Latin, and six Greek. They will probably be new translations, and they are to be published in book form.

RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1834), the Bishop of Iowa, will shortly publish a neat little volume, "Some Summer Days Abroad," containing sketches of his journey, with an account of the Second Lambeth Conference of Bishops in communion with the Church of England.

PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE (Ph.D. 1877) has in press an illustrated vocabulary especially designed to accompany Goodwin and White's "Anabasis." It will, however, be bound in a separate volume for use with any edition of the Anabasis. Ginn & Heath, the publishers, announce that it will be ready in August. Professor White's revised edition of "First Lessons in Greek" will be published next month, in England by Macmillan & Co., and in this country by Ginn & Heath.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, the advertisement of which occupies our front page. Willard Phillips was its chief organizer, and president for twenty-three consecutive years. It was the first company to be chartered in this country to do a life-insurance business in its modern forms: it began with only fifty thousand dollars, and has passed through a prosperous career of thirty-six years until it is now, with its cash assets exceeding fifteen million dollars, one of the greatest financial institutions in New England. It is therefore worth while to glance at the career of the man who successfully directed its affairs for the first quarter of a century of its existence. Mr. Phillips graduated in 1810, was a tutor in the College from 1811 to 1815, and received the degree of A.M. in 1813, and of LL.D. in 1853. He was born in Bridgewater, Dec. 19, 1784, of poor parents, and his early life was a hard struggle for an education and a livelihood. By his own work he secured the education that availed him so much all through his long life, which terminated at the ripe age of almost ninety years. At College he received a prize for a dissertation, and just after graduation became an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Asa Eaton (1803), in a school in Boston. In the latter part of the year, through the influence of his classmate Joseph G. Kendall, he opened a school of his own, but gave it up soon afterwards by reason of his appointment as college tutor, first in Latin and later in mathematics and natural philosophy. During the war of 1812, he issued a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Public Spirit of the Federalists and the Good Sense of the Democrats," and occasionally wrote articles for newspapers. About this time he entered his name in the office of William Sullivan (1792), who then enjoyed a large legal practice. In 1814 an association was formed consisting of President Kirkland, Edward T. Channing, Mr. Phillips, and others, to publish the *New England Magazine and Review*. Mr. Phillips was to have been the editor; but, just when all arrangements had been completed, it was abandoned because William Tudor (1796) was about to establish the *North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal*. At the end of its first year, this periodical was placed at the disposal of Mr. Phillips, who conducted it with Mr. Tudor as the nominal editor till 1817, when an association was formed of the chief contributors, including John Gallison, an able lawyer, and the reporter of the early decisions of Judge Story; Nathan Hale, the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and father of the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale; Richard H. Dana, Edward T. Channing, Mr. Phillips, William Powell Mason (also reporter of Judge Story's decisions), and Jared Sparks, then tutor in the College. Mr. Phillips for some years continued to be a frequent contributor, and an occasional one till 1836.

About 1815 he devoted himself to the practice of law: six years later he began to collect from original authorities the materials for his treatise on insurance, which was published in 1823. In this work his general distribution of the subjects, and arrangement and order of the topics, were wholly of his own devising. Chancellor Kent gave Mr. Phillips's division of the subject the preference in his lectures, now known as Kent's Commentaries. This treatise materially aided the author's professional business, as did also his treatise on patents, published in 1837. Judge Story introduced both books in the ancillary course of reading at the Harvard Law School. In 1825 and 1826 Mr. Phillips was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1827, by reason of ill health, he withdrew from practice, and for a season was interested in a manufacturing establishment, and made some investments which used up the means that he had accumulated; in 1828 he associated with himself Richard Robins, and resumed his practice; in 1829 he published a treatise on Political

Economy; with the aid of Edward Pickering he made, in 1832, a digest of the first eight volumes of Pickering's Reports, and edited the first American edition of Collyer on Partnership; in 1837 he was member, and subsequently chairman, of a commission for codifying so much of the common law as relates to crimes and their incidents. A code of the law of crimes and their punishments was finally reported by Mr. Phillips and Samuel B. Walcott; but as the greater part of the profession in Massachusetts, at the time when the code was presented, was opposed to the codification of the common law, and believed any such attempt to be "wholly experimental, theoretical, and dangerous," it was voted to dismiss the subject. Mr. Phillips had devoted full four years of arduous labor to this task, and had drawn on many competent jurists for help in its preparation, and was always satisfied to rest his reputation on that work: it has since been of important use in this and other States, and has received the commendation of jurists everywhere. In 1839 Gov. Everett appointed Mr. Phillips judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, an office he held for eight years, and then resigned chiefly to become the president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators. Judge Phillips was a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Americana," one of his articles being

on Political Economy. In 1850 he issued a duodecimo volume entitled "Propositions concerning Protection and Free Trade," a subject in which he always took great interest.

One important part in the work of men is to exert a good influence on those who come in contact with them, and in this respect Judge Phillips was pre-eminent. In this brief notice but two of his many pupils, so to speak, can be mentioned: one, Benjamin F. Stevens, who succeeded Mr. Phillips as president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; and the other, Joseph M. Gibbens, the successor of Mr. Stevens, as secretary of the same company, under Judge Phillips's administration. Mr. Stevens was secretary for seventeen years, and vice-president for two years. Since then he has been president for fourteen years, making altogether a period of thirty-three years, a term of service for one company longer than that of any other life-insurance officer in America. Mr. Gibbens has been connected with the company for thirty years, for the past fifteen as its secretary.

The long series of years that all worked harmoniously and successfully together is sufficient evidence of the admirable personal traits of Judge Phillips, and the high regard entertained for him by those under his direction. In the latter part of his life Judge Phillips withdrew from active business, and died Sept. 9, 1873, mourned for by a host of friends by whom he was highly esteemed for his great learning, and dearly loved for his exceptionally amiable qualities.



WILLARD PHILLIPS, LL.D.

A HARVARD LANDMARK.

BY HENRY WARE.

THE old Presidents' House, for some years past known as the Wadsworth House, was erected in 1726. President Leverett had occupied the house erected by President Dunster, which was demolished in 1719 to make room for the erection of Massachusetts Hall. An ancient house—a quaint building with the upper story projecting over the sidewalk—occupied at one time by President Dunster, stood until recently on Dunster Street, next to Little's Block, where the car-house of the Union Railroad Company now stands.

In 1725 the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth was elected president by the

Corporation. On his acceptance of the office the General Court granted him one hundred and fifty pounds, "to enable him to enter upon and manage the great affair of that presidency," and a committee was appointed to look for a suitable house for the reception of the president, which reported at the next session, when the General Court established his salary at four hundred pounds; and, "further to encourage Mr. Wadsworth cheerfully to go through the momentous affairs of his office, they resolved that one thousand pounds should be paid to the Corporation by them, to be used for the building of a handsome wooden dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses, in some part of the College land, for the reception and accommodation of the President of Harvard College for the time being." The Corporation in their address returning thanks for this grant, apparently a little distrustful of the legislative grant, suggest a hope that the General Court may "see meet to entertain a new thought, and build it by a committee of their own choosing, which would be no way unacceptable to us," expressing at the same time a willingness to "employ the appropriation for that purpose as well as we can." The suggestion of the Corporation, however, did not approve itself to the General Court. The president received his four hundred pounds in a depreciated paper currency, and the appropriation for the house, though expended "with the utmost care and frugality," proved quite insufficient; so that, after a year had passed, the house remained unfinished, and another petition was presented setting forth the facts, and the troubles of the good president, who, it represented, "can nowhere hire a convenient house for himself, and his family is divided, some dwelling in one house and some in another. His household goods are disposed of in several houses and barns. These difficult circumstances render the speedy finishing of a house for his reception very necessary." But the General Court was unmoved; and the overseers thereupon advised the Corporation to complete the building themselves, "with all convenient speed and frugality," which they proceeded to do on credit, hoping to be reimbursed by the General Court; and the president took possession of the house Nov. 4, 1726, "when not half finished within." Wadsworth, in his diary, says, "27th of October, 1726. This night some of our family lodged at ye New House built for ye President. Nov. 4 at night was ye first time y^t my wife and I lodged there." It was completed in January, however, but no money was forthcoming from the General Court. It cost £1,800, of which £800 was paid by the College.

From that time down to the administration of President Sparks, the house was occupied by the successive presidents of the College. Mr. Sparks, on his accession, owned a suitable house in which he continued to reside; and the present official residence of the president was erected for the use of President Felton, during his administration.

The Wadsworth House has been enlarged at various times to adapt it better for its purpose, especially by the addition of the wings on the front, enlarging the reception-rooms on the lower floor to accommodate the crowds who visited the president on public days. The brick addition, now occupied by the bursar's office, formerly stood on the west-erly side of the house, running out towards the Law School building, beyond which, again, formerly stood the barn. This brick wing was built in President Webber's time; and in the second story was the president's study, which was occupied as such to the end of the term of Edward Everett. Up to that time the personal relation of the president to the students was much more intimate than at the present day, when many duties then devolving on the president have been transferred to the dean and other officers; but by older graduates no part of the College buildings is more distinctly remembered than the staircase leading up to the president's study.

The old house, as shown in our illustration, is a good representative of the old gambrel-roofed house of the better sort common in New England one hundred and fifty years ago. The grounds have been reduced by widening the street in front of it; only few of the stately trees that shaded it thirty years ago still remain on the sidewalk, and Grays Hall occupies the site of the pleasant old garden.

Few houses in the country have welcomed more illustrious guests than has the Wadsworth House. Washington, in 1775, had his first headquarters here, before the Craigie House was assigned to him; and the annual levees of the president on Commencement Day, especially during the administrations of Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett, whose circumstances enabled them to dispense an elegant hospitality in keeping with their conspicuous station, have been attended from year to year by the most famous of our own citizens, and have been honored by the presence of many distinguished guests of the nation and the University. The imagination of some future Hawthorne may summon up for a coming generation, as he did in the "Province House," the shades of those who have lived and moved in these now deserted rooms, that have been the scene of so many brilliant receptions in bygone days.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Ballads and Lyrics. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co.

This collection of poems, selected, as the preface tells us, for boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, seems to be well suited to the compiler's aim. Few of the youth of our land can fail to be charmed with the narrative poems, which, with the old English ballads that are always new, will cultivate a taste for good poetry, and lead to the reading of Milton and Shakespeare. With this end in view, Mr. Lodge has placed in the collection many of the best poems in the language. The standard writers of England and America are represented, while there are also gems culled from writers who are not so well known. In connection with the poems short biographical sketches are given. This book answers in an admirable way the demands of intelligent people for an impulse toward better reading for young people, and it is an excellent substitute for many of the books now in circulation under



THE WADSWORTH HOUSE.

the name of "speakers." It is neatly printed, and bears the imprint of the Riverside Press.

Doctor Indoctus: Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with Reference to his English Composition.

Aut scire oportet aut tacere. — *Old Saying.*

Non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, qui plus docet quam scit. — *Petronius.*

Reprinted, with Additions and Emendations, from the *Statesman*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1880. Pamph., 64 pp.

The title tells what this little book is; yet it fails to say that the strictures are of the severest class. On page 8 the Series of Primers, of which Professor Nichol's work forms a part, is praised, and the writers of most of the primers are described as men "of reigning repute;" while the author of the English Composition is mentioned as "certainly one interloper in this highly respectable group of authors; and he is such as to offer, we are compelled to say, a strange contrast to his accidental companions." Fitzedward Hall (1846), for he is the author of the review, clearly shows that this primer which pretends to teach English composition is itself a decidedly good specimen of poor composition, and that it contains in the text many words not only inelegantly but quite often inaccurately used. Mr. Hall's method of criticism is to reprint the inaccurate and inelegant words and sentences, and then show their proper or better use. The review is indeed well worth reading for its abundance of information and suggestions on good English composition. Mr. Hall seems to have made out such a clear case of incompetency on the part of Professor Nichol, that one without evidence on the

other side can justly say that all of the copies of the primer already issued should be consigned to the flames, and that a severe penalty should be placed upon any further issue.

The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl. A story of fashionable life. Edited by ROBERT GRANT, author of "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels." With vignette illustrations by L. S. Ipsen. Boston: A. Williams & Co. New York: Brentano's Literary Emporium. 1880: pp. 220.

The success of that amusing *brochure*, "Little Tin Gods on Wheels," was so flattering that it is not strange its author should have been encouraged to attempt something of wider scope. "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" is exactly what the title implies. The motives, emotions, and mind of a butterfly of society are portrayed in its pages with, on the whole, remarkable success. But the book is slight and unsubstantial; and the question remains after reading it, whether the thing, even though well done, was worth doing at all. More than one-fourth of the volume is devoted to a description of the heroine's first ball and the exceedingly trifling though life-like occurrences which signalized it. If Mr. Grant's aim was to produce only an entertaining trifle which will appeal to a limited class, his first novel may be pronounced a success. But it is to be feared that the delicious bits of satire, the many evidences of keen observation contained in its pages, will not prevent thoughtful readers from closing it with a sense of disappointment. Yet for a first work it is one of great promise, and is doubtless only the precursor of others which shall have a more worthy theme and purpose, and an equally artistic development.

Natural Science and Religion. Two lectures delivered to the Theological School of Yale College. By ASA GRAY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880. 16mo, pp. 111.

Dr. Gray, as is well known, holds a foremost rank, not only in his own special department, but in natural science in the broad acceptance now given to the term. He is no man's disciple; but he coincides with Darwin in believing that specific and, for the most part, generic differences in plants and animals do not indicate a diversity of parent stock; that "natural selection," repeated through unnumbered decades of centuries, may account for the origin of all the species in existence; and that the "survival of the fittest," to the exclusion of intermediates of which no vestiges remain, constitutes the actual *fauna* and *flora* of our planet in its present condition, as it determined the prevailing forms of animal and vegetable life in earlier stages of its development. These hypotheses Dr. Gray holds not as demonstrated truths, but as legitimate hypotheses, which give the most satisfactory explanation of known facts and laws in the organic world, which are constantly receiving added confirmation, and which, in his opinion, are not likely to be displaced or discredited. He justly claims for science paramount authority in its own sphere. Alleged religious truths cannot be received as valid by any sound mind, if they are inconsistent with ascertained laws of nature or with logical deductions from those laws. But, on the other hand, science is supreme only in its own sphere. Because it has not made spiritual discoveries with the scalpel and the microscope, it has no right to deny or ignore spiritual existence, especially when with its alleged knowledge and command of all the material constituents of life, mind, and soul, it has not been able to create either.

The evolution-theory seems, indeed, at one point, and at one only, in collision with Christianity, and that is as regards the language of the Holy Scriptures with reference to the material universe. If it be claimed—as it is no longer among men of culture—that the Bible was, word for word, divinely inspired, and that among its purposes was the instruction of mankind in cosmical history and philosophy, then there can be no truce, much less an alliance, between Christianity and the scientific theories now in the ascendant. But, had the Bible been constructed on this principle, no generation prior to our own could have understood it; and perhaps it would be unintelligible even to us; for who knows that we have reached the ultimate truth? On the other hand, if the sole aim of the sacred writers was the religious instruction of the race, then the only question is, whether science has cast doubt on the religious truths taught in the Scriptures. This question Dr. Gray answers in the negative. He shows that evolution, while it accounts for the phenomena of organized being, needs itself to be accounted for; that self-evolution from brute matter is no more possible or conceivable than the self-creation of plant, beast, or man; that the argument from design for a Creative Intelligence is only strengthened by being transferred from specific instances—always questionable—to general laws and tendencies; that there are in man characteristics which cannot be reasonably traced to any line of earthly parentage, and which indicate that he belongs in part to a different sphere and a higher order; and that there is nothing in the evolution theory which excludes the Creator from action to meet special spiritual needs by miracle and revelation, as he has manifestly best met material needs by the established reign of law.

We commend this book equally to presumptuous scientists and to timid religionists. They may find it not without profit to sit for a while under the wordfall of one whose Christian faith and piety have made his name no less precious among the "holy and humble men of heart," than it has become illustrious in both hemispheres in the records of the most advanced science of our time.

This little volume has also a value independent of, while essential to, its main purpose. It contains the most clear and comprehensive statement of the evolution-theory that we have ever seen, with the least possible use of technical terms. This alone ought to be of no little worth, as the knowledge thus conveyed seems utterly wanting in many persons who deem it incumbent on them to write or talk on the subject in the supposed interest of religion.—*Andrew P. Peabody.*

Uranometria Argentina. By BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD: being vol. i. (with star-atlas) of the "Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino" at Córdoba. Buenos Aires: 1879.

It was during the residence in this country of Señor Sarmiento as minister from the Argentine Republic, that Dr. Gould saw his long-cherished design of cataloguing the southern stars take definite shape. Sarmiento was an enthusiast in matters of national education; and the foundation of a government observatory fitted well alongside of his scheme of schools, colleges, and universities. Shortly after his election as president, this project was perfected; and Dr. Gould was invited, in 1869, to undertake the establishment of the Argentine National Observatory, of which the first volume of Results makes the basis for this article. Córdoba, a city half way between the oceans, and almost on the parallels of Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, was chosen as the best site, on account of its supposed freedom from bad weather; a supposition that was hardly justified by the frequent interruptions from clouds and rains. Its cathedral and university rank among the antiquities of our continent: the city itself was droning along a last-century existence till it was half aroused by the building of a railroad to connect it with river-steamers and the sea; and, when the first train arrived, it was formally welcomed with a sprinkling of holy water by the bishop.

The woodwork of the observatory was made in Boston, and shipped ready to be put up. The more important instruments were an equatorial telescope mounted by Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridgeport, and a meridian circle ordered in Germany; and it was the intention, as soon as Dr. Gould and his four assistants should be settled in Córdoba, to complete the observatory as quickly as possible, and proceed at once with observations for the star-catalogue. But delays oppressed the work on all sides: the Franco-Prussian war detained the German instruments and books; building progressed slowly in a country where "to-morrow" was so frequently in the mouths of the workmen; and there was even some difficulty at one time about funds: so that while the observers were all on the ground in September, 1870, the meridian circle was not mounted till May, 1872. It very soon became apparent that something must be devised to occupy the delay, and it was in this *ad interim* manner that the "Uranometria Argentina" had its origin. Although the delay proved much longer than was first expected, the Uranometry was equal to the occasion, and expanded itself beyond all previous calculation into an arduous and tedious task occupying nearly all the time of four observers for over two years: and nearly a decade passed between its beginning and its publication.

There have been many star-atlases published: some remarkably poor, and, with the exceptions named below, none very good. They seldom aimed to include all stars down to the limit of visibility to the naked eye; and, when this was attempted, the test of visibility was that the star should be of the sixth or greater magnitude as recorded in star-catalogues where the brightness had been assigned only by telescopic observation. Argelander's "Uranometria Nova," published some thirty years ago, was the first in which the natural method of direct naked-eye observation was employed to fix the limit of naked-eye visibility. Following the long-established system, the stars were grouped in magnitudes, from first, or brightest, to sixth, or faintest that could be seen with good eyesight on a clear moonless night at Bonn; but, while observations had previously seldom been recorded closer than half-magnitudes, Argelander divided each grade into thirds.

Many other star-atlases might be mentioned, which, while having the advantage of including the whole sky, all have the defect of being incomplete and untested compilations from catalogues. Among the best of these is Proctor's, published in 1870, based on the famous catalogue of the British Association: the maps are convenient in size, clear in print, and the constellation figures are deservedly omitted: "precession arrows," here first introduced, are a novelty, by which a rough allowance can be made for the change in a star's position. The criticisms noted while working with this atlas were that the co-ordinate lines were too heavy, and the stars too coarse.

Part of Dr. Gould's work while director of the Dudley Observatory at

Albany, N.Y., about 1860, was a revision of the "Nova," carrying the estimates of brightness down to tenths of a magnitude, — a great advance on previous work; but, although nearly completed, this was never published.

The next original work is the "Atlas Cœlestis Novus" of Heis, which appeared during the progress of the Argentine observations: it is essentially a revision of Argelander's work, but stars one-third of a magnitude fainter than Argelander's limit are included.

In a general way, all visible stars of the southern hemisphere were known by telescopic observation before the beginning of the Argentine Uranometry. Lacaille observed at the Cape of Good Hope in the last century; and, considering the instruments and time at his disposal, his work is a marvel of completeness. Gilliss observed in Santiago de Chile, where he was sent on the southern astronomical expedition of our government; but only a small part of his work had been published in 1870. Various observatories established in India and Australia, and some observations of the southern sky visible from the northern hemisphere, notably Argelander's extension of Bessel's zones, left few stars brighter than the seventh magnitude unrecorded.

Unfortunately, the various catalogues representing all this previous work were much delayed in their arrival at Córdoba: only a few that Dr. Gould had carried with him were at hand; and, with these for a basis, the work went on as follows:—

The sky south of ten degrees north declination, — declination for the sky corresponding to latitude for the earth, — was divided into seventeen maps, which were shared among the assistants in the Observatory; Dr. Gould being unable to take part in the actual observation by reason of extreme near-sightedness, and having, besides, quite enough in the way of direction and record to occupy all his time. On the maps all stars down to the fourth magnitude were plotted from the best available catalogue; and, with these comparatively few guides, the fainter ones were dotted in by eye-estimation of position, note of the magnitude being taken at the same time. The place of these additional stars was then read by the map-circles, and they were identified as well as possible in the few catalogues at hand. On pp. 2 and 3, Dr. Gould speaks of this method of half-guided identification of the fainter stars, implying that it insured accuracy in the work, and such was his expressed opinion at the time; but it was a method involving much tedious work that seemed unnecessary to the observers, since it was based on the supposition that they might be unable to detect disagreement between their maps and the sky. It is questionable whether this method was not more open to error than the simple one of beginning with maps containing all stars down to the sixth or even to the sixth and a half magnitude in the catalogue that was employed, and correcting such maps by a direct comparison with the sky. This certainly would have saved much time in identifying the visible stars; it is hard to understand in what way it would have led to error; and it probably would have hastened by half a year the discovery that stars of the seventh magnitude are visible to the naked eye at Córdoba: it might also have anticipated the detection of some of the erroneous identifications of the final revision referred to on p. 8.

The estimation of magnitudes was a difficult process at first, since all the observers were untrained, and had to acquire some proficiency and accuracy before their observations were well worth recording. It involved two distinct operations: first, the gauging of the standard stars in the type-belt; second, the comparison, direct or indirect, of all the southern stars with these standards. The type-belt is a zone ten degrees wide, with its middle at ten degrees north declination, and hence at equal altitudes above the horizons of Bonn and Córdoba. Within this belt, the atmospheric loss of starlight would be about equal at the two stations, and so the Argentine determinations were based on the already established system of Argelander. As at Albany, brightness was estimated to tenths of a magnitude, and only such stars as the four observers could agree on were accepted as standards: of these there were seven hundred and twenty-two, or two-fifths of those on which agreement was attempted; it was with red stars that the greatest divergence of estimate occurred. For stars below the sixth magnitude, nearly all observations were made with opera-glasses. Their visibility to the naked eye was tested by actually catching sight of them; but the estimation of their brightness without a glass would have been not only inaccurate, but excessively fatiguing, and the work was tiresome enough at the best. The type-belt now contains the best-established standards of magnitude in the sky, and must be accepted north as well as south.

Transferring the type-scale to the southern constellations involved more care than any other part of the work. As an aid, two small maps near the South Pole, but on opposite sides of it so as to culminate alternately, were adopted as secondary type regions; and from these the neighboring stars could be determined more easily. Generally each observer graded with the utmost care a few stars in his map-region, and tested the rest by these, large use being made of the opera-glass as before: then, to insure accuracy, all the

stars of the same tenth of a magnitude were put in a list together, and compared directly with each other; this generally resulted in changing by a tenth or two the estimate of a quarter or third of the number, before it was considered final.

As detailed on p. 100, there were 44,500 observations of 10,650 stars; but this included many fainter than 7.0 magnitude, and when these were omitted the number remaining was 7,756. The departure of separate observations from the mean is remarkably small, and affords a good test of the closeness of the work. As given on p. 105, the average deviation of an observer from his mean value is generally less than one-tenth, and in no case equals two-tenths. The probable error of the type-belt standards is decidedly less than one-tenth. Certainly this degree of accuracy was never before attained for so large a part of the heavens.

Apart from the general use as a guide to a familiar knowledge of the sky, a Uranometry has for its end the determination of the constancy or variation of the light of the stars. Quickly changing variables are soon found, but many others whose change is slow and slight can be recognized only by long-continued comparisons. In the "Uranometria Argentina," 47 variables are noted, but of these perhaps half were known before the Córdoba work began. It is to be regretted that more exact accounts of the new discoveries could not have been published with the Uranometry: we can only hope that a second volume of results on southern variables will soon appear.

Besides the volume of text and catalogue, there is the atlas of thirteen large maps and a key, prepared with fine accuracy. Its greatest novelty is the exact limitation of constellations by a set of boundaries of determinate position: these follow the circles of the sky when possible, and are so arranged as to make no change of importance from pre-existing works. The convenience of the boundaries during the work was very great; but by reason of the disturbing effects of precession, in a few years the stars near the border lines must be submitted to calculation before their constellation can be determined. This might have been facilitated by the introduction of Proctor's "precession arrows," as was at one time contemplated: probably in order to have the maps as free from lines as possible, they were omitted.

It is not easy to condense into a small space the review of ten years of work represented by a large volume and a great atlas. All that part referring to the distribution of the stars, the form of the Milky Way, and other general questions, must be left unnoticed, though it affords much material for further description.

In praise of a work like the "Uranometria Argentina," there is no need of speaking: the result is its own praise. Careful, painstaking observation and record carried perseveringly through many difficulties, and achieving complete success in the end, has a full reward on taking a sure and high place in the astronomical work of the world. It is the greatest of Dr. Gould's completed undertakings, and would be alone sufficient to mark his name, unaided by his many well-known works in this hemisphere, or by the zone catalogue of the southern stars, which we shall hope to find in a succeeding volume of the "Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino." — *Wm. M. Davis.*

PROFESSOR ISAAC FLAGG (1864) will in August issue "The Hellenic Oration of Demosthenes," with revised text and commentary.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. ALLEN'S (1851) new, revised and enlarged edition of "Allen's Latin Composition" will be ready in July.

REV. DR. GEORGE E. ELLIS (1833) is preparing for the press the course of historical lectures delivered by him before the Lowell Institute. They will be published by Little, Brown, & Co.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D. (1839), will publish through Roberts Brothers in July a new volume, "Crusoe in New York, and Other Tales." It will be uniform in style with his "The Man without a Country," "How To Do It," etc.

HENRY W. HAYNES (1851), chairman of the Book Committee of the Boston School Board, has been appointed to prepare twelve select lives from Plutarch, — six Latin, and six Greek. They will probably be new translations, and they are to be published in book form.

RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1834), the Bishop of Iowa, will shortly publish a neat little volume, "Some Summer Days Abroad," containing sketches of his journey, with an account of the Second Lambeth Conference of Bishops in communion with the Church of England.

PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE (Ph.D. 1877) has in press an illustrated vocabulary especially designed to accompany Goodwin and White's "Anabasis." It will, however, be bound in a separate volume for use with any edition of the Anabasis. Ginn & Heath, the publishers, announce that it will be ready in August. Professor White's revised edition of "First Lessons in Greek" will be published next month, in England by Macmillan & Co., and in this country by Ginn & Heath.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. I. JUNE, 1880. No. 7.

SHALL "THE HARVARD REGISTER" STOP?

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE HARVARD REGISTER must stop unless the graduates and friends of the University are more generous with subscriptions. No call is made for *generosity*; but there is a long list of persons—fully three thousand—who have continued to receive regularly all the numbers of the paper, without subscribing, or notifying us to stop sending it. The paper, with this number, completes its first volume. Its character is well determined, and nothing remains undone, except for its friends to say by their cash subscriptions of only two dollars a year whether or not it is worth supporting. The year's numbers will contain two hundred pages of matter and thirty good illustrations.

It is expected that all graduates will unhesitatingly send in such items as seem to them worth printing. It makes no difference whether or not a graduate be a subscriber: we want every bit of news that reflects credit on the individual or the University.

In the July number there will be a list of our subscribers; and the graduates' names—upwards of one thousand—will be alphabetically arranged under their classes, which in turn will be put in chronological order.

NOTES.

COMMENCEMENT-DAY, Wednesday, June 30.

THE Harvard College library will be open Sunday afternoons for the use of students.

THE west wing of the Observatory-building is being altered so as to increase the convenience of the passage-way.

THE seventh Harvard examination for women took place in Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, May 26. Twenty-two tried the preliminary, and two the final examinations.

THE Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, popularly known as the Agassiz Museum, will be open on Sunday afternoons from one to five o'clock until November. Any one who has not yet visited this Museum can well afford to spend an afternoon there. The admission is free to all.

THE twelfth and thirteenth annual reports of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, which were presented to the President and Fellows in April, have just been published under one cover, and make a handsomely printed volume of 320 pages.

THIS, the June number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, contains upward of one hundred different advertisements, many of which were written expressly to catch the eye of all persons who are directly or indirectly interested in educational affairs. The advertising pages therefore contain much information that one can well afford to acquire.

S. ELLERY JENNISON, who entered with the class of 1877, and withdrew in January of his senior year to go into business, is engaged in stock-raising in Virginia.

Now that the subject of "open scholarships" is again a matter of discussion, by reason of a recent article in the *International Review*, we would suggest that President Eliot's views on the subject are printed in No. 3 (February) of THE HARVARD REGISTER. In that article he fully replies to the arguments previously made, and anticipates the objections subsequently put forth. It will bear a second reading.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—In the notice of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, in the May number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, it was erroneously stated that the class of 1832 was the first to enjoy the German instruction of Dr. Follen; whereas he began *teaching* in College in 1825. The mistake arose from the fact that the date of his inauguration as German professor (in 1830) eclipsed for the moment the earlier one in the memory of the writer.—C. T. B.

MANY persons will be surprised to learn of the extensive circulation of THE HARVARD REGISTER. The first seven numbers comprise thirty-nine thousand copies. The various issues were,—

No. 1. January	6,000
No. 2. Jan. 15	5,000
No. 3. February	5,500
No. 4. March	5,300
No. 5. April	5,500
No. 6. May	5,500
No. 7. June	6,200

Total 39,000

These figures are certified to by the affidavit of Rand, Avery, & Co., of Boston, one of the largest printing establishments in the world.

JOHN BARTLETT, for sixteen years past a member of the firm of Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, many graduates remember as the proprietor of the University Bookstore during the ten years beginning with 1849; but the public know him best as the author of Bartlett's "Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," which has passed through seven editions, and even now has an unlimited sale. He has now in press a volume that promises to eclipse even the book just mentioned. It consists of an index to the words used in Shakespeare. The plan of the work can be seen in the following extract from an advance sheet:—

CHERUBIN.—Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins
Mer. of Venice, v. 1.
Fears make devils of cherubins; they never see truly
Troil. and Cress. iii. 2.
Patience, thou young and rose-lipped cherubin
Othello, iv. 2.

The volume will contain about 1,000 pages, and will probably be completed within a year. In 1871 the University conferred on Mr. Bartlett the degree of A.M.

CLASS DAY OF 1880.

THE order of exercises on Class Day, Friday, June 25, will probably be as follows:—

- 9.30 A.M. Prayers in Appleton Chapel.
- 10.30 A.M. Doors open to Sanders Theatre.
- 3 to 5 P.M. Dancing in Memorial Hall.
- 5 P.M. Exercises at Class Day Tree.
- 6 to 8 P.M. Gymnasium open for inspection.
- 8 to 11 P.M. Dancing in Memorial Hall and the Gymnasium.

During the afternoon and evening, there will be music in the yard. In the evening the yard will be brilliantly illuminated. It will be closed to the public during the exercises at the tree, and every effort made to exclude all but guests of the class.

The following is the programme at Sanders Theatre, for the exercises which begin at 11 A.M.:—

- I. Music.
 - II. Prayer by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.
 - III. Oration by Charles Wesley Bradley of Cambridge.
 - IV. Music.
 - V. Poem by Arthur Lee Hanscom of New-York City.
 - VI. Ivy oration by Albert Bushnell Hart of Cleveland, Ohio.
 - VII. Ode by William George Pellet of New-York City.
- It is expected that the invited guests will be in their seats shortly after 10.30 A.M.

A "spread" is a lunch given just after the exercises at Sanders Theatre. A "tea" is a lunch given after the exercises at the tree. The chief spreads will be made as follows: the Hasty Pudding Club, in Society Building; the Pi Eta Society in Massachusetts Hall; the Signet, in North Entry of Thayer Hall; and a private spread at the Gymnasium. A "tea" will be given at Mrs. Morgan's, corner of Story and Mt. Auburn Streets.

PROFESSORS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AT a meeting of the Corporation held May 31, it was voted "that the President and Fellows are disposed to grant occasional leave of absence for one year on half-pay to professors and assistant professors, under the following rules:—

- "1. That no professor or assistant professor have leave of absence on half-pay oftener than once in seven years, unless by way of exception.
- "2. That the whole number of applications for leave of absence in any one year be not, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, excessive.
- "3. That the applications for the same year be properly distributed among the different departments.
- "4. That the object of the professor or assistant professor, in asking leave of absence, be health, rest, study, or the prosecution of original work in literature or science."

OUR THREE NEW PROFESSORS.

THE Corporation have just made three appointments to full professorships, as follows:—

I. Crawford Howell Toy, as Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, in place of Professor Edward James Young, resigned. Professor Toy graduated at the University of Virginia in 1856. He then spent one year (1859-60) in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary as a student. In January, 1861, he was professor of Greek in Richmond College, Richmond, Va. During the late war he served—from February, 1862, to August, 1864—in the Confederate army. He was then professor in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, which was broken up in the following spring. From October, 1865, to May, 1866, he was licentiate at the University of Virginia. He then spent two years and a quarter—June, 1866, to September, 1868—in Europe, chiefly at the University of Berlin. For ten years—May, 1869, to May, 1879—he was the professor of the Old Testament in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now situated at Louisville, Ky. His specialty is the Semitic languages; and he reads with ease Arabic and Aramaic, and is also acquainted with Ethiopic, Assyrian, Coptic, and Sanscrit.

II. Charles Rockwell Lanman, as professor of Sanscrit, a new professorship. He graduated at Yale in 1871, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1873. He was a pupil of Professor William D. Whitney of Yale. Subsequently he studied in Germany, and in 1875 was appointed associate professor of Sanscrit at the Johns Hopkins University. He is an active member of the Oriental Society, to whose proceedings he has made important contributions. He has published a work on "Noun Inflections in the Vedas," and is now preparing a reader to be used as a text-book.

III. Frederic De Forest Allen, as professor of classical philology, a new professorship. He is a graduate of Oberlin (Ohio) College, and also of the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. While there he was a favorite pupil of Professor Curtius. In 1873 he was professor at Knoxville, Tenn.; in 1873 tutor at Harvard; from 1874 to 1879 professor at the University of Cincinnati; and in 1879 Professor of Greek at Yale. He is the author of an edition of "Medea" of Euripides, and "Remnants of Early Latin," and several valuable papers on classical literature, some of which were published in Germany. He has now several text-books in preparation, among them the "Prometheus" of Æschylus.

GRADUATES.

PRESIDENT and MRS. ELIOT will be at home to all graduates of the University on the afternoon of Commencement Day from five to seven o'clock.

JUSTIN A. JACOBS (1839) is the city clerk of Cambridge.

E. H. HERRICK (1877) is studying law in New-York City.

GEORGE H. ELDRIDGE (1876) is principal of the high school at Nahant.

JOHN P. JOHNSON (1846) is a banker and real-estate dealer, in Highland, Kan.

W. E. RUSSELL (1877) and Amory Eliot (1877) were recently admitted to the Suffolk bar.

HENRY K. OLIVER (1818) delivered a lecture on "Mediæva Education" in Salem, May 5.

REV. HORATIO STEBBINS (1848) is pastor of the First Unitarian Church, San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD (1879) is now with the North-Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES P. TOWNSEND (1858) is in the War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON (1860) is the secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society.

DR. JOHN W. SAWYER (w. 1859) is the superintendent of the Butler Hospital at Providence, R.I.

DR. JOHN J. PARK (1858) is the physician in charge of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

DR. GEORGE H. M. ROWE (w. 1868) is the superintendent of the Boston City Hospital.

DR. C. A. WALKER (w. 1850) is in charge of the Boston Lunatic Hospital at South Boston.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1852) was elected, May 10, the second vice-president of the New York Law Institute.

REV. LOUIS S. OSBORNE (1873) has been the rector of Grace Church, Sandusky, O., since Jan. 1, 1878.

HENRY C. HALL (w. 1879) is the assistant physician at the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, R.I.

LUCIEN A. WAIT (1870) is one of the two principals of the Cornell University Preparatory School at Ithaca, N.Y.

WILLIAM THOMAS (1873) is practising law in San Francisco, Cal., the style of his firm being Chickering & Thomas.

REV. WILLIAM BARRY (1873) is now living in Chicago, Ill. He is president of the Chicago Historical Society.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE (1850) of Boston has been chosen president of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad.

REV. A. B. MUZZEY (1824) will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement at Framingham, on the 10th of June.

REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER (1847) preached in Boston at the Parker Memorial, May 16, on "The Nature and Validity of Faith."

DEXTER L. STONE (1877) of Wilmington, Vt., is general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

J. G. RUNKLE (1857) is the attorney for the Northern Railroad Department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., at Albany, N.Y.

CHARLES MONROE (1870) is in the law department of the Kansas Division of the Union-Pacific Railway Company, at Lawrence, Kan.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804), now in his ninety-fifth year, the oldest living graduate, is living with Dr. M. J. Rhees, in Wheeling, West Va.

THE class of 1877 will have its first triennial dinner at the Nantasket House, Nantasket Beach, June 29. A special boat has been arranged for.

THE class of 1855 will have its twenty-fifth annual re-union at the Parker House, Boston, June 29, at six o'clock. Edwin H. Abbot is the class secretary.

HAMILTON I. SMITH (1875) is the New-England representative of the publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., with headquarters in Boston.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jun. (1874), son of ex-President Grant, is the junior member of the firm of Davies, Work, McNamee, & Hilton, lawyers, New-York City.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, son of Ex-President Lincoln, and now of the firm of Isham & Lincoln, counsellors, etc., Chicago, Ill., is a graduate of the College in 1864.

DR. DAVID F. LINCOLN (1816) delivered May 12, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Boston, a special medical lecture to young men.

J. B. MILLET (1877) is temporarily managing the advertising department of John A. Lowell & Co., Boston. He will probably resume newspaper work next autumn.

DR. JOHN COLLINS WARREN (1863) is the anniversary chairman of the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, that is to take place at the Boston Music Hall, June 9.

URIEL H. CROCKER (1853) has been appointed one of a commission of three persons to revise the statutes of Massachusetts. Charles Allen (1847) is one of the same commission.

DR. WILLIAM J. MORTON (1867) of New-York City has been invited to deliver the course of lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, at the University of Vermont, Burlington.

THE address on "Individuality in Politics," by Charles Francis Adams, jun. (1856), has been issued as a campaign document by the Independent Republican Association of New York.

AT the 681st regular meeting of the Harvard Natural History Society, May 18, R. W. Greenleaf (1877) presented a communication on "Recent Views on the Function of Chlorophyll."

DR. B. F. DAVENPORT (1867) is adjunct professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston, also reporter on new pharmaceutical preparations, for the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*.

HENRY W. HAYNES (1851), Charles C. Perkins (1843), in connection with Dana Estes and Ernest Jackson, have been appointed a committee to increase the membership of the Archaeological Institute of America.

AT the last annual meeting of the Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women, John Rogers (1820) was elected president, the Rev. S. W. Bush (1848) vice-president, and the Rev. Adams Ayer (1848) treasurer.

DR. EDWARD W. WALKER (1874), a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, has been recently promoted from the curatorship to the professorship of pathology on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, an honorary position.

EX-CHIEF-JUSTICE EDMUND L. CUSHING (1827) was recently presented with an English illustrated edition of Thackeray's works complete, by the Unitarian Society of Charlestown, in recognition of his services as organist for more than forty years.

FRANK D. MILLET's (1869) "A Bashi-Bazouk," which appeared as a wood-engraving in the London *Graphic*, has reappeared in the *American Art Review* as a phototype. The original is an oil-painting, now the property of John Jacob Astor.

EDWIN HARRISON (1856), one of the most highly respected citizens of St. Louis, Mo., gave the main part of the \$20,000 which provided the ground and building for workshops and schoolrooms of the Manual Training School connected with the Washington University.

DR. CHARLES F. FOLSON (1862) has recently been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. In accepting this position, he necessarily resigns his secretaryship of the same board, which he has held since the death of Dr. George Derby (1838).

WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL (1859) is residing in New-York City, where he is giving instruction to private pupils. He is devoting considerable time to the study of folk-lore, ballads, etc., and has already delivered several lectures on the same subject in New-York City and at Concord.

THE fifth session of the Summer School of Biology opens at the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, July 7, and among the instructors are Professor George L. Goodale (w. 1863), who is to give a course of six lectures on physiological botany, and J. W. Fewkes (1875), who is to give a course of six lectures on coelenterates.

DR. EDWARD O. OTIS (1871), after spending three years at the Harvard Medical School, served two years — 1876-1878 — as house-physician and house-surgeon at the Boston City Hospital. From July, 1878, to October, 1879, he studied in Vienna; and while in Europe visited the hospitals at the different capitals. He is temporarily living at Exeter, N.H.

CHARLES H. WHITING (1879) certainly deserves to be congratulated on the prominence, as a business man, he has already attained. It is less than a year since he obtained his degree, and yet his name appears prominently as a member of the firm of Hall & Whiting, Boston, a publishing and jobbing house that succeeds to a business established twenty years ago.

THE late Elias Hasket Derby (1824) bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Boston Latin School, the income of which is to provide six gold medals a year for presentation to graduates, as prizes for the best Latin poem, the best English poem, the best Latin essay, the best English oration, the best translation from one of the classics, and the best declamation in any language.

CHARLES W. STONE (1874) is meeting with success in his private school for the preparation of boys for college. It was opened last year by Mr. Stone, after he had served two years at the school of George W. C. Noble (1858). Previously he had taught for two years at the Forest Hills Institute, Jamaica Plain, and then tutored in Cambridge for one year.

AT the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, May 5, a communication was presented by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries (1854), on "The Present Position of the Question of the Development of the Color-sense."

AT the general meeting of the same society, May 19, the following communications were presented: By Charles S. Minot (S.D. 1878), on "The Tongue of Reptiles and Birds;" M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879), on "The Age of the Copper-bearing Rocks of Lake Superior."

GEORGE W. HARTWELL (1853) is connected with the firm of George D. Newhall & Co., of Cincinnati, O., publishers and importers of music and music-books, and manufacturers and dealers in musical instruments and musical merchandise. Their publications include "Music made Easy," or the rudiments of music explained in a concise and novel manner, by Robert Challoner; the "Helping Hand," a popular Sunday-school song-book; the "Song Clarion," by W. T. Giffé; the "First Twenty Hours," by Robert Challoner, etc.

REV. GEORGE E. ELIIS, D.D. (1833), addressed the graduating class of the Mass. Institute of Technology, May 27.

THE class of 1867 will meet in Hollis 4, on Commencement Day. The same evening there will be a supper at Young's Hotel, Boston.

THE Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America comprises Charles E. Norton (1846), president; Martin Brimmer (1849), vice-president; and Francis Parkman (1844), Henry W. Haynes (1851), W. W. Goodwin (1851), Alexander Agassiz (1855), and William R. Ware (1852.)

THE annual Unitarian festival took place in the Boston Music Hall, May 27. President Eliot was chairman, and made the opening address. The blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody: the welcome to the clergy was extended by Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), who was responded to by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale (1839); and then addresses were made by Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot of St. Louis (1834), Judge E. R. Hoar (1835) and others.

"ROLLO'S JOURNEY TO CAMBRIDGE," by two classmates of 1876, — John T. Wheelwright and F. J. Stimson, — has already passed to its second edition. It is pronounced the "literary funny hit of the season." The illustrations are by F. G. Attwood. Wheelwright, Stimson, and Attwood were the chief founders of the *Harvard Lampoon*, and have been its constant contributors. The publishers, A. Williams & Co., have advanced the price of the book from 75 to 90 cents a copy.

THE following Harvard graduates have been elected officers of the Boston Library Society: Directors, Thomas C. Amory (1841), Henry G. Denny (1852), Charles D. Homans (1846), Francis Minot (1841), George O. Shattuck (1851), Henry W. Williams (w. 1849); secretary, Lemuel Shaw (1849). The Society's library contains 23,971 books, exclusive of pamphlets, 382 volumes were added during last year. The society, founded in 1792, has about one hundred stockholders, and forty-eight subscribers.

THE Massachusetts delegation to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., includes the following: *At large*: George F. Hoar (1846) of Worcester, Charles R. Codman (1849) of Boston; alternates, Eben F. Stone (1843) of Newburyport, Charles Allen (1847) of Boston, and R. R. Bishop (1. 1857) of Newton. *1st Congressional District*: Charles W. Clifford (1865) of New Bedford. *5th District*: Henry Cabot Lodge (1871) of Nahant; alternate, Edward D. Hayden (1854) of Woburn. *8th District*: R. M. Morse, jun. (1857); alternate, Theodore Lyman (1855). Mr. Hoar was elected chairman of the Convention, and Mr. Clifford one of the secretaries.

D. D. FIQUET (1. 1861) of Houston, Tex., has recently appeared in a novel rôle for a graduate of the Law School. His health became impaired, and forced him to find more healthful occupation. He accordingly became a practical cattle-breeder; and, from authentic accounts, he has devoted himself faithfully to his new pursuit, and now claims to have discovered the means of producing sex at will. At first he made very thorough investigation into the traditional methods, but found they were uniformly unsuccessful. Then by studying the animals themselves, he formed certain theories, which he says he has frequently tried, and always with success. He has communicated the details of his experiments to the *Journal of Agriculture*, and has written letters to a scientific gentleman in Boston. The editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* has examined them, apparently with approval, and then comments as follows: "If Mr. Fiquet be correct in his theories, and if the results he has obtained be more than mere coincidences, they will not only revolutionize cattle-raising, but add enormously to the wealth of the world."

THE Boston Society of Natural History, May 5, held its annual election of officers; and among the officers elected were the following Harvard men: President, Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862); Vice-President, F. W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody Museum); Custodian, Alpheus Hyatt (s. 1862); Honorary Secretary, S. L. Abbot, M.D. (1838); Secretary and Librarian, Edward Burgess (1871). The committees on departments include the following: On Minerals, Thomas T. Bouvé (A.M. 1850), M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879); on Palaeontology, Thomas T. Bouvé (A.M. 1850), N. S. Shaler (s. 1862); on Botany, J. Amory Lowell (1815); on Microscopy, Samuel Wells (1857), R. C. Greenleaf (1866), B. Joy Jeffries, M.D. (1854); on Comparative Anatomy, Thomas Dwight, M.D. (1866), W. F. Whitney, M.D. (1871); on Radiates, Crustaceans, and Worms, H. A. Hagen, M.D. (Professor of Entomology), Alexander Agassiz (1853), L. F. de Pourtalès; on Mollusks, J. Henry Blake (w. 1849); on Insects, S. H. Scudder (s. 1862), Edward Burgess (1871); on Fishes and Reptiles, F. W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum), Theodore Lyman (1855), S. W. Garman (assistant in Herpetology); on Birds, Joel A. Allen (assistant in Ornithology), Samuel Cabot, M.D. (1836); on Mammals, Joel A. Allen, E. L. Mark (assistant in zoological laboratory), George L. Goodale, M.D. (w. 1863).

FRANCIS E. ABBOT (1859) is president of the American Liberal Union, formerly known as the National Liberal League of America. Samuel E. Sewall (1817) and Nathaniel Holmes (1837) are vice-presidents of the same association.

THE class of 1830 will meet at No. 16 Marlborough Street, Boston, at five o'clock P.M., on Tuesday, June 29, the day before Commencement, and will dine at six. Invitations have been sent by mail to all the surviving members to their last known address.

THE officers of the Essex Institute for 1880 include the following Harvard names: *President*, Henry Wheatland, (1832); *Vice-President*, Frederick W. Putnam (Curator Peabody Museum); *Librarian*, William P. Upham (1856). *Curators: Manuscripts*, William P. Upham; *Archæology*, Frederick W. Putnam; *Horticulture*, Henry W. Putnam (1869). *Committees: on Library*, Charles W. Palfrey (1835), Henry F. King (1868); *on Lectures*, Frederick W. Putnam, Amos H. Johnson (1853), Arthur L. Huntington (1870), Fielder Israel, Robert S. Rantoul (1853); *on Field Meeting*, George A. Perkins (m. 1844), Francis H. Appleton (1869).

"GEORGE H. MIFFLIN" (1862), a correspondent of the *Publishers' Weekly* says, "is an excellent specimen of a Boston boy who believes in work. Coming from an old family, he might easily have sunk into a fashionable dilettante, a gentlemanly frequenter of clubs and drawing-rooms, a nobody. Instead of this, immediately after graduating at Harvard, he went to the Riverside Press, began at the beginning, made himself master of all the steps and processes of book-making, became a member of the firm of Hurd & Houghton, then of Houghton, Osgood, & Co., and for some time has managed the Riverside Press with ability and success. No small part of the tasteful appearance and good workmanship of the present products of the Press is due to his skill and conscientious fidelity to his work."

HENRY M. ROGERS (1862), a well-known lawyer in Boston, is the author of the poem entitled "A Church to be Saved! Three Visions of the Old South. The Unsolicited Contribution of a Layman to the Old South Preservation Fund," and published by A. K. Loring, Boston. The first vision is that of Mad. Norton in contemplation of the good to be done to posterity by the erection of a meeting-house; the second, that of the Old South at a time when it wore a sacrilegious aspect, its walls plastered with business placards; and the third, that of Mad. Norton again, who now bewails the theft of the meeting-house, yet admonishes the savers that it is but useless to save the building if the Christian spirit dwells not within.

"Ye savers of the church! your labor's vain,
Until you bring this spirit back again."

THE Concord School of Philosophy opens Monday, July 12, at 9 A.M., and continues five weeks. The lectures include a great variety of subjects, and many of the lecturers are persons of national reputation. The Harvard names comprise the Rev. William H. Channing, four lectures on Oriental and Mystical Philosophy; Rev. John Albee (t. 1858), two lectures, (1) on Figurative Language, (2) on The Literary Art; F. B. Sanborn (1855), two lectures on The Philosophy of Charity; H. G. O. Blake (1835), readings from Thoreau's manuscripts; the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (1826), a lecture on Conscience and Consciousness; the Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol (t. 1835), a lecture on The Quandary; and there will also be single lectures by Professor Benjamin Peirce (1829), Professor Frederic H. Hedge (1825), by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821), and George H. Howison, lecturer on Ethics at the Harvard Divinity School.

ALEXANDER W. THAYER (1843), for the last twenty years United-States Consul at Trieste, has been passing the very short vacation permitted to such government officials with his brother Dr. Henry Thayer of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Thayer is widely known as the author of the yet unfinished life of Beethoven, to which he has devoted almost his lifetime, at least such part of it as official duties would allow. Three volumes have already appeared, issued originally in German, and published in Berlin, the first volume in 1866, and the third in 1879, bringing the life down to 1816. The ill-health of Mr. Thayer has prevented the completion of the work; but it is hoped that rest and enjoyment of his visit home will so restore him, that he shall be able at no distant day to give to the public the conclusion of his great work.

The book is a wonderful example of the most careful, minute, and exhaustive study of original authorities. In this case, owing to Beethoven's deafness, these authorities are largely his own note-books, in which his conversations were recorded; and those to whom the handwriting of the great composer is familiar will realize what a task it was to unravel a scrawl that would have puzzled a Champollion. It is safe to say that this is the standard life of Beethoven; and it is no small matter of pride to us, that it is the work of a graduate of Harvard. Mr. Thayer's visit, after so long an absence, has been a welcome pleasure to his classmates and numerous friends.

HASKET DERBY (m. 1858) presented at a recent meeting of the Medical Improvement Society of Boston, a paper on "The Prevention of Near-sight," of great importance to all students, and to all instructors of youth. It is to be published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* in June.

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860) edited the *Boston Book Bulletin* during its first year, 1878, while professor of Greek at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. During the autumn of 1878 and winter of 1878-9, he wrote "Waltham, Past and Present, and its Industries, with an Historical Sketch of Watertown from its Settlement in 1630, to the Incorporation of Waltham, Jan. 15, 1738;" 152 pages with 55 photographic illustrations. The Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis thus refers to this book in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, April 1, 1879: "The author of this rich and attractive volume, of but one hundred and fifty pages, modestly tells us that it nearly doubles the space within which he had intended to confine it. Certainly no reader of it will regret that he was not able to carry out his intention. There is no dull or irrelevant matter in it: on the contrary, only the great discretion and skill which the author has shown in compressing and condensing, both in note and text, the interesting and essential information which it contains, could have enabled him to present intelligibly the historic theme that he has dealt with, so as to engage the attention of an average reader by a lively and curious narrative. . . . The volume by its unique combination of the venerable in the old, and the useful and productive in the new, and by its draft upon the beautiful art of photography in abundant illustrations, is a most creditable accomplishment of the author."

In 1879 he edited and condensed, from materials furnished by Dr. Samuel A. Green, the histories of the towns of Ayer and Groton for the first volume of the "The History of Middlesex County," by Samuel Adams Drake, and wrote the history of the town of Weston for the second volume now in press. The latter contains a list, with brief biographies, of the citizens of the town who have been graduates of Harvard and other colleges.

Since September, 1879, he has been engaged with Estes & Lauriat, publishers and booksellers of Boston; at first, as manager of the "The Old South Bookstore," until its incorporation in their own store, and now upon editorial work.

Since 1876, he has been the regular Boston correspondent of the *American Bookseller*, published semi-monthly in New York City. He writes the reviews of current magazines for *Zion's Herald*, Boston; and of Boston books in current numbers of the *Bookseller and Stationer* and *Western Educational Journal*, Chicago, Ill.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

E. VANCEY COHEN (1881) has a short poem entitled "The Chase," in the *Cambridge Tribune*, May 14.

CHARLES A. HOBBS of the senior class (1880) has received the appointment of tutor in mathematics at St. Mark's School, Southborough.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS' (1881) little poem, "My Cigarette," written for the *Crimson*, has been reprinted in many papers, among them the *New-York Weekly Tribune*, May 12.

MOSES KING, of the junior class (1881), was granted, May 21, a patent on temporary binders for periodicals. The binders are now ready for THE HARVARD REGISTER, and will shortly be ready for the *Nation*, *Harvard Advocate*, *Harvard Lampoon*, *Crimson*, and other periodicals.

THE freshman class (1883) have now an opportunity to show their calibre by presenting their classmate, Frederick W. Morton, with a baby-coach, or some other appropriate testimonial. If he were a graduate there would be found in our columns an item under "Births" reading as follows:—

1883. Frederick W. Morton, a son, Harold Whitman, born March 3, in Cambridge.

But, as he is a freshman, his classmates should show their appreciation of the honor by due attention to the matter.

THE method of teaching which Prof. Henry Adams (1858) used so successfully in his courses in history, and which, perhaps, he introduced into this College, has been adopted by some of the instructors in other departments. Under this system, each student is obliged to make special and exhaustive study of some part of the work of the course, and to lecture to the class upon that part. The success of Professor John Trowbridge's course in physics, conducted on this method, has been mentioned in the April number of THE HARVARD REGISTER. Professor George A. Bartlett has for two years pursued the same plan in German 7. This elective course takes up the masterpieces of the so-called second classic period of German literature (1750 to 1825) with examination of the lives of Goethe, Lessing, and Schiller, and some of the minor authors of the time. A tragedy of Schiller, for example, is assigned to a student as his special subject. When the class

reads this tragedy, the student, who has had some weeks for preparation, gives, in a preliminary lecture, an account of the conception of the work in the mind of the author, details as to the time when, and place where, it was written, its first performance upon the stage, and kindred matters of interest and importance. If it be a tragedy founded upon history, the historical incidents are dwelt upon at length, and the author's deviation from truth in the portrayal of his characters is pointed out. The student also furnishes notes upon the difficult points in the text; and, after the class has finished reading the play, gives a summary of the comments upon it, drawn from the chief German, English, and American authorities. After reading these criticisms, the student gives his own opinions upon disputed points, and the whole class takes part in discussion. Below is given a summary of the special work of each student for the year 1879-80, with the titles of the lectures:—

Herbert P. Bissell (1880).—1. Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris. 2. Novalis. 3. Schiller's Lyric Poetry.

William T. Blodgett (1880).—1. Faust (Introduction, Legend, and Textual Criticism). 2. Hermann und Dorothea. 3. Jung-Stilling's Life and Works. 4. Goethe's Erwin und Elmire.

George Griswold, jun. (1880).—1. Schiller's Lied von der Glocke. 2. Klopstock. 3. Der Hainbünd. 4. Voss and his Poem: Luise.

Edward S. Hawes (1880).—1. Goethe's Reinecke Fuchs. 2. Schiller's Die Piccolomini. 3. Goethe's Early Life. 4. Discussion of Wallenstein's Motives (with Mr. Reed).

Henry C. Jones (1880).—1. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. 2. Goethe's (a) Die Laune des Verliebten and (b) Die Mitschuldigen. 3. Kotzebue's Life and some of his Comedies.

Percy Kent (1880).—1. Schiller's Kabale und Liebe. 2. Jean Paul Richter. 3. Hölderlin.

Arthur W. Moors (1880).—1. Goethe's Tasso. 2. Schiller's Early Life and the tragedy Fiesco. 3. The Friendship of Goethe and Schiller.

Sanford Morison (1880).—1. Schiller's Don Carlos. 2. Goethe's Götter Helden und Wieland. 3. Wieland's Oberon.

George M. Perry (1880).—1. Goethe's Die Geschwister. 2. Schiller's Wallenstein's Lager. 3. The Poet Bürger. 4. Goethe and Schiller as Dramatic Authors.

Henry W. Savage (1880).—1. Schiller's Maria Stuart. 2. Goethe's Clavigo. 3. Personal Relations of Goethe and Schiller. Otto Mueller (1881).—1. Court Life at Weimar. 2. The Romantic School, Tieck and Schlegel.

Chester A. Reed (1881).—1. Goetz von Berlichingen. 2. Wallenstein's Tod. 3. Discussion of Wallenstein's Motives (with Mr. Hawes). 4. Goethe's Friends in Weimar.

Augustus D. Smith (t. 1883).—1. Faust (comments and criticisms of the more recent German writers). 2. Die Natürliche Tochter. 3. Schiller's Die Braut von Messina.

THE HARVARD CREW FOR 1880.

BY EX-CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.

THE annual eight-oared boat-race between crews from Harvard and Yale Universities takes place at New London, Conn., on the usual four-mile course, on the Thames River, Thursday, July 1, at 5 P.M. Only two of the Harvard crew have rowed in a university-race; yet, while lacking the qualities which experience alone can give, they have been, perhaps, more carefully drilled than was ever a Harvard crew of one year's standing, and will surely make a creditable appearance in the race. Four members from the junior class (1881)—Atkinson, Brandegee, Freeland, Howard—have rowed in their class races, until gaining places on the 'Varsity. They have therefore been working together for almost three consecutive years.

The table gives some of the usual statistics sought by those interested in boating. They were obtained June 1, and are wholly reliable.

NAMES.	Position.	Class.	Height.	Age.	Weight.
Atkinson . . .	Bow.	Jun.	5.10	21	155
Freeland . . .	2	Jun.	5.9	23	165
Howard . . .	3	Jun.	5.9½	24	170
Brandegee . . .	4	Jun.	5.9½	23	167
Otis . . .	5	Jun.	5.11½	21	174
Brigham . . .	6	Sen.	5.11½	24	180
Bacon . . .	7	Sen.	5.11½	20	175
Trimble . . .	Stroke.	Sen.	5.11	22	158
Average . . .			5.10 7/8	22 3/4	168

The crew will row in a paper boat, built by E. Waters & Sons, of Troy, N.Y., and of the following dimensions: length, 58 feet; width, 23 inches; depth, 10 inches; weight, 240 pounds.

The notes below given will satisfy any one that the crew is in every way worthy of representing the University. And as Yale also has one of the best crews ever brought out, this race must certainly prove as interesting as any of its predecessors.

The bow-oar of the crew is Edward Williams Atkinson of Brookline. Since entering college, he has been familiar with the oar, having selected rowing in preference to other methods of exercise. His movements in the boat are marked with grace and precision; and although the lightest in weight, and by no means the most muscular, such is his skill, that none of his efforts are wasted, but all are applied to the best advantage in driving the boat through the water.

William Freeland of Syracuse, N.Y., before entering college, had become proficient in certain athletic exercises, but was unfamiliar with rowing. He secured a seat in his class-boat, having worked in the gymnasium, and on the river, a part of the winter, and during the spring, of his freshman year. As No. 2 in the boat, he met Cornell at Owasco Lake, in July, 1878. In the winter of 1878-79 he was a candidate for the 'Varsity.

Herbert Burr Howard of Bellows Falls, Vt. Although having obstacles to overcome, in a frame not well adapted to rowing, he has, by perseverance, and close attention to the requirements of the stroke, added to considerable muscular strength, become an efficient oarsman.

Edward Deshon Brandegee of Utica, N. Y. He was stroke of the crew in the Cornell race, and was stroke and captain in the class races. In the May race his crew were only ten feet behind the winners at the finish, and in the October race they were themselves the winners. At New London, last year, he was one of the substitutes of the University, and until the last of April he had pulled as stroke-oar of the crew; but has since pulled at No. 4,—a change made to improve the trim and make-up of the crew. He has had to counteract faults acquired in his freshman year, but by great perseverance has diminished their number, and is now one of the most powerful men in the boat.

James Otis of Roxbury was averse to rowing in his freshman year, by reason of the supposed injurious effects of boat-racing, and was therefore not a member of his freshman crew, although he doubtless could have found a seat had he been disposed to seek it. In January, 1879, however, he began to try for the University-crew, and gained a seat in the boat, which he held until relieved by another, whose experience in rowing had been much greater. He was retained as a substitute, for the New-London race, and in the fall of last year occupied a seat in his class-boat when victorious over the other classes.

Nat Maynard Brigham of Natick has rowed throughout his college course, and for four years on the University-crew. He is the most experienced, as well as the most powerful man in the boat. The small faults which he retains, and which years of coaching have not eliminated, are overshadowed by excellences to which victory in four University-races bears testimony.

Robert Bacon of Jamaica Plain tried for the University-crew in the fall of 1878, and was a member of his class-crew in the class-races of last year, but has worked regularly for the 'Varsity only since last January. His athletic training has been excellent. In his freshman year he was captain of his class base-ball nine, and has, since entering college, been a member of the University foot-ball team, which last fall, under him as captain, was quite successful. He has also held for two years the championship of the University in heavy-weight sparring. His figure is a capital one for rowing; and, with practice, he will make a most finished oarsman.

Richard Trimble of New York City, the captain of the crew, has proved his fitness for the leadership of the present crew by the success which attended his management of the 'Varsity for 1879. His rowing experience began before he entered college; and, although never claiming a seat in the University-boat until the beginning of his junior year, his skill was such, that, in a crew some of whose members had had years of rowing experience, he easily mastered the stroke, and, in a short time, was in form inferior to none.

The coxswain of the crew, Sabin Pond Sanger of Bangor, Me., is a freshman. His knowledge of steering has been acquired since he entered college; but he bids fair to attain the requisite skill before the date of the race. He is eighteen years old, five feet one inch in height, and weighs ninety-one pounds.

CLUBS.

At the annual meeting of the University Club of New York, May 15, the following-named gentlemen were elected members of the council for four years ending May, 1884: Henry H. Anderson (Williams), Franklin Bartlett (1869), Theodore Bronson (Columbia), Henry E. Howland (1. 1857), John O. Sargent (1830).

At the regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club, held at Delmonico's, May 22, Andrew Oliver (1842), and Albert S. Thayer (1875) were elected members.

THE University Club of New York began its second fiscal year May 1. Up to that time its receipts had been \$103,454.30, divided as follows: From entrance-fees, \$39,600; dues, \$28,350; restaurant, \$16,809.74; wine, \$14,077.57; miscellaneous, \$2,175.99; Committee on Literature and Art, \$2,441. Its expenditures amounted to \$95,005.47, which included \$17,470.55 for furniture and equipment; \$7,989.44 for extraordinary repairs; \$49,879.80 for current expenses; \$17,485.85 for investment account; and \$2,179.83 for the Committee on Literature and Art. The total membership now numbers 689.

THE CLASS OF 1830.

BY G. WASHINGTON WARREN, CLASS SECRETARY.

THE class of 1830 celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation on the day of issue of the first "Quinquennial Catalogue," signifying that to its surviving members and their compeers five years will seem no longer than three years did a half-century before. Of this class one fact—indeed quite singular—may be stated: it was graduated in greater numbers by one-third than it entered college. *Crevit cundo*. Thirty-six entered the first term of the freshman year; forty-eight were graduated. *Per contra*, its immediate predecessor, the famous class of 1829, entered seventy-one freshmen, and had fifty-eight graduates. In 1826 sectarian spirit ran high. Amherst College had just been chartered, after a severe and ungenerous opposition by the liberal religious party; and a strong endeavor was made on the part of its friends to influence parents in sympathy with its theological doctrine not to send their sons to Harvard, but to enter them at Amherst instead. The pure-minded, earnest, and devoted Henry Ware, sen., Hollis Professor of Divinity, was mercilessly denounced in the sectarian journals, for not preaching eternal punishment to the students. The sun of Kirkland was just verging to the western horizon. The University, as if in sympathy, seemed to be on the decline. Besides, the unusually large number admitted the preceding year to the class of 1829, made an exhaustive draught upon the Boston Latin School and the country academies. There were no public high schools in those days.

However, the class of 1830 was re-enforced by two in the latter part of its freshman year, by fourteen in its sophomore, and by two others subsequently. Only six of those who ever joined the class as candidates for graduation severed their connection from it. Of these Henry S. Edes of Providence, who was afterward minister of a church in Bolton, Mass., entered the sophomore class of Brown University, and graduated there: as an exchange for him, one from Amherst entered the class in its sophomore year; also Jonathan Mason Warren of Boston, who left on account of ill-health, and prosecuted his studies in Europe, and afterwards became a distinguished physician and surgeon, as his father and grandfather were before him; and Francis Gourgas of Weston, who, without a college degree, attained to the distinction of senator in the Massachusetts legislature, and became a noted politician in Middlesex County. These three are all deceased. Whether the other three live, and what was their subsequent career, it is not known. There were four persons temporarily connected with the class as University students, as those were then called who were not candidates for a degree. Only one of these is known to be now living.

Of the forty-eight graduates, twenty-six applied themselves to the study of the law. One, Henry Lincoln, who died in Lancaster, after a lucrative practice in this profession, relinquished it for the medical profession, which he followed with success. Four became judges in their respective States. Two became State commissioners of education. Three were representatives in Congress from other States, of whom John Bozman Kerr of Maryland, an earnest Union man in the late war, died recently. Charles Sumner was senator in Congress. A few left the legal profession for literary or mercantile pursuits. Three became editors of leading journals in other States. Of all these there are only nine survivors.

The class furnished to the ministry an unusually large number,—eleven, within one of a quarter of the class. Two died early, without settlement or ordination,—William Peniman and Henry Augustus Walker; and, though their names do not appear on the roll of the alumni *litteris italicis*, they are still affectionately remembered as ripe scholars and devout Christians. Of the rest, six became Episcopalian clergymen, two Unitarian, and one Presbyterian. Three received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, among whom was Samuel Brazier Babcock, who recently died at Dedham, where his pastoral life was spent. Of the eleven who devoted their lives to the ministry, but three survive.

There were six doctors of medicine in the class, including Lincoln, who was first a lawyer, and Jonathan Mason Warren,

who always met with and was considered and beloved as a full member of the class. There are but two doctors surviving. Of the rest of the class two became teachers, and fitted many boys for college,—Richard Pulling Jenks and Henry Wadsworth Carter, both deceased. The others were scholars and merchants, of whom three are living. In summing up, of the forty-eight graduates, eighteen, or three-eighths, and one University student, live to commemorate their fiftieth anniversary.

There was rather an unusual range in the difference of the ages of the members. The youngest was graduated at sixteen; the oldest, Samuel McBurney, a native of Ireland, at twenty-nine. A third part of the class were graduated at twenty and under; the rest at intermediate ages from twenty-one to twenty-six.

I do not know what occurred in the freshman year; but during the rest of the college course there was no punishment, and scarcely a college censure, inflicted upon any member. It may be said therefore to have been pre-eminently "a good class."

Of the societies twenty-seven of the class joined the Hasty Pudding Club, and kept up well its reputation. The Club is indebted to this class for the preparation and printing of the first catalogue of past members, a laborious duty imposed by motion of Charles Sumner on the writer, then secretary of the club. The club used to have each year, besides its regular meetings, three occasional performances. These consisted of an oration and poem, and were attended by the faculty and other invited persons. Of the six who were orators or poets, three survive. Hon. E. L. Peirce, in his faithful account of the early life of Sumner, refers to a society of "The Nine," formed in this class, and gives the names. Four are now living.

The Harvard Washington Corps was also well sustained by the class in its officers and in the ranks. The weekly drills and the three parades on exhibition days on the open College rectangle, now covered with halls, gave entertainment to the public, besides affording exercise and discipline to the members. Many gallant officers in the late war obtained their first and best drill in this corps. Its name should have preserved it.

The four annual catalogues bearing the names of the class, printed from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, are now before me. These diminutive sheets, bound in twenty-four pages of the smallest duodecimo, make but little show by the side of the thick volume of two hundred and thirty pages now issued yearly for the University. On the pages of these four catalogues, among the names of the President and Fellows, the Board of Overseers, the several faculties, "*virii illustrissimi omnes*," there is but one living,—Rev. Dr. Oliver Stearns (1826). Few of those now connected with the instruction and government of the University graduated before the class of 1830; President Eliot is a son-in-law of the class, having married the daughter of its first scholar Judge Thomas Hopkinson; long may she GRACE the presidential mansion! The former dean of the College faculty, and a former instructor, are also its sons-in-law. Besides, one of the Corporation has sprung from the loins of the class. Nor need reference be made to those sons of the class who staked their lives for the country, nor to the services which their fathers rendered in the hour of national peril, nor to Sumner, who, though not among the first sixteen in rank who were admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, nor even having attained to a high part at Commencement, yet, having graduated at nineteen, pursued an onward course in the world's eye, and, inspired by the sentiments imbibed in college, served his country in one continuous senatorial life, and lived to see freedom triumphant and slavery abolished, and all this associated with his immortal name.

From 1820 to 1840 the average number of graduates of these twenty classes is precisely fifty-six. The class of 1830 falls short of this average by one-seventh; and, compared with the average number of graduates in the last decade, it seems quite diminutive. But its record of usefulness in the different States and in the country up to the present time is by no means barren.

Something remains to be done by its survivors and its descendants. To its *alma mater* it has not been undutiful. In due time its class-fund will be given her. It contributed its full proportion to the erection of the Memorial Hall, the noblest gift and tribute which the University has ever had. To other objects of the University it has given liberally, and caused others to give. Sumner divided the bulk of his valuable estate between his *alma mater* and his sister.

One member, when in the Senate of Massachusetts in 1854, introduced in the legislature a bill providing that the election of the overseers of the University should devolve upon her alumni, a measure which was carried out eleven years afterwards, and has been adopted by other colleges. Recently another member of the class, a resident of New York, ably demonstrated the eligibility of non-residents of Massachusetts to the office of overseers. In 1830, the era of the slow coach, the control of the University and its vast interests was by almost a necessity limited to Boston and its vicinity. But in 1880,

such is the progress of the last half-century, when the rail and the wire have neutralized, as it were, both space and time, it would seem preposterous that so good and experienced an overseer as ex-President Hill should be obliged to vacate his seat, because he removed to Portland, Me.; or that so filial and accomplished an alumnus as John O. Sargent should be deemed ineligible to the office he is so well qualified to fill because he resides in New-York City.

THE CLASS OF 1856.

BY WILLIAM W. BURRAGE, CLASS SECRETARY.

AMONG the members of this class who have reflected credit on their *alma mater*, and who have pursued their careers at a distance from the scenes of their college training, are the following:—

HON. JEREMIAH SMITH (1856) of Dover, N.H., who was obliged by ill-health to retire from the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State, has continued to be interested in his profession, and in legal studies. In February, 1879, he published a volume of Decisions as reported by his father, formerly Chief Justice of that Court, with extracts from legal manuscripts left by his father. He contributed an article for the May, 1880, number of the *American Law Review*.

HON. THOMAS J. MORRIS (1856) of Baltimore, Md., Judge of the United-States District Court for the District of Maryland, was commissioned July 1, 1879, and sworn in July 15, 1879. His predecessor, Judge Giles, had presided over the Court for more than twenty-five years. Upon the death of Judge Giles there was a lively contest among prominent aspirants for the office, which lasted some three months, when President Hayes suddenly settled the matter by nominating Mr. Morris, who had not been a candidate. The appointment was very acceptable to the bar and citizens of Baltimore. Judge Morris soon got the docket cleared of all accumulated business that was ready to be disposed of, and he must now have become comfortably settled in the high office to which he was called so unexpectedly to himself.

CARLETON HUNT (1856) is now the professor of Civil Law in the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and is perhaps the only regular professor of this law in the United States. He taught International Law and Admiralty in the same university for ten years; after which he relinquished that work, and during the past term gave instruction in Civil Law. The foundation of the jurisprudence of Louisiana is the Roman Civil Law, and there the practitioner finds it his most important study. Mr. Hunt's labors have been appreciated and rewarded in his own State. Recently the governor tendered him the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Hunt thought it better to continue his former pursuits than to accept the high office. May 11, 1880, the governor further honored him with the appointment as Commissioner to represent the State of Louisiana at the International Exhibition to be held in the city of New York, in the year 1883. He was chairman of the Committee appointed in 1879 by the American Bar Association on "Legal Education and Admission to the Bar," the report of which has been printed in a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages. In May, 1880, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Louisiana, which gave a New Orleans paper an opportunity of speaking of Mr. Hunt as follows: "A member of a family distinguished for probity, learning, ability, patriotism, and all the virtues that constitute honorable and useful citizens, and among whom he is justly ranked with the ablest and most worthy, the honor could not be more appropriately bestowed. It is an honor the more highly to be appreciated, that it is one that has ever been most charily dispensed by the university, and never in any but the most meritorious and justifiable cases. As Dean of the Faculty of the Law Department of the University, and as a practitioner at the bar, the honorable gentleman has for a long period been admired for his faithful zeal, his great ability, his suavity of manner, and his lofty sense of honor. We rejoice that the tribute he has received has been bestowed upon him; and in common with his fellow-citizens wish that he may long live to enjoy it, and attain to many others."

HON. GEORGE D. ROBINSON (1856) of Chicopee, Mass., has attained a high standing at the bar, as well as made a good record in political life. He gave evidence of his ability while serving in the State Senate of Massachusetts, and is now Representative to Congress from the Eleventh District of Massachusetts.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON (1856) of New-York City is among those graduates of Harvard who have fulfilled the promises of their collegiate days. In addition to his high standing as a gentleman, he has a brilliant reputation as a lawyer in the higher departments of the profession.

JOHN C. GAGE (1856) of Kansas City, Mo., and George W. Weissinger (1856) of Louisville, Ky., have, in their respective States, a high reputation as lawyers, and have done credit to their Cambridge training.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN B. HUNTON (1856) of Louisville, Ky., continues, as he has been for years, Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. He is also Superintendent and Secretary of the American Printing House for the Blind.

JOHN J. JACOBSEN (1856) of Baltimore, Md., who was one of the editors of the *Harvard Magazine* in 1854, has a daughter at Vassar College, who has been an editor of a similar college publication. Mr. Jacobsen preserves undimmed the literary tastes for which he was noted in his college days, and is, as ever, an ardent devotee to Harvard.

DANIEL W. WILDER (1856) of St. Joseph, Mo., and editor of the *Daily Herald* of that city, and recently auditor of the State of Kansas for four years, was another editor of the *Harvard Magazine* in 1854. His quick sympathy is as readily enlisted now as ever for all things that pertain to Harvard, or good literature, or high and pure politics.

JOSEPH W. MERRIAM (1856) of Iquique, Peru, is United-States consul at that port. In 1870, while in the practice of medicine, he married in Peru a lady who was a native of the country. He subsequently gave up the practice of medicine, and engaged in the manufacture of nitrate of soda, and afterwards in working silver-mines. He was appointed consul July 7, 1878.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, JUN. (1856), of Worcester, Mass., who is an active member of the American Antiquarian Society, is well known as especially interested in the antiquities of Central America, particularly of Yucatan. He has caused to be published several essays, written by investigators now exploring and studying the antiquities of those regions, and by his own editorial additions to these writings, and by his collections of specimens, and his enthusiastic interest in the subjects has done much to encourage these studies. Among the books edited and published by Mr. Salisbury are "The Mexican Calendar Stone," "Archæological Communications on Yucatan," etc., "Terra-Cotta Figure from the North-east Coast of Yucatan," "The Mayas, the Sources of their History," "Dr. Le Plongeon in Yucatan; his account of discoveries," etc.

In one of these books Mr. Salisbury gives an account of a visit made by him to Merida, Yucatan, where he was the guest of Don David Casares (1856) his classmate. His account of the Casares family is of interest to the numerous Cambridge friends of the brothers Casares.

BENJAMIN MORGAN HARROD (1856) has recently retired from the office of Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana, which he held under a constitutional provision, and has accepted the place of member of the Mississippi River Commission. The Commission is likely to achieve a great work for science and the country; and Mr. Harrod—a man of professional abilities, high standing, and distinction—will connect his name with it.

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

COMMENCEMENT DAY of this institution is Wednesday, June 16. The following is the order of proceedings: The annual examinations will occupy from Monday, June 7, until Friday, June 11, inclusive. The professors will each have one day, as follows: Dr. Gray, Dr. Allen, Mr. Steenstra, Dr. Wharton, Dr. Vinton.

On Tuesday, June 15, the alumni re-union is held. The business meeting is at 3 P.M., in Reed Hall. At 5 those present dine in Burnham Hall. At 7:30 the annual service takes place in St. John's Memorial Chapel, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Lawrence (1871), rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, Mass.

On Commencement Day, at 10.30, after opening prayers, the diplomas conferring the degree of Bachelor of Divinity will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts, to such of the departing class as the Faculty shall have nominated for that degree.

After this, the Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., rector of Grace Church, New York. This will be followed by ordination to the diaconate of such graduates as belong to this diocese of the Episcopal Church, by Bishop Paddock. Thereupon will ensue the administration of the Holy Communion.

These proceedings on Commencement Day, as well as the service on Tuesday evening, are open to the public.

The completion of Lawrence Hall has been undertaken by the ever-generous friend of the School, Amos A. Lawrence (Harvard 1835), and the work will be finished by the new year. This part of the hall will be fitted up with the same thoroughness as the other, and will have also rooms for the matron, and a large parlor, with a spacious, old-fashioned fireplace, for the students to gather and receive their friends.

This will complete the buildings required by the School, and perfect a group of peculiar beauty, the possession of which has been realized sooner than was anticipated when it was planned in 1869 by the architects, William R. Ware (Harvard 1852), and Henry Van Brunt (Harvard 1854).

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

G. H. G. MCGREW (1874) preached in the First Unitarian Church at Carlisle, May 23.

THE Divinity School Fund for new professorships has reached the sum of \$113,700.

GEORGE H. HOWISON, lecturer on Ethics, sails in July for a two-years' sojourn in Europe.

STUDENTS of the Divinity School have supplied, for single Sundays, the Unitarian pulpits of Malden, Belmont, Ware, Leicester, South Boston, Neponset, Newton, Watertown.

REV. G. E. GORDON has been conducting a course of lectures upon "Charities and Reforms" during the month of May, in which the members of the Divinity School have taken especial interest. The subjects of the lectures have been, The Causes of Crime, The Care of Crime, The Causes of Insanity, The Treatment of the Insane, Prison Reform, etc. In the course of these lectures, such subjects as The Relation of Heredity to Crime, The Irish or Social System of Prison Discipline, The Experiments in Juvenile Reform, and the new subject of Associated Charities, were discussed.

BAPTIST CLERGYMEN, ALUMNI OF HARVARD.

THE following list gives the names and classes of graduates of Harvard College who have been ordained clergymen in the Baptist Church:—

Elisha Callender (1710), Jeremiah Condy (1726), Stephen Chapin (1804), Charles Train (1805), John Parkhurst (1811), Henry Jones Ripley (1816), Alva Woods (1817), Richard Fuller (1824), Samuel Francis Smith (1829), Lewis Colby (1832), Joseph Warren Eaton (1832), Edward Willard Pray (1841), Robert Henry Harlow (1841), Howard Osgood (1850), William Henry Evans (1855), William Scott McKenzie (1855), William Hosmer Shailer Ventres (1855), Chapin Howard Carpenter (1859), Daniel Appleton White Smith (1859), James Champlin Fernald (1860), Henry Hinckley (1860), Nelson Joseph Wheeler (1860), George Henry Whittemore (1860), Ezra Palmer Gould (1861), Luther Gustavus Barrett (1862), Edwin Augustus Lecompte (1862), Walter Whitney Hammond (1863), Edward Augustus Capen (1866), Otis Liscome Leonard (1866), Stephen Henry Stackpole (1866), George Edmunds Merrill (1869), William Willard Boyd (1871), Theodore Clarence Gleason (1871), Joseph Skinner Swaim (1873), Adoniram Judson Hopkins (1874), Richard Montague (1875).

Among these clergymen the late Henry Jones Ripley, D.D., of the class of 1816, studied theology at Andover, was ordained in Boston 1819, and afterward preached in Georgia. He was for many years professor at the Divinity School at Newton Centre, and afterward, until the time of his death, librarian. He was author of several theological works. The Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., has been long known as the author of "My country, 'tis of thee," and many beautiful hymns and poems. Several have been eminent as preachers and as missionaries. E. P. Gould is professor in the Divinity School at Newton Centre. G. H. Whittemore, of Cambridge, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing list, has occasionally written for the press during the past four years, before which he was chiefly engaged in teaching.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR HENRY P. BOWDITCH (1861) has collected into book form a series of papers, which represent a portion of the special work accomplished in the Harvard Physiological Laboratory from 1873 to 1879. The contents embrace eighteen numbers previously published in different medical and scientific journals. No. 1 is by Charles Herbert Williams (1871), upon "Experiments on the Action of Bile in promoting the Absorption of Fats." No. 2 is by George M. Garland (1871), "On Intestinal Digestion." These essays received respectively the first and second prizes of the Boylston Medical Society in 1874. Next follows Dr. James J. Putnam (1866), with "Contributions to the Physiology of the Cortex Cerebri," and Dr. J. Ott upon the physiological action of Lobelina and Thebain. Dr. Thomas M. Rotch's (1870) article on "Absence of Resonance in the Fifth Right Intercostal Space diagnostic of Pericardial Effusion" is extremely interesting, and throws much needed light upon an obscure disease. Dr. Charles S. Minot (S. D. 1878) has a long and exhaustive article, "Experiments on Tetanus," in which he analyzes the mechanism and various phases of muscular contraction. In a second paper, on "Growth as a Function of Cells," he discusses the relation of the cell life to the individual life, and endeavors to lay down general laws of growth; and in a third paper gives a "Preliminary Notice of certain Laws of Histological Differentiation." Dr. George L. Walton (1875) describes "The Function of the Epiglottis in Deglutition and Phonation," and concludes that the importance

of that little valve in deglutition has been greatly over-estimated, although it undoubtedly plays an important part in determining the purity and pitch of the voice. Dr. G. M. Garland (1871) demonstrates a phenomenon which has not previously been described in warm-blooded animals. It consists of certain well-marked involuntary movements of the pharynx, which are synchronous with the ordinary movements of thoracic respiration, and which are analogous to the movements of the pharynx by which a frog swallows air into his lungs. Professor Henry P. Bowditch (1861) contributes six papers, of which three are descriptive of apparatus which he has devised and employed in the laboratory. A short article on "The Lymph Spaces in Fascia" gives the best method for injecting and exhibiting those spaces. In a fifth paper he describes some experiments upon "The Force of Ciliary Motion," and thereby shows that a little ciliated cell can perform in one minute an amount of work equal to lifting its own weight to the height of 4.253 metres. In the sixth paper he demonstrates that the apex of a frog's heart does not contain centres of automatic action, and that it ceases to beat when it is isolated from the base by transverse compression. Finally, Drs. Bowditch and Garland discuss "The Effect of the Respiratory Movements on the Pulmonary Circulation."

These papers, as will be noticed, cover a variety of topics, and it is also interesting to observe that three out of the eighteen were contributed by undergraduates. It is creditable to any teacher to be able to impart to his students an enthusiasm for original investigation. This collection of papers has been published in a private edition for distribution to libraries and colleges, in the hope that it may encourage others to avail themselves of the great facilities for original work, which are offered in the Harvard Physiological Laboratory.

THE "ANNEX."

ONE candidate for admission to the four-years' course, a graduate of Bradford Academy, is already "coaching" in Cambridge.

Two members of the New-York local committee on the Harvard examinations for women visited the recitation-rooms in May, and also called upon some of the students. They expressed themselves pleased with what they saw.

THE announcement of the electives open to women, and of the conditions of admission for the coming year, form a pamphlet of twelve pages, which can be obtained of Arthur Gilman, Secretary, Cambridge.

THE conditions for passing the Harvard examinations for women are given in full, and also those for the examinations to be held in Cambridge in July and October, 1880.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

GEORGE DIMMOCK (1877) is the editor of *Psyche*, the organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club. He is now in Leipzig studying zoölogy with Professor Leuckart.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843) is one of the two associate editors of the *American Art Review*,—one of the greatest art journals in the world,—published in Boston by Estes & Lauriat.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON (1860) and Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851) are associate editors of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Both have held the same positions for the past ten years.

PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE (s. 1865) and A. E. Verrill (s. 1862) are associate editors of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, formerly known as *Silliman's Journal*, published at New Haven, Conn.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

WILLIAM HENRY FURNESS (1820).—Address on Channing, delivered at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

JOSIAH QUINCY (1821).—"Reminiscences of the Second President." *The Independent*, May 20.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1821).—"The Coming of the Flowers." A poem. *Woman's Journal*, May 22.

FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825).—Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

WILLIAM H. CHANNING (1829).—Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829).—"Theodore Parker." *Christian Register*, May 8.

WENDELL PHILLIPS (1831).—"Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the New-England Woman-Suffrage Association in Boston, May 24. *Woman's Journal*, May 29.

HENRY W. BELLOWES (1832).—"Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood." An Obituary Notice. *Christian Register*, May 1.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS (1832).—"The Strong Government." *Harper's Magazine*, June.

"McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." Part III. *North-American Review*, June.

FRANCIS BOWEN (1833).—"The Human and the Brute Mind." *Princeton Review*, May.

GEORGE E. ELLIS (1833).—"The Roman Church and American Institutions." *Unitarian Review*, May.

"Philip Pearsall Carpenter." Review of "Memoirs of the Life and Work of Philip Pearsall Carpenter." Chiefly derived from his letters. Edited by his brother, Russell Lant Carpenter. London: C. Kegan, Paul & Co., 1880. *Christian Register*, May 1.

SAMUEL D. ROBBINS (s. 1833).—"Poem." Memorial of W. E. Channing, D.D. *Christian Register*, April 10.

WILLIAM G. ELLIOT (s. 1834).—An informal report on the interests and condition of Washington University; read before the board of directors, at a meeting held March, 1880, by W. G. Elliot, President. Pamphlet, 26 pp.

"Cardinal Manning on Abstinence." *Christian Register*, May 22.

Address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, May 25. *Christian Register*, May 29.

JOHN H. HEYWOOD (1836).—"The Dead Forever Alive to God." *Unitarian Review*, May.

R. P. STEBBINS (s. 1837).—"Dr. Asa Gray's Lectures." *Christian Register*, May 22.

B. F. BARRETT (s. 1838).—"Religion and Morality." *Christian Register*, May 1.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1839).—"Hazen J. Burton." An Obituary Notice. *Christian Register*, May 8.

"The Fulness of Time." *Unitarian Review*, May.

"A Quarter Millennium." *Sunday Magazine*, July.

"Purity and Temperance," "Many Sided," "The Measures of Life." Three sermons preached in the South Congregational Church, Boston.

PLINY EARLE CHASE (1839).—"Velocity of Light, and Kirkwood's Analogy." *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, March 5.

"Controlling Centres, and Laws of Planetary Mass." *Ibid.*, March 5.

"Nodal Estimate of the Velocity of Light." *Ibid.*, March 19.

"Hiawatha in Canada." *Friends' Review*, April 10.

"Cometary Paraboloïds, connecting Solar and Stellar Systems." *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, April 16.

"Cosmical Determination of Joule's Equivalent." *Ibid.*

"Relations of Chemical Affinity to Luminous and Cosmical Energies." *Ibid.*

"Sur les Positions des Principales Planètes." *Comptes Rendus*, April 19.

"Paraboloïdes Cométaires." *Ibid.*, May 2.

"Vitesse de Propagation de la Lumière." *Les Mondes*, April 22.

"College Reading." *The Haverfordian*, May.

JOSEPH H. ALLEN (1840).—"Theodore Parker: A Reminiscence." *Christian Register*, May 8.

"Dangerous Tendencies." Review of "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life, and other Papers." Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. *Christian Register*, May 15.

RUFUS WOODWARD (1841).—"Dr. Henry Clarke," an obituary notice. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 13.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON (1841).—Contributions to the *Woman's Journal*:—

"Teaching Teachers," May 1.

"Woman under Despotism," May 8.

"Two Ways of Working for Temperance." A plea for harmony and mutual forbearance between the "moderation" and "total abstinence" parties, May 15.

"Letter from the Country," May 22.

"Justice to the Jury." *Woman's Journal*, May 29.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843).—"Olympia as it was and is" (continuation). *American Art Review*, May.

"Ancient Literary Sources of the History of the Formative Arts among the Greeks" (continuation). *Ibid.*

BENJAMIN A. GOULD (1844).—"Southern Comet of February, 1880." *American Journal of Science*, May.

FITZGERARD HALL (1846).—"Doctor Indoctus." Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with reference to his English Composition. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1880. Pamphlet, 63 pp.

JOSIAH P. COOKE (1848).—"Atomic Weight of Antimony." *American Journal of Science*, May.

"On Argento-antimonious Tartrate (Silver Emetic)." *American Journal of Science*, May.

CALEB D. BRADLEE (1852).—"A Few Poems by Caleb D. Bradlee, Pastor of the Church at Harrison Square, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass., 1880." Pamphlet, 30 pp.

LOUIS AGASSIS (late Professor of Zoölogy and Geology).—"Report on the Florida Reefs. Accompanied by Illustrations of Florida Corals, from drawings by A. Sonrel, Burkhardt, A. Agassiz, and Roetter. With an Explanation of the Plates by L. F. Pourtales." *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vii., No. 1, 61 pp., 23 plates. May, 1880.

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WILLIAM J. POTTER (1854).—"Letter to the *Index*, announcing that he will succeed Francis E. Abbot as its editor. *The Index*, May 13.

JESSE H. JONES (1856).—"The Perfect Good in Wedlock; or, The Way of God in Holy Marriage." Expressing those truths which he understands to constitute the Christian ideal of holy marriage, especially so far as the conduct of the husband and wife towards each other is concerned. The *Alpha*, published in Washington, D.C., April.

JEREMIAH SMITH (1856).—"The Validity of Administration upon the Estate of a Living Person." *American Law Review*, May.

JOHN ALBEE (s. 1858).—"Book Notice." A review of D. J. Snider's "Delphic Days." *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, St. Louis, Mo., April.

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FRANCIS E. ABBOT (1859).—"Approaching Separation," an open letter to the subscribers of the *Index*, announcing the author's intention of withdrawing from the editorship. *The Index*, May 13.

JOHN C. KIMBALL (s. 1859).—"Shall we Tell?" i.e., Shall the Unitarians tell their special religious views, the grounds on which they are held, and how it is that they differ from those which are professed by other Christians? *Christian Register*, May 8.

CHARLES W. STEVENS, M.D. (1860).—"Some of my Patients," a series of sketches in the *Bunker-hill Times* for April, May, and June.

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860).—"Literature in Schools," and "American Social Science Association," *Western Educational Journal*, Chicago, Ill., February.

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WILL C. WOOD (1860).—"Sabbath Essays." A volume of 440 pp., made up of papers and addresses at the Massachusetts Sabbath Conventions at Boston and Worcester, in October, 1879, edited by Mr. Wood, and published by the Congregational Publishing Society, Boston.

MAYO W. HAZELTINE (1862).—"Some Interesting Publications: I. Italy and her Invaders. II. Romances of the Middle Ages. III. Chaldean Legends of Genesis. IV. Explorations in Cambodia." *North-American Review*, June.

CHARLES F. FOLSOM (1862).—"A Lecture on Insanity," delivered before the graduating class of Harvard Medical School, and printed by request. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 20.

NATHANIEL S. SHALER (s. 1862).—"Future Precious-Metal Mining in the United States." *Atlantic Monthly*, June.

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JAMES H. MORSE (1863).—"The Errand,—a Poem." *Harper's Magazine*, June.

NATHANAEL SEEVER, jun. (s. 1864).—"An Oration on the Gods." Review of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's lecture. *Christian Register*, May 8.

LA ROY S. GOVE (1864).—"Wrongs without Legal Remedies." *Thoughts and Events*, New York, April 3.

JAMES T. BIRBY (1864).—"Man in his relation to Nature." A sermon preached in the Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, O., April 18. *Church and School*, Meadville, Penn., May.

"Ancient Akkad and its Religion." *Unitarian Review*, May.

WILLIAM H. FISH, jun. (1865).—"Honesty," a sermon, printed in the *Troy (N.Y.) Daily Times*, Jan. 17.

"Religion of Ancient Greece." Two articles in the *Voice*, published at Albany, N.Y., February and March.

"The Influence of Military Institutions." A sermon published in the *Troy (N.Y.) Daily Times*, May 13.

BENNETT F. DAVENPORT (1867).—"Recent Progress in Pharmaceutical Preparations." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 27.

William J. Morton (1867).—"The Invention of Anæsthetic Inhalation; or, 'Discovery of Anæsthesia,' by William J. Morton, M.D., member of the New-York Academy of Medicine; of the New-York Academy of Science; of the New-York Medico-Legal Society; of the New-York County Medical Society; of the American Neurological Association; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; Member and Secretary of the New-York Neurological Society, etc., etc." (Reprint, with additions and alterations, from the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1880.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pamphlet, 48 pp.

Alfred D. Chandler (1868).—"Argument before the Committee on Finance of the United-States Senate, in support of Senate Bill 1392, to authorize National Savings Banks. Washington, May 4, 1880. Pamphlet, pp. 23.

E. G. Cutler (1868).—"Recent Progress in Pathology and Pathological Anatomy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 13 and May 20.

Charles W. Wendte (f. 1869).—"Concerning Poor Attendance at Church." *Unity*, May 1.

George M. Garland (1871).—"Recent Progress in Physiology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6.

Robert M. Lawrence (m. 1873).—"The Therapeutic Value of the Iodide of Ethyl." Pamphlet, 8 pp.

George H. Lyman (1873).—"Two cases of Hystero-Neuroses." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6.

Robert Grant (1873).—"The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl." A story of fashionable life. With vignette illustrations by L. S. Ipsen. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1880. Cloth and gilt, 220 pp.

Charles F. Thwing (1876).—"Ignatius and his letters." *Methodist Quarterly Review*, January.

"Responsibility for Temptation." *Sunday-School Times*, January.

"College Salaries." *Independent*, New York, February.

"Symposium on Immortality." *Christian Union*, New York, February.

"Symposium on Woman's Suffrage." *Ibid.*, March.

"Church Debts." *Independent*, New York, April.

"Hartmann's Philosophy of the Unconscious." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April.

Lafayette G. Blair (1878).—"Cui Bono." A short poem. *Cambridge Tribune*, May 14.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S. D. 1878).—"The Lowest Animals." *International Review*, May, pp. 646-651. (A notice of Professor Joseph Leidy's work on the "Fresh-water Rhizopods of North America.")

Asa Gray (Fisher Professor of Natural History).—A letter in reply to R. P. Stebbins's review of the author's Yale Lectures. *Christian Register*, May 15.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1861. Frank W. Hackett to Miss Ida Forrest Craven, daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., at Geneva, N.Y., April 21.

1871. William W. Boyd to Cora Dunham, daughter of John S. Dunham, all of St. Louis, Mo., at St. Louis, June 2.

1875. John H. Appleton to Dora E. Shearer, by the Rev. J. S. Hoit, all of Cambridgeport, at the house of J. S. Paine, Cambridgeport, March 29.

1875. George B. Hobart to Mabel Bryant, at Kingston, Mass., March 31.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1832. Henry W. Bellows, a daughter, Ellen Derby, born March 6, in New York City.

1877. Jacob C. Patton, a son, Robert Sidney, born April 24, in Allston, Mass.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once.]

1805. JACOB SHEAFE SMITH died at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 1, at the age of ninety-four years, three days.

His native place was Durham, N.H. His father, Eben Smith, was a lawyer, and, during his student-life, was em-

ployed in a confidential capacity in the office of Mr. Madison, in Philadelphia, and was frequently bearer of despatches to Washington. The mother of Mr. Smith was the daughter of Hon. Jacob Sheafe, a prominent merchant who lived at Portsmouth, N.H. Mr. Smith entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1799, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1805, at the age of nineteen; read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He resided for many years in Gorham, Me. In 1833 he retired from his profession, and removed to a farm. In 1866 he went to Brooklyn, to make his home with his son Lothrop Lewis Smith. In 1818 Mr. Smith married Mary, daughter of Hon. Lothrop Lewis, who died in 1820, leaving two sons, Lothrop Lewis and Samuel Longfellow. In 1821 he married Tabitha Stephenson, who died in 1857. In 1812 Mr. Smith commanded the Gorham Light Infantry, a company that was not called into active service, and was early disbanded.

[In the Triennial Catalogue of 1875, there were in the class-list of 1805 only two unstarred names, Jacob Sheafe Smith and Isaac Sparhawk Gardner. No information can be obtained of Mr. Gardner, who has in all probability died before this time. In the Quinquennial of 1880, all the names in that class will bear a *.]

1832. WILLIAM WARLAND, in Cambridge, May 13.

The brief notices of good men are becoming part of the world's moral statistics. Each adds one character to the weight of existing example, and withdraws one from the malign census of the pessimist. The obituary of a good man usually bears internal evidence of its own truth. Its statements are plain, its eulogy is sincere, and the drawbacks on excellence are frankly admitted. It is our happiness to be called to give a brief notice of one whose life needs no cautious handling or friendly dexterity to assist his record. Our friend the late Rev. William Warland was born in Cambridge, in the year 1811. His ancestors were of the later emigration of the seventeenth century, and long known and respected in the town for the characteristic Puritan qualities. After receiving the average training of the time, he entered Harvard College in 1828, studied faithfully, with respectable success; occupied himself for a year after graduation as private tutor in the State of New York, where, from association with the late Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, he received a decided impulse toward Protestant Episcopalianism. After a full course of instruction in the New York Episcopal Seminary, he became rector of the society in Bridgewater, Mass., and soon after was married to a wife whose admirable qualities have a right to notice in even so short a sketch, and whose death occurred a year before his own. From 1836 to 1867, he served as pastor of several parishes in Massachusetts and Connecticut, returning to Bridgewater for a second considerable term in 1846. In 1867 he returned to Cambridge, and was for some time rector of a church in East Boston, which the impaired health of his wife obliged him to relinquish. For some years he has resided in Cambridge, where he has been often called upon to officiate for neighboring churches or clergymen; and during the summer vacation of 1879 he conducted the services at the Memorial Chapel of St. John, by request of the Rev. Dr. G. Z. Gray, dean of the seminary. We ought by no means to omit that Mr. Warland, within a few years preceding his death, founded, and brought to a state of considerable vigor, an Episcopal society in East Cambridge, which now bears the name of Church of the Ascension.

From all the evidence that has reached us, which is by no means scanty, Mr. Warland appears to have gathered respect and love in all the places of his sojourn. We have heard of no duty neglected, no weakness indulged by him. His faith in God, and in his own future, was something to admire,—implicit, perfect,—the steady companion of every day and hour. It was a cheerful, joyous faith, which beckoned amiably, but without importunity, to all friends, to share its beatific vision. But he was none the less loyal to his earthly associations. He was devotedly attached to Cambridge, and a faithful reminiscence of its earlier days, when it fairly represented the Puritan village of the last century. Turn but his thought in that direction, and the village of fifty years since re-appeared: the Charles flowed pure between its brown-clad banks; the little conclave assembled at the tavern in daily council; the congregation (then almost the same as the town) gathered in reverently to sabbath worship, and peacefully dispersed itself,—all the old faces recognizable, all the old Puritan calm of the day re-established. But it was our duty to record William Warland as a good man. We have done so, and may not further enlarge.—*John Holmes.*

1833. WILLIAM PORTER JARVIS, at the Ashland House, 1202 Washington Street, Boston, May 28.

He was born in Boston, March 5, 1812. He inherited a large fortune, and was thus enabled to spend the greater part of his lifetime in travel and literary studies. He studied law, but never practised at the bar. At one time he was active in educational matters, having served in the Boston School Board, and for one year was examiner in the German language at Harvard. He had been also superintendent of the Sunday school of the South Congregational Society. He took the degree of A.M. in 1836.

1836. JONES VERY, at Salem, May 8.

At the time of his death he was sixty-six years and eight months old, and was a native of Salem, where he died. His father, Jones Very, was a shipmaster who engaged in privateering in the last war with Great Britain, and was at one time a prisoner in Halifax, N.S. He commanded vessels owned by William Gray. Young Very accompanied his father in at least two voyages, and when nine or ten years of age visited St. Petersburg. He was a tutor in Greek from 1836 to 1838, studied for about three years at the Harvard Divinity School, and was licensed to preach in 1843. He was never ordained over a parish, though he preached at Eastport, Me., at North Beverly, and other places. His family consisted of himself and his two sisters. His brother, Washington Very, was a preacher by profession, but devoted himself principally to teaching. Mr. Very published a volume of Essays and Poems in 1839, and has frequently since that time contributed to newspapers and various periodicals. Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody in the *North-American Review* said "he has written some of the best sonnets in our language," and Griswold in his "Poets and Poetry of America," speaks highly of his essays and poems.

Mr. Very styled himself a Channing Unitarian, although his

views on religious subjects were peculiarly his own. Rev. James Freeman Clarke and several other writers speak of him as a mystic.

One of his classmates, the Rev. Dr. J. T. G. Nichols, writes to us about Mr. Very in the following kind strain:—

"Entering college the last (short summer) term of the sophomore year, at the expiration of the first six weeks of which occurred the 'rebellion,' that broke up and scattered the class, my acquaintance with him commenced with the junior year. It was as impossible for Very as for myself to have had any personal connection with the rebellion,—for me as a newcomer; for him by all the instincts of his sober nature, and his devout loyalty to his position and duties as a child of Harvard. His solemn demeanor at recitations, as well as the uniform gravity of his daily walk and conversation, would have marked him among a thousand. I can see him now, emerging with long, stately tread from his room in Holworthy for his daily walk, and with the regularity of the clock returning,—nothing tempting him to deviate from the given distance or direction. A sweet, natural smile upon the seemingly fixed staidness of his face, and a gentleness of tone in his guttural voice, were an agreeable surprise on first acquaintance with him, showing a depth of sweetness and tenderness in his nature, which it would be quite possible for a casual observer to overlook.

"Whether in the recitation-room, taking in with his whole soul the questions of the tutor,—especially on 'forensic days,' when he would unfold a bundle of manuscripts big enough for a Fourth-of-July oration,—or in private conversation upon ordinary themes, he made the impression of one seriously and conscientiously in earnest. Nervously sensitive and excitable, a little opposition would cause his long face and neck to redden, yet not in anger. Though all respected him, he could not be called popular. Not many felt like approaching him as an intimate. The late Thomas Barnard West, his fellow-citizen and classmate, was his bosom friend, and he seemed to need no other. When he was not lost in study, he seemed lost in thought. He was bashful and reserved, yet not one of those who knew him would think him likely in any emergency to shrink from the demands of duty. His mind seemed always full and overflowing. But when I first knew him as a poet, where the poetry in him came from, was a problem like the glistening stream from the dark mountain-side, to a child observer.

"A thoroughly pure man, a religiously faithful student, he consecrated his life to noblest ends; and though his name is not sounded with the trumpet of fame he is enshrined in the hearts of thousands whom his Christian faith has comforted and uplifted. His chosen profession was the Christian ministry. Cut off from this, there was left him the pen, with which he has ministered effectually, and will continue to minister, to multitudes who otherwise had not known him."

1848 m. JONATHAN EDWARDS HARLOW, at his residence on Main Street, at South Hingham, May 29, at the age of fifty-six years.

He was born in Middleborough, and there attended the public schools. After getting his degree at the Harvard Medical School, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Underwood at Hingham, where he has ever since lived.

1854. WILLIAM WIRT WARREN, at Brighton, May 2.

He was born in Brighton, Feb. 27, 1834; was graduated at Harvard in 1854; took a degree at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and engaged in an active law business. From 1856 to 1866, he was town-clerk in Brighton. President Johnson in 1865 appointed him assessor of internal revenue in the Seventh Massachusetts Revenue District. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and in 1870 a member of the Massachusetts Senate. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Eighth District, and served one term. He was Democratic candidate for re-election in 1876, but was defeated. At the time of his decease he was a member of the law-firm of Proctor, Warren, & Brigham, Boston. He was trustee of the Holton Public Library, clerk and trustee of the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, and a director of the Brighton Butchers' and Slaughtering and Melting Association. His funeral took place on the 5th of May, and was attended by Mayor Prince, several members of the city government, members of the State Senate for 1870, members of the Bethesda Lodge of F. A. A. M., and a large number of friends and associates.

1864. CHARLES WILLARD HAGAR, at 7 Bowdoin Street, Boston, May 12.

He was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1843, and was son of George Washington Hagar. He was a graduate of the Boston Latin School, where in 1860 he led his class, received the first Franklin medal, and delivered the Greek valedictory. He enlisted as a private in the 44th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served nine months in the army during his junior year at College. On his return, he made up his studies, and graduated with his class. Since graduation he has been engaged in business; his firm name being Hagar & Co., paper dealers, Boston. He was a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge of F. and A. M. He received the degree of A.M. in 1870.

1874 m. CHARLES HENRY COLBURN at Hingham, May 15, aged thirty-seven years and eight months.

His parents were residents of Philadelphia, Penn., where Dr. Colburn was born. They afterward moved to Lowell, Mass., which explains the fact that at the breaking-out of the late war Dr. Colburn was a member of the Lowell band, and attached to the Sixth Regiment. Later, he enlisted in the 11th Massachusetts Regiment, which formed part of "Hooker's fighting brigade," and served in it until the expiration of the term of his enlistment. His musical talent aided him in earning his livelihood while he was building up his professional practice. He was connected with the Boston Theatre orchestra for ten years, and was an active member of the Germania Band. He was also identified with the Old Colony F. and A. M., John A. Andrew Lodge, Knights of Honor, Hingham School Committee, Hingham Brass Band, and Pilgrim Lodge, Knights of Honor, at East Weymouth. After graduation he settled at Hingham as the successor of Dr. Ezra Stevens. [The *Hingham Journal*, May 21, speaks in the kindest terms of Dr. Colburn, in an editorial occupying an entire column.]

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, JULY, 1880. No. 1.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will and support of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid. Single copies 25 cents.

All subscriptions must begin with the first issue.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin Street.

WE feel sure that our friends will welcome this, the July number, containing the

- I. Baccalaureate Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody.
- II. Baccalaureate Hymn by Frederic Allison Tupper.
- III. Report of the Class-Day exercises.
- IV. Class Oration of Charles Wesley Bradley.
- V. Class Poem of Arthur Lee Hanscom.
- VI. Class Song of James Lane Pennypacker.
- VII. Class Ode of William George Pellew.
- VIII. Ivy Oration of Albert Bushnell Hart.
- IX. Report of the Commencement-Day exercises, including lists of graduates, honors, degrees, etc.; meetings of the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, and the Association of the Alumni.
- X. Report of the Commencement-Day Dinner.
- XI. Speech of James C. Carter, President of the Association of the Alumni.
- XII. Speech of President Charles W. Eliot.
- XIII. Speech of Gov. John Davis Long.
- XIV. Remarks and Sonnet of Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- XV. Speech of Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke.
- XVI. Speech of Hon. John O. Sargent.
- XVII. Remarks and Poem of Judge George Washington Warren.
- XVIII. Speech of Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie.
- XIX. Speech of Professor Adams S. Hill.
- XX. Speech of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
- XXI. Speech of Col. Charles R. Codman.
- XXII. Speech of Col. Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun.

THE AUGUST NUMBER

WILL contain a report of the Phi Beta Kappa Exercises, an abstract of the Rev. Dr. Storrs's Oration, Edgar Fawcett's Poem in full, an account of the Harvard-Yale and Harvard-Columbia races, several interesting papers, a few good illustrations, and an abundance of news regarding graduates and students; politics, new books, class-meetings, class-dinners, class-reports, record of publications, marriages, births, obituary notices, summaries of sports, society work, etc.

It is with great regret that the publisher again feels compelled to say that his persistent efforts to support THE HARVARD REGISTER are not meeting with the favorable responses that are absolutely necessary to sustain the publication. This is the eighth number of the periodical, and this is the last general request for subscriptions that the paper will contain. If the paper has shown itself by its host of able contributors, its abundance of news and essays, its excellent engravings, its handsome typography, and its enterprise, to be worthy of support, we trust that subscriptions will be sent in without further importunity, so that our efforts may be directed wholly to improving the contents of the paper.

THE GRADUATING WEEK AT HARVARD.

A FULL REPORT OF THE EXERCISES.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.—CLASS DAY.—CLASS ORATION.—CLASS POEM.—IVY ORATION.—COMMENCEMENT DAY.—EXERCISES AT SANDERS.—THE ALUMNI DINNER, WITH FULL REPORTS OF THE SPEECHES, SONNET, AND POEM.—COMPLETE LISTS OF GRADUATES AND RECIPIENTS OF DEGREES, ETC.

BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY.

ON Sunday, June 20, Appleton Chapel, in the College Yard, was filled with a congregation deeply interested in the Baccalaureate Sermon delivered by Dr. Peabody, the preacher to the University. A full report is given below. The hymn was written for this day, and was sung by the congregation.

THE BACCALAUREATE HYMN.

BY FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER.

Tune,—"PLEVEL'S HYMN."

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.
ALL that we revere on earth
Hath its prototype in Thee;
Beauty, wisdom, power, and worth,
We as faint reflections see. | 3.
So, to-day, thy smile to win,
Thanks we offer unto Thee.
Certain that the past has been
All that it could wisely be. |
| 2.
Boundless space and endless time
Scarce thy wondrous love can hold,—
Love that faim, in every clime,
Would each mortal soul infold. | 4.
Through the future's changing ways,
Wheresoever we may roam,
May thy golden chain of days
Guide us to our perfect home! |

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

BY THE REV. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D.

"This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."—1 JOHN v. 4.

WE must overcome the world, or the world will overcome us; and faith in that which is not of the world, in that which is greater, higher, better, alone can give us the victory.

My friends of the graduating class, you are going on your several ways, into a closer conflict with the world's adverse influences than you have yet waged; and you need, to protect you from harm, "the shield of faith." I use this apostolic figure, because faith is pre-eminently a shield. Things are to you what you believe them to be; and if you sincerely believe in a realm of being superior to the outward world, and in a life that transcends and will outlast your bodily life, your faith makes you a citizen of that realm, a partaker of that life, and therefore places you above and beyond the power of hostile forces in the lower sphere. For this reason I crave for you, more than all things else, faith in the spiritual world and life, and in Him whom I cannot but regard as the one authentic Revealer of that world and Herald of that life.

I apprehend that there is in many minds an impression that the recent progress and present aspects of what is commonly called natural science are inimical to spiritual faith, and have rudely shaken, perhaps entirely undermined, its foundations. There is much less ground for this apprehension than is commonly supposed. The few agnostics who have distinguished themselves in the advanced science of our time are conspicuous rather as exceptions than as specimens of their class. Among the foremost names in natural science, the greater part are, I think, those of sincere theistic and Christian believers. You may search Darwin's books in vain for a single irreverent utterance, while his recognition of the being and providence of the supreme Creator is neither infrequent nor ambiguous. In our own university, the world-renowned naturalist, who has from the first borne equal pace with Darwin, and has elaborated concurrently with him, rather than received from him, the theories that bear his name, deems it his highest blessedness that he is a disciple of Jesus Christ, and regards his philosophy as in part confirmatory, and in no part or way subversive, of even the most orthodox type of Christianity.

I am not going to present myself as either an advocate or an opponent of these or of any scientific theories. They are out of my sphere. I am not qualified to expound or criticise them. Were I to undertake the task, I should fall as far below your scientific teachers, as they would fall below me were they to enter on the critical exposition of the New Testament. Nor have I any hostility to the theories that have taken so strong a hold on the scientific mind. Indeed, I have no doubt that they are all that is claimed for them by their most authentic expositors, — valuable working hypotheses, not unlikely to be progressively verified by more extended observation and research. I could admit them in full without having my faith in religious and Christian verities in the least disturbed; and I want to show you that they leave these verities and their evidence unimpaired and unaffected except at points where they postulate the truths of religion, and add solidity to the ground on which they rest. If I can make this clear, I am sure that I shall have rendered to some of you a parting service which may be of substantial and enduring value.

I would first speak of what has been not inaptly called the physico-chemical theory of mental action, according to which all mental phenomena are reducible to physical laws, and are as necessary and inevitable as the working of similar laws in the outward world. Thus, given the brain and the environments of Nero and of Marcus Aurelius, it was impossible that the one should not have been a fiend incarnate, that the other should not have been little less than a saint. Now, if we admit — and I am not disposed to doubt — that the brain and the nervous system constitute the medium of mental action, so that there is not a thought or feeling which is not contingent on a distinct physical process, still there is one salient fact for which this theory fails to account, — the fact of moral approbation and disapproval. The theory may be true; but, if it be the whole truth as to mental action, then Nero is no more to be blamed than Vesuvius; Marcus Aurelius no more to be praised than sunshine or a timely shower. Yet, believe what you will, you cannot get rid of the feelings associated with what are commonly called merit and demerit. There is no indignation against Vesuvius. The Neapolitans love it, are proud of it, and, when its fiery streams have overwhelmed their hamlets, they return, as soon as it cools, to nestle again under its shadow. Did they feel thus toward their last Bourbon tyrant, who, indeed, did them mischief to the utmost of his ability, but who could work less harm in a twelvemonth than Vesuvius in the twinkling of an eye?

Punishment means more than prevention. Prisons and lightning-rods belong not to the same category, and yet, according to the theory under discussion, their purpose is identical. But from punishment we cannot eliminate the element of blame. Nor yet can this element come from the fact that human beings, though not able to do otherwise, know what they do, and think they mean it. The more intelligent beasts know the mischief that they do, mean it, plan it, and manifest anger and spite in doing it; yet what sane man blames them?

Nor can the sentiment of approbation or its opposite be the result of transmitted and accumulated experience of the beneficent effects of what we approve and the injurious consequences of what we censure. For, in the first place, we praise or blame traits of character that have no direct or appreciable consequences in the outward world, and we especially admire whatever unveilings there may be of those modest graces that seldom see the light; and, secondly, mankind has had as long experience of harm from nature and from the lower animals as from man, and has been indefatigable in the devising of defences and precautions against such injury, yet without resentment, or any feeling corresponding to the sense of wrong that ensues upon human ill-doing.

Still further, we are ourselves distinctly conscious of good or ill desert. This consciousness, I have no doubt, is in part a physical phenomenon. My brain bears an essential part in telling me that I do well or ill; but it tells *me*, and, as I receive the report, I am distinctly aware that — while, if the reporter were my entire conscious self, the report would be a fiction — there is in and of me a larger and more comprehensive selfhood of which it is true. I have a distinct sense, not only of the quality of my actions as good or bad, but of *myself* as having the same quality: and this quality eludes all physical definition and analysis; it submits itself to no physical test, and belongs to that sphere of being which, because it is not material, has been termed, by common consent, spiritual.

The reality of this spiritual element as a working force in our world is brought into strong relief by another scientific theory, the growth of our own time, namely, the convertibility and conservation of force. It is admitted that there is no creation or increase of energy in the material universe: the only question is whether there is not a gradual dissipation of it. Certainly, of physical force there is no more in the world than there was two thousand years ago. Yet has there not been a vast increase of human power in every *direction in which it can act*? Where lies this increase? Not in physical *instrumentalities or their products*. You might sweep the world clear of all

that art, skill, and tilth have constructed and wrought upon its surface, and the work of these thousands of years would be more than replaced in a single century, by a force which does not reside in outward nature, — a force which has been gathering volume and momentum from the day when man first began to subdue the earth to his will, and which has been treasured and transmitted, — not in material organisms; for, were they its receptacle and medium, they must have beggared and paralyzed for its increase all other material forces, which yet have suffered no perceptible diminution with the myriad-fold growth of what we call mind-power, soul-power.

Moreover, a preponderant portion of this mind-power is moral power, — the outgrowth of that sense of merit and demerit, approval and disapproval, which, as we have seen, cannot be accounted for by the material organism. Who can estimate the accession of power which has accrued to mankind through Christianity, — a power of which Christian nations are the depository, and the elect among Christian souls the full-charged and perpetually distributing reservoirs? The world has been constantly growing richer in the elements of power, and foremost among these elements are great examples, controlling influences, noble sentiments, agencies entirely divorced from material mechanism.

Nor can it be that the brain itself has acquired a stronger or a finer staple, or a more thorough and efficient organism. In this regard the ancient civilizations, with their perfect systems of physical education, must have had greatly the advantage of ours. The Greeks have left us brain-work which subsequent ages have emulated, but never equalled, and which only the chosen few can now appreciate as it was appreciated even by the populace of Athens. Nor was it by arms alone, but still more by brain-power, that Rome gave law to the world. It has been with brains of much coarser fabric than those of Plato and Epicurus, Cicero and Virgil, but with a power which the old world knew not, emanating from the life and spirit of Him who made humanity divine, that men in these Christian ages, as reformers, philanthropists, champions of truth and right, have given their names to their times and their unspent soul-power to all coming time. There is, then, a force, which obeys not the material law of the conservation of energy, which has grown from age to age, and was never so potent as now; and this force, because it is independent of laws which bear undisputed sway throughout the physical universe, we fitly term spiritual.

I pass now to the evolution theory. It is too early to predict its future with certainty. On the one hand, there are strong probabilities in its favor; on the other hand, it is not proved. It may follow the fortune of the hypotheses that have been crowned by one generation, deposed by the next; or it may be found so to harmonize all the vestiges of antecedent and the phenomena of existing organisms as to command permanently the suffrages of the whole scientific world. We will suppose it established beyond a question. So far from casting doubt upon religious verities, in its every aspect it leads us up to God.

Evolution implies, with its ascending scale of types, an archetype toward which the series tends; else it is impossible to recognize a series, or to trace an orderly development. It comprehends successive stages of progress, from lower to higher forms, in a uniform direction. The stone, the earth-clod, unorganized matter, is at the foot of the scale. It has no individuality, no power to change its condition, no functional agency, no capacity of action, no faculty. It *is*, — nothing more. From this, as we ascend through the lower to the higher grades of vegetable organism, we find, that what distinguishes the later and higher from the earlier and lower is superior faculty; and by *faculty* I mean the power of utilizing and of being utilized, — that of simulating, and approximating to, conscious relations with the surrounding universe. So far does this power extend in the more advanced members of the series, that poetry hardly exceeds the spontaneous imaginings of those most conversant with nature, when it ascribes to plants human passions and affections; and, on a glorious summer morning, the heart that throbs with praise and worship finds a truth far transcending prosaic fact in the strophe of the Hebrew psalm, "Then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord." As we rise, step by step, from the zoöphytes on the confines of the two realms, to the higher orders of the animal kingdom, the successive grades are betokened by superior faculty, and not by more complex organization; for this, could it not both utilize and be utilized, would be mere surplusage, and not even organism. An organ is an instrument; and it is not the number or the structure of its parts, but the faculty that resides in them, that makes one organization superior to another. This faculty ranges in animals from merely automatic movement to voluntary and intelligent action, and along with each higher grade of intelligence we find corresponding physical tokens of a more advanced development. In man, so far as we can see, the series culminates in a conscious selfhood, mental and moral, — in a faculty which embraces or supersedes all lower faculties. Indeed, as we pass from the speck of mould up to man, we find that at each ascendant stage there is precisely this absorbing or superseding of such powers as

belong to the next lower grade. Each grade thus comprehends all the lower, and gives presage of the higher. This is claimed to be true as to structural development: it is manifestly no less so as to the development of faculty. It is man's prerogative that he—and, we have reason to believe, of earthly beings he alone—is conscious of capacities not directly growing out of, or wholly contingent upon, his material organism and surroundings. Yet it is toward this higher condition that all the lower tend. The modicum of faculty possessed by the humblest plant or the lowest zoöphyte seems the germ of human faculty, into which, if naturally developed, it could not fail to grow.

But this type towards which all being tends postulates an archetype; and if the series culminates in that which is supra-material, and the being at the summit of the series transcends the lower members precisely by the distinct development of the supra-material element, must not the archetype also be supra-material? If the archetype were material, the summit of the series would be a perfect animal, which man is not, and never can be. Nor yet is he a perfect soul: but he is conscious of perfectibility,—he can conceive of himself as possessed in full of all the characteristics, not of material, but supra-material, moral, spiritual perfection. Must not, then, that perfection exist as an archetype, of which the ascending grades of faculty are successive types? Does the series aspire toward nothingness, and approach inanity at every stage, or is there at its unseen summit Infinite Perfection, evolving in long succession an ever nearer approach to itself in its own sentient universe? To this question, sound philosophy and religious faith give the same answer.

Still further, as each inferior type fulfils its manifest destiny, can we conceive that man alone falls immeasurably short of his? Or, rather, must there not be for him a lengthened, an infinite career, throughout which he may perpetually approach the goal toward which he aspires and tends? I cannot imagine to myself this series cut short at the very point at which it abuts on infinity,—this mounting, struggling, panting life of the soul arrested just when it begins to know its own unlimited capacities. The series in its stepwise ascent points on and up, beyond the vision of the sensual orb, to regions where faith is sight, to the All-Perfect Archetype whose image we bear, to the eternal life in the bosom of the All-Father,—a life that shall partake ever more fully of his, and still, the more it has, shall crave the more. Indeed, the law of evolution points to the twin developments of ever higher perfection in the successive eras of human life on earth, and of ever larger powers and nobler attributes for the individual soul beyond the death-shadow.

To pass to another view of evolution,—does it look like chance-work? The argument from design has been abused by those who have employed it, and, because of its abuse, has been vilified. When urged with reference to detail, a double interpretation is always possible. Objects that seem adapted to one another may have been created with reference to one another, or by continuous juxtaposition may have grown into mutual adaptation. But orderly evolution from brute matter, myriads of worlds, each with its differing glory, globing themselves in symmetry and in harmonious relations, from homogeneous star-mist; organic, vegetable, animal, human life rising by successive gradations from formless patches of protoplasm—can all this have been the dice-work of mindless chaos, the outcome of atoms swirling aimlessly in infinite space? Bear it in mind that nothing can have been developed that was not contained in that from which it was evolved; that every film of star-mist, every speck of protoplasm, must have had within itself the germs of all that it has become. This is possible in the design of omnipotent wisdom; but, did I accept this theory in its full import, so far from banishing God from my conception of the universe, it would only fill me with a more overwhelming sense of his infinity, and would call forth only the more fervent ascription, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!"

Nor does this theory make him any less the present, the ever-present God. If an initial purpose launched the as yet formless universe into being, with its multiform capacity of becoming all that it is or ever will be, time is but a category of finite being. In the Infinite Mind there can be no distinction of past, present, and future. He is from eternity to eternity, and in every stage of development he is no less present than were each stage a fresh creation. Nay, it is a fresh creation; for the omnipotent will must be incessant, eternal, else not omnipotent. He is no less the Immanent Cause than the First Cause. The universe subsists, the vast design unrolls, by his unceasing fiat. Let that fiat be for one instant withholden, the universe vanishes like the shadow of a dream. Law is but a provisional fiction of philosophy,—the non-religious name for the modes of administration of an orderly universe. Law has a real meaning only for conscious law-keepers,—for men and angels, not for suns and stars and oceans; for intelligent causes, not for unintelligent effects. There is no power of obedience in the inanimate objects to which we apply that term. Cut them adrift from the infinite, unceasing will-power which holds them in their places and their courses,—there would

remain for them no law but inertia, which would either arrest them in eternal stillness, or hurl them into internecine chaos.

It may not unfitly be asked, What place does the evolution theory leave for Christianity? I answer, It not only leaves, but postulates, a place for precisely what we Christians believe and claim. It gives us the largest view of the divine omnipotence, to which all things needful and desirable are possible. It presents, not fragmentary and questionable instances of design, but a design embracing all worlds and beings, which can leave no portion of the infinite plan unachieved, no development incomplete. It shows us man at the summit of the series, with supra-material powers, tendencies, aspirations. The Infinite Providence has supplied the needs, filled out the capacities, rounded the destiny, of all orders of being up to man. That they could avail themselves of more than has been given them, we have no token. But if man has an exceptional capacity, why should we suppose that uncared for? If man is capable of rising toward the Supreme Archetype, what more probable than that this Archetype should have been placed before him so far as its attributes could be incarnated in a human form, and under such conditions as to become a central object of reverence, love, and imitation for all coming ages? Moreover, if the law of development pervades all organized being, should we not expect that it would equally pervade the history of man? If so, then the Divine Humanity would not have had its place at the threshold of man's being upon the earth, but would have awaited the fulness of time, and have been preceded and prepared for by such prophets as have left their record in the Hebrew literature,—by such sages and philosophers as equally shed the forecast rays of the coming day on Greece, on India, on Persia, and, it may be, with feebleness on many other lands and races.

Science does not, indeed, prove Christianity; yet it more than leaves its area uninvaded. Its latest utterances crave for man, the exceptional head of the series, precisely what Christianity supplies by ministering to his conscious capacities and needs, by insuring to him a destiny adequate to his aspirations. Christianity relies on evidence entirely outside of the sphere of natural science. As to its external and historical proof, suffice it to say, that, after passing through the severest criticism, it never rested, in the minds of such believers as have carried the strongest lights of reason and learning over the whole field, on so firm and impregnable ground as now. But it is its own best evidence. Those best know it to be divine, who have tested it by their prolonged and profound experience, who have sought in it a guidance that has never misled them, a consolation that has never failed them, a strength that has been made perfect in their weakness, a hope that has grown clearer and brighter as the shadows have gathered over their westward way and their declining years.

Here I cannot but ask you to consider the place which Christianity holds in the history of human thought. It is the only permanent phasis of belief or speculation that has come down to us from its birth-time. Behold the long procession of theories and philosophies, each paraded as humanity's last word and ultimate, irreversible truth, which have chased one another into oblivion, sometimes re-appearing from the Lethean stream, only to be again submerged; while this one religion, this one theory of God, the soul, and eternity, this one philosophy, deemed by its believers divine, has remained undimmed, unchanged, unmoved, like the sun among flitting clouds, like the cliff on the margin of the river, like the bow over the rushing waterfall. To whom, then, will you go? Jesus, and he alone, has the words of eternal life; and we believe and are sure that he is the Son of the living God.

My friends, I have assumed, as to natural science, the position which is likely for the present to be maintained by those who, in their own department, have the best right to speak with authority. I find that between this position and that which was currently held when I was of your age, there is no sensible parallax in my view of the objects of my religious and Christian faith and reverence. In science, you will not take opinions on mere hearsay evidence, but will seek to know the reasons for your beliefs. On the immeasurably more momentous subjects connected with your own being, duty, and destiny, let me beg you not to fall without reflection into any current of sceptical thought, but to give full scope to the claims of religion and Christianity on your serious, earnest, and profoundly interested inquiry. Take counsel of your higher nature, of your moral, spiritual needs, of your condition as those whose longest lease of life will seem, as your years roll on, oh! you know not how brief and transient; of those yearnings for immortality which well up in your hearts only because there is an Infinite Fountain that can fill them. God grant you the best of this world that can be yours, and heaven still be yours! May he be your Guide on the unknown ways which lie before you; and, while this may be your last meeting on earth in undimmed numbers, may there be an unbroken class-meeting where there is no parting, when the star shall have been entered on the catalogue for your last solitary survivor!

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

Of all the happy celebrations throughout the year, probably none surpasses Harvard Class Day,—an anniversary which, with few exceptions, has been celebrated substantially in its present manner since 1838, when it superseded another form of celebration.

The first Class-Day oration was delivered in 1776, and it was in Latin. Later, a poem was added, and prayers by the President. The social feature of the day was for many years confined to a piece of cake and a glass of wine taken at the President's, in the front parlors of the old Wadsworth House. When the stately Josiah Quincy gave you this parting glass, you felt as if you had drunk with Prince Metternich at Johannisberg a bottle of his choicest vintage. About 1830 there was introduced an afternoon punch, which the graduating class imbibed around the "Tree." Lying upon the grass, they emptied pail after pail brought in rapid succession from "Willard's," now the passengers' waiting-room of the Union Railway Company. The scene was picturesque and convivial. There was not even a rope or a ticket to keep off outsiders; and the "mucker" of those days got, by hook or crook, many a brimming glass of excellent punch. In fact, it became a little too convivial as the years went on, so that the class of 1838 (in which were James Russell Lowell, Attorney-Gen. Charles Devens, and William Wetmore Story, the sculptor), in concert with President Quincy, contrived the present mode of conducting the ceremonies of the day.

The Class Day of '80 was so perfect in every respect that it may be regarded as a model for future Class Days; and a description of it will give to the public, and even to the old graduates who have never witnessed the modern festivities, an idea of the way we now celebrate the day.

June 25, 1880, dawned with a clear sky, except a few passing clouds, that only tantalized the farmers with an unfulfilled promise of rain. The thermometer ranged from 66° (at 4 A.M.) to 92° (at 6 P.M.). At an early hour the commotion began. The class of 1880 were to receive their friends, and with the elegance which the traditions of former classes and their own college experience had suggested. Coming from Boston could be seen bands of musicians and groups of colored waiters, who, in their best attire, take pride in exerting themselves to the utmost on Class Day. Caterers were numerous enough to provide for the great number of persons expected. Flowers were everywhere in profusion. The exterior show, however, was not overdone. The Quadrangle was overhung with a network of ropes supporting thousands of many-colored lanterns, producing a beautiful effect overhead and underfoot. Almost in front of University Hall there had been put up a band-stand, on which, during the whole afternoon and evening, the Cadet Band played its choicest selections. On the front of Holworthy a series of gas-jets spelled out the word

EIGHTY

and opposite the middle entry a stand had been placed, upon which, in the evening, from eight to half-past nine o'clock, the Glee Club, under leadership of George Albert Burdett, sung a goodly collection of favorite college songs. The Quadrangle was paled in, so that in the evening the crowd might not again be so excessive as to mar the enjoyment of the invited guests. It has become a prevalent idea, that Class Day is a festive occasion for the public at large; whereas it is intended simply for the graduating class and their friends. The expenses are borne by the seniors alone, and the pleasures are intended to be limited to themselves and their guests. Yet hundreds of requests are made for tickets for the various exercises. These requests come not only to the seniors, but also to the three lower classes, who are not given tickets even for themselves. But, as said already, the day is for the seniors; and even their facilities for entertainment are limited, first by their means for expenses,—as they pay for every ticket they get,—and then by the whole possible accommodations, for

now, when the classes begin to number about 200 members each, it can be readily seen, that, if every member invites only 25 ladies and gentlemen among his acquaintances, the number swells at once to 5,000 persons,—quite a host to provide for in an enjoyable way, and at a necessarily limited expenditure. And in this very matter the Class Day of '80 will bear the most favorable comparison with its predecessors; for, instead of a great unwieldy crowd, there were at no time more persons present than were well entertained.

THE CLASS EXERCISES OF 1880.

The whole programme was carried out in extreme good order and promptness. At half-past nine A.M. the senior class—about 170 young men—in dress-suits, white cravats, and silk hats, met in front of Holworthy Hall, marched to Appleton Chapel, where prayer was offered by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D. On the way to the chapel they were saluted with nine hearty "rahs for '80," by the juniors (1881) who had congregated on the steps of University Hall. At half-past ten A.M., Sanders Theatre was opened, and within half an hour almost every seat in the auditorium except the semi-decagon reserved for the class was occupied by an audience as gay and brilliant as gathers together on any festal day. About half-past eleven the seniors met again in front of Holworthy, and thence, preceded by the Cadet Band, marched to Sanders Theatre, and took the seats reserved for them. The platform was gayly decked with flowers and plants; and now, looking in any direction, one could not fail to see things which specially delight the eye: the radiant crowd of smiling and lovely faces, with gay toilets, waving ribbons, dainty laces, and flashing fans of every hue, giving to the sombre theatre the appearance of a vast kaleidoscope.

The following exercises then took place in the order given:—

MUSIC.

By the Germania Band.

PRAYER.

By Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D.

ORATION.

By CHARLES WESLEY BRADLEY.

MUSIC.

By the Germania Band.

POEM.

By ARTHUR LEE HANSCOM.

IVY ORATION.

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

ODE.

By WILLIAM GEORGE PELLEW.

The orator, poet, ivy-orator, and odist are chosen solely with the view of bringing forth the productions that will cast most honor upon the class; and the class song is the result of earnest competition. It is therefore with pleasure that THE HARVARD REGISTER can say it is the first publication to present to the public, the orations, poem, ode, and song in full.

ORATION.

BY CHARLES WESLEY BRADLEY.

CLASSMATES AND FRIENDS,—The significance of this day is that of farewell: its charm is the charm of memory. It is the day upon which we turn from the romance of college to the sober reality of the world. The importance of the change lends a new interest to the life which we are leaving. We see a new meaning in the old familiar scenes. For the first time we are conscious of their real worth. At such a moment, when we bid farewell to so much that has become endeared, the mind and heart are open to impressions which may influence our lives. Let us, then, look back over the four years that are gone; and, while their colors are still bright in our memory, let us live over again their teaching and their joy.

Our class life has the first claim upon our attention. Classes, like individuals, acquire a certain character and reputation in the college. We shall always remember the Class of Eighty as one whose characteristic was faithfulness,—faithfulness in our duties to the college, in our duties to each

other, and in our duties to the organizations which we have been called upon to support. We have maintained a high standard of scholarship; we have preserved a strong class feeling in spite of tendencies which have tried to draw us apart; we have subscribed more generously than larger and wealthier classes whenever college interests have called. Other classes have given more men to our athletic sports; but we have given leaders,—we have given a captain to the Nine, the Eleven, and the Crew. Eighty has excelled in single men, if not in numbers; and, when she could not give men, she has never failed to give money. Her career has been one of public enterprise. The name of Eighty will always call that career to mind, and will serve as a bond of silent understanding to unite us in spirit when we are far apart.

Our individual life attracts us next. And, first, of its social side. From our intercourse with each other, we have derived powers of address, tact, and self-control; we have learned to read our own minds, and have come, in some degree at least, to see ourselves as others see us; we have gained an insight into character,—a discernment of motives and of men which mere intellectual training can never give. But we are concerned to-day, not so much with the benefit of these broader social influences, as with the richness of the friendships which we are to carry away. Early associations, quickened by the sense of a worthy common interest, give a charm to young friendships which the attachments of business or politics must always lack. We go forth rich indeed, who bear with us the esteem and love of our classmates, to cheer, encourage, and elevate us through all the trials of life. And not least in good influences will be the memory of the three whom we have lost: they are here to-day in the grateful hearts of all who knew their worth.

Let us turn from the social to the private side of our life. By this I mean the side which is developed by the college. I pass over the more material good of which we are all conscious; but I would call your attention to an influence which we are too apt to forget,—the influence of the *spirit* of our college. The sense of belonging to this reverend university makes us aware of an alliance with nobility departed. The college walls shut us out from time, and bring us face to face with the men who have lived here in the past. We have no need, like the ancient Romans, to parade the images of our ancestors that we may refresh the memory of their deeds. We read the lessons of their lives in all around us. These old buildings, hallowed by the virtue and devotion of the past, instruct and inspire us. We drink in patriotism with the air we breathe. As we sit in the hush of this majestic hall, we yield unconsciously to the influence of the spirit which prompted its erection.

"With reverent step the marble pavement tread,
Where our proud mother's martyr-roll is read.
See the gray halls that cluster, gathering round
This lofty shrine, with holiest memories crowned:
See the fair matron in her summer bower,
Fresh as a rose in bright, perennial flower;
Read on her standard, always in the van,
Truth, the one word that makes a slave a man:
Think whose the hands that fed her altar-fires,—
Then count the debt we owe our scholar sires!"

That statue [Josiah Quincy] speaks to us to-day. Its silence is more eloquent than any living words!

This sense of the inherited worth of Harvard is the source of our strong personal feeling for the college. This it is which makes her our *alma mater*,—an invisible, personal presence,—human, sympathetic, benignant, rich in pure and lofty influences. To make us know the power of these influences is the highest work of our instructors; their best teaching is that which results in the awakening of the soul. Character has been called a state of feeling become habitual. A high moral force should then be ours; a potent influence in the development of our character should be this feeling of the nobility of our college. To-day we are not fully conscious of its power. The poet knows not how deep the spirit of summer sank into his heart, until long afterward, he finds forgotten influences shaping themselves into song. So it is with the best inheritance of Harvard. We bear away a gift which will take form in future years.

How great is the responsibility which this gift confers upon us! We hear it said that our education imposes a duty to society: it imposes also a duty to ourselves. To feel that our culture is precious, to know that it entitles us to respect, should stimulate us to be true to ourselves. The sense of our advantages should "quicken our behavior, and strengthen all our powers." But this consciousness of the worth of our education may develop into pretension and arrogance, if we do not constantly remember that our advantages are no creation of our own,—that for whatever good we may do by virtue of our education, we should be grateful, not to ourselves, who are only the instruments, but to Harvard, which is the cause. We are, therefore, responsible, not only to ourselves, but in a far higher degree to our college. The English nobleman who is named from his lands feels bound to preserve that name's integrity. In like manner may we never hear the name of Har-

vard without feeling it a challenge to duty and honor. Let us be true to our *alma mater*! What though she has taught us that we are not all geniuses? We must take ourselves for better or for worse. "Envy is ignorance, imitation is suicide." Our concern is with the practical affairs of life. It is not ours to quarrel with existence; or to seek to unravel its mystery. We must take the world as a fact, and make the most of what we find it. Our *alma mater* asks only this, in return for all that she has done for us.

But our education has ill-prepared us to make the most of our abilities if it has not taught us that in constant endeavor lies the only true success. We should not fail to retain what we have done,—a man's real gain becomes part of himself,—but we should forget our success as soon as it is accomplished; our constant question should be, not where we stand, but whither we are tending.

"There's life alone in duty done,
And rest alone in striving."

Even if fortune fail, faithful service is its own reward. "Work is victory." "Adversity," says Emerson, "is the prosperity of the great." Let us, then, preserve our courage in the face of all evil, and keep our vigor always young. Let us remember the German proverb, "To the earnest belongs the world."

Such are the lessons of our college life. Such is the equipment with which we turn to meet the world. Rich in the character and culture with which our college has endowed us, and aware of the responsibilities which this endowment bestows, we stand upon the threshold of a broader life, eager for its opportunities, more eager, I trust, for its duties. Foremost among these duties are those which we owe to the society in which we live. We shall detect their nature if we examine the present characteristics of our nation.

The history of America is the history of a principle. A principle led "The Mayflower" over the ocean; a principle warmed the life-blood of the patriot army in the snows of Valley Forge. This devotion to principle is determined by something deeper than enthusiasm. It is the manifestation of that sterling character, of that earnest national will, which is the rich inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon race. Here is no light gracefulness or frivolity, but the rugged valor of old Norse sea-kings,—the sturdy Gothic sincerity that was individualized in Alfred and Hampden and Cromwell. America has softened the Anglo-Saxon character. What was brute character in the old sea-kings has been refined by centuries of strong practical endeavor, into a passion for industry and for liberty. To-day the people of the United States are distinguished by energy, self-reliance, reasonableness, and humanity. Power of conduct is the characteristic of our nation.

What, then, do we lack? We lack the power to guide our conduct in the service of adequate ideals. Our power of conduct is manifested by our craving for democracy: our lack of high ideals is manifested by our failure to make the most of this democracy. The modern spirit is essentially democratic; we are tending towards a Spartan individualism; democracy is striving to possess and enjoy the world, as aristocracies have done in the past. This tendency is right. The ideal of society is the equality of its members; but the danger is that the democratic impulse will assert itself too strongly for lack of right control.

A large class of men in this country think that the people are intelligent enough to govern wisely. An orator of the people recently said that common honesty and common sense were better guides for the workingman than education; and it is even urged that the higher education is dangerous to popular liberties. Such opinions are wide-spread at the present day, and the men who hold them are by no means men of the most ignorant classes. Many of them are conscientious, thinking men: they are earnest and sincere, but their sincerity is dangerous because it is mistaken. They witness the low ambition and dishonor of many educated men in public life, and conclude that education is the source of all the misery which is caused by corrupt capitalists and politicians. They not only assert that the honest man cannot do wrong, but that the educated man cannot do right. They think that culture stifles the moral sense,—that the cultivated classes have only their own welfare at heart. They fail to see that it is not the power education gives, but the abuse of that power, which should be condemned. They fail to see that their own ignorance offers the opportunity for corruption, and is the real source of the dangers which threaten their rights. Their ignorance is fatal to their morality. Unable to distinguish between true and false ideas, they threaten to remedy their wrongs by resorting to violence. In the name of liberty, they would destroy liberty, and would achieve equality by a return to barbarism. We should take a lesson from the crisis through which we have recently passed.

A few days ago a Commencement orator called attention to the ignorance which the people manifested in our recent financial contest. Common honesty and common sense did not throw much light upon the questions of inflation, resumption, and business depression; but a few earnest men in the West, where the danger was greatest, organized an Honest Money League, lectured among the farms and villages, and saved the country from financial

and the Hasty Pudding Club, which still furnishes its nutritious diet to those who find Memorial desserts too rich.

Pleasant hours have been those spent in editing or disparaging the college papers. The *Crimson* is the champion of the REGISTER, a journal sometimes weak in its editorials and inaccurate in its sporting news, but admitted to have every Faculty at its command. The *Advocate* prefers the generous *Echo*, because it gives away programmes, gold medals, and itself. The *Echo* goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom it may devour; and the lion and the *Lampoon* do not lie down together.

A year has now passed since we first heard the simple and unpretentious name, Private Collegiate Instruction for Women. The plan was charming: it was to be the play of Harvard with the part of Harvard omitted. No Carl's, no prayers; no early breakfasts and no last cars; no rooms in Thayer, or want of room in the Pudding; no summons, no forensics, no class lives, no heart-disease—from smoking cigarettes. Each young lady was to be to herself proctor, bursar, dean, blue-book, and rising-bell. The seniors expected to make it a joint course in surveying, to walk with the strangers in pleasant paths of calculus and over the rough stones of ethics. They were to have all the advantages of co-education, with none of its responsibilities. Have these hopes been fulfilled? Who, except perhaps some of the younger instructors, knows

"A rosy blonde, and in a college gown
That clad her like an April daffodilly"?

No: like Betsy Prig, "we don't believe there's no such a person." The whole affair is An-exaggeration. The misapprehension is probably only a revival of the ancient Amazon myth, resulting from too close a study of the Greek classics, and too much credit given to Tennyson's "Princess."

The harmony between the authorities and the class has been most gratifying. '80 was the first junior class to whom voluntary recitations were granted, and came near the added distinction of being the last. As a further stimulus to hard study, a new system of Honorable Mention has brought a Commencement part within the reach of the humblest intellect; while the rumored payment of our diplomas thirty days after date, no grace, must have been intended to give the new degree of *cum grano salis*. The summer comes; but no *summa cum*. If you ask what return we have made for these favors, go look upon the front of that new building of which the roof is so doubtful a shade of Harvard crimson. There you will find inscribed, "1880." As for our behavior, it is a creditable fact that not one senior has received a college censure for absence from church during the whole year. We did our best to make room for a new building, by burning down one already standing. If the fire-department had been twenty minutes late instead of ten, and if their attention had not been called to the fact that they were playing into that entry of Stoughton which was not on fire, there need have been no more discussion about the proper site for Hastings Hall. The only blemish on our moral conduct has been the fate of that ancient temperance society, the Φ B K. I cannot trust myself to speak of the horrors of that initiation night; of the reeking bowls of lemonade that went around the board; of the bacchanalian songs which woke the peaceful neighborhood of Joy Street; of the officer, springing tiger-like upon his prey, without waiting for an introduction; of his billy flashing like the sun in Dante's line:—

"And the rays thereof struck us in the middle of the nose."

Our later experience before the police-commissioners convinced us that moral suasion is not a serviceable weapon in dealing with the Boston police-force.

The muscular development of the class has kept pace with the intellectual, and would undoubtedly have gone beyond it if the Hemenway Gymnasium had been opened sooner. Other benefactors have given buildings, and endowed physical laboratories. It was reserved for a gentleman with the true spirit of '76 to give soundness to the lungs, firmness to the step, and the vigor of body which is essential to the best mental work. '80 has faithfully patronized the parallel bars, listened to the music of the spheres on the baseball field, and helped to stock the Museum of Comparative Anatomy on the river. She furnished the man whose management and skill at Montreal showed that though Britannia rules the waves, she does not rule the foot-ball field; and him who to-day lays aside his oar, to take up a marshal's baton. '80 has never turned the cold shoulder to a friend, except at Hoboken; or fled before an enemy, except at New London. To the pluck and muscle and leadership of her sons she confidently looks to do their part on the Thames next Thursday; and she expects them to prove for the fourth time, that, in the bright lexicon of fame, there's no such word as YALE.

The senior year, though shorter than the other three together, has brought the final bloom of our college life,—perfect Harvard indifference. The freshman enters college full of enthusiasm: he has mighty thoughts; he writes verses for the college papers; he sings in chapel; he refuses to give up his room for Class Day; he suggests original renderings of the classics; he is reminded of a little story in class-meetings; when his instruct-

or asks, "Gentlemen, why do you make so much noise?" he promptly replies, "Gentlemen don't." But the sunlight of his nature is gradually chilled by a moral east wind. When a moustache begins to flicker upon his upper lip, when his meerschaum is just assuming a Malay blush, the seeds of a deadly listlessness are already sown. The first effect is a disinclination to put his name on subscription papers, and that is why the sophomore class is chronically behind its quota. Then junior assemblies are a bore: the victim patronizes Vassar, and tolerates Smith; he reads Dante, quotes De Musset, and criticizes the Ninth Symphony. The senior at last blossoms into unconsciousness of the world. Like the Bourbons, he learns nothing; unlike them, he forgets what he chooses; his æsthetic soul finds relief only in Wordsworth's poetry and Angèle; the sole aim of his life is to avoid bores and to settle on his future vocation.

"One to the law, to healing maxims one
Is going, and one followeth the priesthood;
And one to rule, by force or sophistry,
And one to rob, and one to State affairs.
One, in the pleasures of the flesh involved,
Will tire himself; one gives himself to ease."

Thus has the Ivy grown. Societies, friends, studies, surroundings, and sports have all united us into that feeling which makes this day ours. We have had a hearty enjoyment in our victories, and I trust have never envied the success of an honorable rival, whether man, crew, or college.

There are many once familiar in our class rejoicings whom we miss to-day. There are two whom we shall never see again in any earthly festivity, but they also have a part in that good-fellowship which our Ivy represents. The Ivy cannot die: it will never die. When "Finis" shall have been written after the last class life, when the College shall have grown so old that another '80 shall be celebrating its Class Day here, our Ivy must still spread wider and wider. Our course has been in vain if we are not leaving the spirit of the College a little higher than we found it; if the generation to follow does not find the world a little better for our having lived in it. This is the last day that we shall pass together. But wherever our lives, whenever the end, "Lord, keep our memory green!"

Mr. Hart's Ivy Oration was delivered in a clear and forcible manner, and many of his references created the expected merriment. It might be added that Mr. Hart attained the second place in rank in his class; and was one of those chosen to deliver the commencement parts. In College he was prominently identified with the *Harvard Advocate*, and was a member of the Φ B K, the Signet, the O.K., the Christian Brethren, and other societies. Throughout his course he has supported himself, chiefly by tutoring, and lately he has been assigned the best of the fellowships. In fact, his whole course can be taken as a pattern by those who wish to obtain the full advantages of Harvard.

Mr. Hanscom's poem, that is printed in full on the next page, speaks for itself. Although it contains 438 lines, it will be found interesting throughout. It is one of the best of the class poems, and is well worth reading. Mr. Hanscom was a frequent contributor to the *Crimson*, as well as to Boston and other papers.

All the parts were heartily applauded, and each speaker received from remembering friends several kind favors by way of bouquets and baskets of flowers.

"FAIR HARVARD."

The exercises at Sanders closed by the seniors rising, and under the leadership of Frank Herbert Brackett singing the Class Ode. The tune, "Fair Harvard," to which the Class Ode is sung, is supposed by many persons to have been so used from "a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." But it takes only a few years in Cambridge to make recent events pass into traditions and precedents and antiquities. Perhaps to the incoming freshmen (1884), even Sanders Theatre will be venerable. Such is the case with this tune. As a college tune it dates to 1836, to the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of the College. It had been in popular use as one of Moore's songs for a quarter of a century, and was known by the words which he wrote to it, beginning, "Believe me if all these endearing young charms." Previously it was known as "My lodging is on the cold ground." The Rev. Samuel Gilman, D.D. (1811), of Charleston, S.C., wrote for that celebration the ode beginning, "Fair Harvard, thy sons to thy jubilee throng." The beautiful words, happily combined with one of the loveliest melodies, have won for it a place which it will long hold as the best of college songs.

CLASS POEM.

BY ARTHUR LEE HANSCOM.

CLASSMATES, once more, as the revolving year
Brings round the long days of the roseate June,
Fair Harvard meets her eldest children here
(While with the day their youthful hearts attune),
And bids them farewell, — not without a tear.
And shall her sons regard it as a boon,
From *alma mater's* vigil to be free,
To launch frail barque upon an unknown sea,

Rough with the storms of life, — its eddying whirls,
Its varying currents and uncertain winds,
However fair, when Youth elate unfurls
His white sail to the breeze? The shimmer blinds
His inexperienced eye, that sees but pearls
Along the way. Too soon, alas! he finds
The daylight gone, hears angry surges roar,
Unskilled to save his shallop from the shore.

This morn a voice, familiar to our ears, —
And always welcome, — for us upends a prayer,
As daily it hath done in all the years
Together we have dwelt. In our welfare
That voice was ever heard, and it appears
More tender on our parting day, and there
Is sadness in its tones; but this we feel, —
Nothing but kindness can that voice reveal.

Our four years' race is o'er. Assembled here,
On this fair morn, when all to us seems fair,
What hosts of friends, radiant in smiles, appear,
To greet us at the goal! The summer air
Is tuneful with a hum, that strikes the ear
Melodiously. What strains with that compare?
Softer than Lydian lute, — Orphean shell, —
Sweet as the hopes that in our bosoms dwell.

And now around our *alma mater's* shrine
We're gathered, to breathe our last farewells
To her and to each other. Our tones combine
Desire for freedom with the ocean shell's
Plaint for its home beneath the billowy brine;
The coldest heart with deep emotion swells,
Leaving these sacred halls, these classic shades,
To join the world in its vain masquerades.

This is our festal-day, — we will not mar,
By useless fears, its harmony. Foreboding
Is not for ardent youth, whose morning star
Auspicious gleams. The world's corroding
Cares, its hatreds and its snares, are yet afar.
All baleful memories of the past exploding,
Let us review the college lustrum past,
And from our thoughts the uncertain future cast.

Since first was formed the wreath we break to-day,
Four years have rolled their waveless tide away;
On that fair tide, from boyhood's charmed shore,
We sailed away, and can return no more.
How far the goal seemed when the race began!
In retrospection, ah! how brief the span!
How brief the days that in our lives divide
Boyhood's sweet diffidence from manhood's pride!
When *alma mater* took us to her heart,
We were but boys; and men we now depart
From her fair halls, her broad, embowering elms,
Her sacred walks, and ever-hallowed realms,
Where Science takes her votaries by the hand,
And opens vistas in an unknown land.

Sweet halcyon days that we have learned to prize,
As on the past we turn regretful eyes,
And view the wake our shallop leaves behind,
When skilful pilots catch the favoring wind!

Four times the golden oriole, that weaves
His pensile nest among the swaying leaves,
Has sung his advent and his farewell lays
In yonder elm, and danced upon its sprays;
And in that nest, by gentlest zephyrs swung,
The anxious parents watched their callow young,
Until the down was gathered on their breasts,
Their tender forms enwrapped in golden vests,
With wings full fledged, above the clouds to soar,
And they demand a parent's care no more.

And rosy Summer, too, has held her cup
To catch the treasures Spring had garnered up,

Adorned our Yard, festooned its sacred bowers
With June's rich foliage, her resplendent flowers.
The bobolink's sweet voice is never mute,
No softer notes breathed forth Athena's flute
Than he is warbling, all a June day long,
To nodding buttercups, that hear his song
Delighted; list his oft-repeated tale,
Whose burthen is, the lovely southern vale
From whence he came, whither he will return
After a northern summer's brief sojourn.
From golden cups he sips delicious draughts,
Eats the ripe strawberries, crystallized with dew,
At all the ills of life incessant laughs,
And never dreams of cypress-shades or yew.
How brief the meadow-warbler's life, — how sweet!
What matter if our lives were short and fleet,
Were they as full of joy, with ecstasy replete?

Four times has glorious Autumn, harvest-crowned,
Gathered her fruits, and scattered blessings round,
Enriched the smiling plain with golden sheaves,
Bedecked the forests with her crimson leaves,
Purple and yellow, — crests of gorgeous sheen.
Eclipsing Summer in her robe of green,
Embossed with flowers of variegated hue,
And form as varied, glittering o'er with dew,
Beneath a heaven of June's translucent blue.

Four times we've seen December's shivering trees,
Disrobed and desolate, — only a snowy frieze
Protects their naked limbs from winter's blasts,
That wave tall spires like myriad pitching masts
In ocean fleets upon a stormy sea,
From whose wild tumult sea-birds, frightened, flee.

Thus have we felt dread winter's howling might;
The wavering sunshine and the long, dark night
By turns have held us in their mystic spell
In ice-bound regions, where the elf-kings dwell,
Their crystal caverns, wondrous to behold,
Outvying splendid palaces of gold.

With us cold winter was not dark and drear:
The warmth of friendship made life sunny here, —
On our smooth sea no billows reared their crests,
In safety there the halcyons built their nests.

Four golden years, our efflorescent prime,
Have passed away, and, hark! the farewell chime
Is ringing now, in eloquence and rhyme,
In Ivy chronicles, in Ode, and Song,
And melting music shall the hours prolong, —
Our last as classmates! Thus our festal-day,
In story, song, and dance, shall pass away.

All are not here who started in the race
That ends to-day. There is the vacant place
Of one! who, in his strength and vernal prime,
With youth's bright hopes and energy sublime,
Sank in the bosom of that crystal lake,
Whose waves in sight of bald Chocorua break.
And when our class-roll for the final year
In Harvard's halls was called, he came not here.
With anxious look, and sad, foreboding tone,
Betokening fears the heart would fain disown,
We asked the winds, "Where stays our brother yet?"
And heard an answer we shall ne'er forget.
These were our questions; and the sad reply
O'erwhelmed the heart with grief, with tears bedimmed
the eye.

Why cometh not our classmate this fair morn
To welcome our return, as oft of yore,
To *alma mater* and her classic lore?
In Northland forests lingers he forlorn,
Or in the South, where first he saw the dawn,
'Mid groves of orange, and magnolias sweet,
Heedless of Time, with his soft foot and fleet,
Plucking life's rose, unmindful of its thorn?
List to the winds that from snow-mantled hills
Sweep o'er the waters, — "the Great Spirit's smile," —
Whispering, "Alas, he's dead!" From life's dread ills
Forever free, safe from all earthly guile,
Through boundless realms he still pursues the truth,
In all the strength and purity of youth.

Fresh in our memory is the day we laid
His manly form in Auburn's silent shade,

¹ Hicky Hunt Morgan, of New Orleans, La., drowned in Lake Winnipiseogee in the summer vacation of 1879, and buried at Mount Auburn the following November.

Where autumn leaves, full ripened and embrowned,
From chilling winds sheltered the new-made mound.
Alas, how desolate was all around!

Since then the snows of winter on that grave
Have drifted; then spring's sweet blossoms wave
Above his head; and now around his tomb
The asphodel and hyacinthus bloom.

Another feebler and more fragile form,¹
Too frail to brave our chill Atlantic storm,
Sought, in a clime where endless summer reigns,
The balmy atmosphere that health regains,
Where the palmetto and the olive wave
Their leaves umbrageous, — expiring billows lave
The verdant shores where amaryllis bloom, —
In that fair land our classmate found a tomb.
For us the storms of life, cold winter's blast:
For them repose, unmindful of the past.
The leaves may rustle, and the winds may sweep
Over their graves, but nought disturbs their sleep;
Anxiety nor care shall them molest, —
Soft lie the sod upon a classmate's breast!

With muffled drum, and sad, dejected air,
And measured footsteps, to the tomb we bear
The honored dead, and lay them in the grave,
Where willows weep, and yew and cypress wave.
But when the dust wherein the dead are hid
Ceases to rattle on the coffin-lid,
We turn away, the solemn dirge is o'er,
And cheerful strains a buoyant heart restore.
So turn we now from sorrow o'er the dead
To greet the living, who on Harvard shed
Unfading lustre, and accord the bays,
The olive chaplets, and the meed of praise.

Year after year the Blue is growing pale,
And Crimson victor is an oft-told tale;
No other tale has Eighty ever heard,
Defeat we know not, — 'tis not Harvard's word.
When Harvard meets her rival on the Thames,
In all her prowess, arts, and stratagems, —
Despite the cannon ranged along the shore,
To hail her victor when the tug is o'er,
Despite the eager crowd that follows Yale,
The Crimson floats triumphant on the gale.
Pale are the lips that longed to cheer the Blue,
And sad the eyes that wear Minerva's hue;
While every Harvard damsel joyous trips,
And shows our color on her crimson lips,
Bestows on Harvard's crew the entrancing smile
Such as did once a hero's heart beguile
Away from empire, — dearer than wreaths of pine
That on the brows of Isthmian victors shine.

As dear our hearts will ever hold the Nine,
On wave or plain no deeds do theirs outshine.
On many hard-fought fields, with might and main,
They struggled long our honor to maintain,
And taught the Blue all artifice is vain.

These are our heroes; by their own strong arms
And manly courage have they won the palms;
Around their brows fresh garlands let us twine,
And hail the victors, — Harvard's Crew and Nine!

On the palæstra, many bold athletes
Have oft performed most daring, wondrous feats;
Displayed their strength, agility, and skill,
Sinews and thews, unconquerable will,
In many a bout, — in long-enduring mill.

Upon the green, the football, tossed in air,
Is lost and won before the admiring fair,
Who were not seen at Sanders', Pudding-Day,
Preferring sports on Jarvis Field — in May;
With nimble fingers on the programme keep
The time, the distance, of each race and leap;
Note well the deeds and bearing of each knight,
On memory's tablets his endeavors write,
Their interest in athletics ne'er disown, —
For hearts as well as wrestlers are o'erthrown.

Oh, how these fair ones flout the midnight grind!
Of "sweetest nut" his choice is "sourest rind,"
And he who digs four tiresome years for marks
Ranks low indeed upon their list of "Sparks;"

¹ Clifford Gardner, of Boston, died in Florida in the autumn of 1879.

On him fair damsels cast a sidelong glance,
He is "conditioned" in the mazy dance,
Like two straight lines, they ne'er together meet,
A maiden's heart's a labyrinth complete.
Skillful indeed is he who enters there,
And the way out requires a skill more rare.
In vain the grind tries algebraic rules
To solve the problem: the most learned schools
Furnish no formula that can impart
The lines that intersect a maiden's heart;
But the grind's chance to enter is so slim,
How to get out, — why need that trouble him?

In ancient Rome, Triumph was not allowed
Victor in civil strife, though vain, and proud
Of his achievements. Romans were too wise
To grant this honor, accord the highest prize, —
Raise the broad arch, — lend the triumphal car,
To him who conquered in intestine war.

So in our strifes, no record shall be made
Of the victorious, — no long parade
Before the vanquished. The conqueror's prize
Is the light beaming in a sweetheart's eyes.

And from that other Harvard called Annex,
Which means a Harvard for the gentler sex,
Why are we separate? Since Adam, it is clear,
Closer and closer we've been drawing near.
Until, alike in ulster and felt hat,
Collar and cuffs, white front, and this and that,
Without lorgnette 'tis difficult to tell
A swinging spinster from a Harvard swell.

Annex! Annex! Who gave that name austere?
Never a woman! On her chastened ear
Should never fall such sound her soul to vex,
A word so inharmonious as Annex.
Her ear delights in the sweet song of birds,
In strains Æolian, and the tenderest words,
Breathed, 'neath the mantle of a summer night,
In tones as noiseless as the owl's flight,
Soft as the whisperings of aspen leaves,
When dusky twilight for the sunshine grieves,
When dewy tears are gathering on the rose,
And all her fragrance, all her wealth disclose.

O men! O men! what now is woman's sphere,
"To suckle fools and chronicle small beer"?
Thus said Iago. Woman-haters all,
Have ye imbibed his rancor and his gall,
And still desire to hold her but a thrall?
Higher was woman's sphere in Eastern climes,
And ancient days. Even in pagan times
The fair Corinna struggled for the prize
'Gainst lofty Pindar; and a nation's eyes
Five times beheld her victor. With the names
Of winners in the famed Olympic games
Is writ "Conisca." Sparta's diadem
Derived new lustre from that princely gem.

To-day the sceptre of a realm so vast,
Wholly in shadow it is never cast,
Whose subjects speak our own sweet mother-tongue,
The land where Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton sung,
Where bravely stood, on hallowed Runnymede,
Our stalwart sires, with freedom for a creed, —
Is swayed by woman! What an endless tale,
From Queen Zenobia to the Nightingale,
Is woman's worth! Wherever virtue's found,
Wherever deeds of charity abound,
Where man sinks down in sorrow and despair,
Her soothing voice is heard, her gentle hand is there.
No voice of ours shall e'er at woman rave,
"Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."
We welcome her to Harvard's fair retreat, —
Henceforth may Wisdom and the Graces meet!
We welcome her to Harvard's ancient halls,
To mystic science that the soul intralls;
We welcome her to Harvard's beauteous bowers,
Where we have spent so many happy hours;
We welcome her to Harvard's classic shade, —
May woman's influence all these paths pervade,
Despite the doubter's and the cynic's frown,
Broadening and deepening Harvard's fair renown!

How changed the scene 'twixt these and former days!
No longer freshmen dread the barbarous haze,
But carry canes, and wear the tallest hats;
And when a freshman with his senior chats,
He need not stand uncovered all the while, —

His manners now are quite of modern style,
Full of conceit and boldness, that need a year,
And sometimes more, before they disappear.

In the last boat-race, on our winding Charles,
"Eighty" unravelled centuries of snarls.
Along the line four classes took their stand,
Four shells shot forward at a waving hand;
Eagerly pressing for their destined home,
They flew along the circumambient foam.
The freshmen first, and next the sophomores,
Pulling and tugging at the ashen oars,
And then the juniors, in this novel race,
Bending and straining, found their proper place.
The seniors, wise and grave, brought up the rear,
And thus we made a revolution here.

Ah! I forgot — how could I thus forget
The fairest gem in Harvard's coronet?
Forgive me, classmates, what a fault were mine!
Make no obeisance at Euterpe's shrine?
Sooner the lark might fail to greet the dawn,
Or stars to hide at the approach of morn,
Than we forget, with farewell word, to pay
Our homage to the Glee-Club, and convey
To them the hope, their lives, however long,
May be as blithe, as happy, as their song.

Such is our history, — told in prosy rhyme,
For prose befits the tenor of our time.
To-day, with trembling hand, I touch the lute:
No sound responds, — its harmony is mute;
I strike the lyre, — its chords send forth no tone,
And wondering, ask, Is not the fault my own?
Has Science loosened every golden string,
And with her advent did the Muse take wing?

Not so in days when Poesy was young,
When first the lute and cithæra were strung;
Ere yet, with rosy fingers, Eos bright
From Memnon's fane withdrew the veil of Night,
While on the statue Helios' earliest rays
Fell, as the sunbeam on the mountain plays,
And woke the dulcet chords, that else were mute,
To sounds melodious as Ismenius' lute.
Then Orpheus, armed with his "golden shell,"
Sought his Eurydice in Pluto's hell:
On Hades' realms sweet strains of music burst,
Stayed Ixion's wheel and Tantalus' dread thirst,
Softened Persephone's malignant heart,
Displayed the charm, the magic power of art.
And then, emerging from their secret caves,
Fair naiads sported on the crystal waves
In robes of purple, dazzling to behold,
Their eyes of azure, and their tresses gold, —
Deep-bosomed nymphs, of lithe and fragile form,
Whose icy breasts no mortal passions warm;
Their hearts untouched by shafts from Cupid's bow,
Deriding damsels by his strokes laid low,
Until their eyes on beauteous Hylas fell,
Then first with love their virgin bosoms swell.
With artful wiles they lure him 'neath the wave,
And bear a lover to their coral cave.
Securely fettered in love's silken chain,
His foot no more shall touch the sunlit plain.
The Argo's crew may labor at the oar,
And Colchian realms for Golden Fleece explore, —
His treasure found, he roams the world no more.

And Eighty's history now must fade away
Into the past. Our class has had its day:
Another presses on, and will not brook delay.

But still we linger. Hard it is to stay
The song that rises in our hearts to-day:
A moment's patience, ere the curtain fall,
I wake once more the echoes of this hall,
One timid glance along the future cast,
Essay one farewell note, — it is the last.

When the great captain of the modern world,
His battles o'er, his flags forever furled,
Was chained, Prometheus-like, to that lone rock,
Where nought was heard but ocean's sullen mock,
Nought but the swelling ocean's broad expanse
To meet the conquered conqueror's eagle glance,
"It might have been," — the vulture at his breast, —
Denied the rock-bound captive peace or rest.
In his delirium, ere that spirit fled
To join his comrades, then the mighty dead,
He conjures up the scenes that intervene

Those dismal hours and boyhood's days between.
Bells of Brienne once more salute his ear, —
Their tones were never sweeter or more clear;
Among the Pyramids he stands, alone
In thought and purpose, with him there was none
To share the boundless cravings of a soul
No less than world-wide empire could control;
His dying eye the field of battle scanned,
One last campaign exhausted genius planned;
Once more he saw the sun's effulgent beam
Light up the field with Austerlitz' bright gleam,
And, struggling in the icy arms of death,
Gasped, "Tête d'armée!" with his expiring breath.

And so may we, my classmates, — when this life
Is drawing to its close; when toil and strife
Are ended; when the laurel and the bay,
Withered and worthless, have been cast away,
As ripened leaves by autumn winds are strown,
And we, like naked trees, are ref and lone;
When we have scaled ambition's dizzy height,
And found how bald and barren, in the light
Of occupation, is the mountain crest
Where we had sought for happiness and rest, —
Revisit, then, this loved, this hallowed spot,
In dust and turmoil long obscured, forgot:
In dreams live o'er again our Harvard days,
Recall these scenes, undimmed by time or haze;
Sit in the shadow of yon towering elm,
Where have been partings that the soul o'erwhelm;
Enter once more this hall, welcome the cheer
That greets us from the auditorium here, —
Then gently pass away to endless rest,
Classmates forever — in the Islands of the Blest.

CLASS SONG.

BY JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER.

I.

THE voyage, classmates, has been made;
Our ship draws near the shore;
To say farewell before we land
We've gathered here once more.
We gaze behind upon the waves,
Half sad the journey's o'er;
Half trembling through the mists we scan
The rugged coast before.

2.

There have been days of glory, when
The wind blew fresh and strong;
There have been dreary calms, that made
The way seem hard and long;
Upon our hearts these memories
With mingled feelings throng:
The joy, the pain, the fear, the hope,
We utter in our song.

3.

In manhood's land full many roads
To honor's goal we see:
Through mountain-pass and desert waste
We'll struggle earnestly.
And at each onward step we gain,
A song a prayer shall be
For Eighty, dear old ship, that brought
Us safely o'er the sea.

CLASS ODE.

BY WILLIAM GEORGE FELLEW.

I.

WHEN Calypso was bidden by Zeus to set free
Ulysses of old from her isle,
The goddess herself built his boat by the sea,
And speeded his voyage with her smile.
For seven long years had he there been at rest,
But his destiny beckoned him on,
Through perils unknown, to Penelope's breast,
To the peace that by labor is won.

II.

Thus, Harvard, four years have we dwelt with thee here
In thy elm-shaded island divine;
But the word has gone forth, and with hoping and fear,
We depart from these safe arms of thine.
Thou hast helped us to build the stout boat and strong oar
Safe to bear us life's dangers among;
And, a goddess, thou standest to bless from the shore,
Ever fresh, ever fair, ever young.

THE SPREADS.

After the exercises at Sanders, the invited guests partook of the various "spreads," which were of two kinds, "general" and "private." Of the chief general spreads, that is, those given by societies, the Pi Eta Society had by far the best. It had the best decorated rooms, and perhaps the most comfortable arrangements. For several years this society has occupied the entire Massachusetts Hall; and this year both floors were at almost all hours filled with a pleasure-seeking throng; on the upper floor being an excellent spread, while the lower floor—the College reading-room—was used for dancing from one to eleven P.M. Nearly 1,000 persons were entertained by the Pi Eta. The committee in charge were William Wallace Gooch, George Reed Kelley, Charles Stevenson Davis, and Silas Merrick Whitcomb.

The Hasty Pudding Club entertained about 1,100 persons in a white canvas tent 100 by 55 feet, which had been put up in rear of "Society building," originally a barn in which Louis Agassiz began the collections that now form the great Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The spread was well managed by the committee, Charles Ware and William Alexander Gaston, who paid but little attention to display, and gave their whole thought to the comfort of the guests.

The Signet Society received its friends at the north entry of Thayer Hall; the whole of this part of the building being used by the society. The guests, numbering about 600, partook of very enjoyable spreads served in the different rooms. The committee in charge were John Doane, Albert Bushnell Hart, and Arthur Perry.

The chief private spread was that given in the new "Hemenway Gymnasium." In fact, it probably surpassed any private spread ever attempted at Harvard. By reason of the persons who gave it being members of the Porcellian Club, it was generally called the "Porcellian Spread;" but it was a personal affair of seven seniors: Theodore Roosevelt, Howard Townsend, Henry Russell Shaw, Richard Middlecott Saltonstall, Ralph Nicholson Ellis, Christopher Minot Weld, and Henry Bainbridge Chapin. About 2,500 invitations had been sent out, many to most distinguished and most fashionable people throughout this country. Over 1,100 persons were present, and enjoyed a sumptuous spread, in a gymnasium which, when nude of special decorations, is a place quite pleasing to the eye, but which decorated as it was with plants, flowers, banners, and shields, gave to the whole a magnificent effect. On the east side were the tables with their viands, the centre was used for dancing, and the east side was provided with chairs and settees for the guests; and the gallery which surrounds the centre of the gymnasium was filled with those, who, not wishing or not knowing how to dance, enjoyed the pleasing spectacle below. The whole was patly termed Dr. Sargent's grand transformation scene; the contrast being made between the usual half-naked frequenters of the gymnasium in its unadorned state and the richly dressed guests in the midst of profuse decorations.

Among the many other private spreads worthy of notice were those of Herbert Porter Bissell and George Minot Butler, who had a fine collation in Weld Hall. William Shankland Andrews and Howard Townsend; Gerard Bement; Frederic Gardiner and Arthur Henry Lea; George Passarow Messervy and Fletcher Stephen Hines: all in Weld Hall, the south entry of which was decorated with festoons of ivy, Chinese lanterns, and bouquets, while the reception-rooms were elegantly adorned with flowers. William Houston Talbot; Van Der Lynn Stow and Fairfax Henry Wheelan; William Alexander Gaston and Arthur Hale; Mitchell Harrison; and Robert Roberts Bishop and Lawrence Henry Hitch Johnson: all having spreads and receptions in Holworthy Hall. Frederic Allison Tupper and Frank Faden Dodge, in Stoughton Hall. William George Taylor; William Francis O'Callaghan: in Hollis Hall. Frank Colhoon Huidekoper, in the Belvidere House on Garden Street; Franklin Davis White, in Matthews Hall.

At three o'clock P.M. dancing began in Memorial Hall, and continued until five P.M.,—the hour assigned for those who were to see the exercises around the "Class Tree" to take the seats reserved for them. At 5.15 the seniors meet for the third time on this day in front of Holworthy, march around the Quadrangle, and cheer, with all the exuberance of youth, each and every one of the college buildings. Then the usual exercises at the tree take place.

CLASS-TREE EXERCISES.

Around the old Class Elm, in the square formed by Holden Chapel, Hollis and Harvard Halls, and the fence on Harvard Square, tiers of seats in circus style were built. Shortly after five o'clock all of the thousand seats were occupied, chiefly by ladies, dressed in light and beautiful costumes, giving to the whole an appearance of a gay *parterre*. Then enter at the gate between Hollis and Holden the juniors (1881), who seat themselves on the ground within the circle. Next come the sophomores (1882), followed by the freshmen (1883). After these have taken their places, a group of graduates, mainly from the recent classes, file in, and seat themselves on the ground, facing the juniors.

Suddenly the rustling of fans, the low hum of conversation, is no longer heard. The music of the band and the cheering of the buildings announce by the increasing loudness that the seniors are approaching. As they enter, not in their full-dress suits as regulations of Class Day require, but in the oldest clothes they own, the juniors, sophomores, freshmen, and graduates rise, and, in turn, greet them with a hearty "rah! 'rah! 'rah!" each class attempting to excel in volume of tone and perfection of time. Then '80 returns the compliment to '81, '82, '83, and the graduates; and then cheer, with their utmost zeal and power, almost every object of college affection, beginning with "President Eliot," and closing with "the ladies." When the class have exhausted their voices, they sing, as well as can be expected under the circumstances, the Class Song printed above, set to music composed by Frank Herbert Brackett. It is to be regretted that a song so good—one of the best, as regards both words and music, written for years—should have been so feebly sung; and, if it is not a custom so firmly established by precedent as to be unassailable, the Class Song in future should be sung before the cheers are given. The song over, hands are joined, each class forming a living chain, of which every link is resolved not to prove the weakest part. Now the word is given: round and round they go; the whirl grows furious, maddening. Fond parents looking from their seats tremble for the safety of sons who may chance to fall and be trampled by that writhing, seething mass, and sigh with relief when they see the rings broken, and attention drawn to the seniors alone, as they, at a given signal from the marshal, strive to grasp a blossom from the bouquets forming the wreaths which at a height of ten feet encircle the dear old tree. "Pushed against the tree beyond hope of release, those who were foremost served as stepping-stones for the others. Up struggled an adventurous youth upon the heaving shoulders: he grasped at the tantalizing blossoms, and some of them came away with his touch, but he left the cuticle of his knuckles behind. Nor did he make off with his prize; for he took a plunge backward among those beneath him, lost his grasp upon his trophy, and it was borne away to deck the dress of some one other than she for whom he intended it. Another and another followed his example, some to meet with his fate, others to be more fortunate. More eager grew the struggle as the girdle was broken and torn away." The last flower is gone: there is nothing more to be striven for; and so, the most pleasant and unique rite of Class Day over, the seniors pass out to prepare for the softer and perhaps more entrancing pleasures of the evening.

THE "TEAS" AND THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

After the exercises at the tree, the guests enjoy the evening repasts called "teas." The chief of these this year, as for several years past, was at Mrs. Harriet Morgan's, on the corner of Mount-Auburn and Story Streets. Over the large front yard was a canopy, beneath which had been arranged tables and camp-chairs for the accommodation of several hundred persons. Under the border of the canopy, in harmonious arrangement, were plants and flowers in pots. At six o'clock the party began to gather there, and soon the streets on both sides were blockaded with carriages, which kept going and coming until after nine o'clock. About 2,500 invitations had been sent out: 800 had been accepted, and upwards of 700 persons were present. The tea was given by Robert Bacon, William Hooper, William Tilden Blodgett, George Griswold, George Gorham Peters, Richard Trim-

ble, Charles Morgan, and Andrew Miller. A large tea was also given by Charles Ware and William Alexander Gaston, on the lower floor of Holden Chapel, — probably the first time the building had been used for such a purpose since it was built in 1744. The room was tastefully decorated, the old columns being adorned with evergreens, while on the floors and tables were an abundance of flowers. There was another large tea in the south entry of Matthews Hall, given by William Henry Alley, Amos Franklin Breed, jun., and John Woodbury, all of Lynn. Other teas were as follows: Harold North Fowler, at 20 Holyoke Street; James Lewis Lester, at 13 Divinity Hall; George Murdock Perry, in Gray's Hall.

The President's House, which is rapidly gaining the enviable record of the Old Presidents' or Wadsworth House, — a record of entertaining in a most hospitable manner an unlimited number of distinguished persons, — was again the scene of a festive throng. President and Mrs. Eliot received the seniors and their friends from seven to nine o'clock P.M. In the dining-room was served a light meal, to which the guests passed after being warmly greeted by the host and hostess. Here, even a careless observer might have noticed one eminent trait in President Eliot, — his faculty of calling by name the long line of students and persons whom he had ever met, and also his great ability in speaking to his callers directly on those topics uppermost in their minds. The porches attached during the year to both ends of the house were put to good service in providing additional accommodations for the guests; and several members of the faculty aided the President in making the reception enjoyable.

DANCING.

Not many years ago on Class Day the dancing was carried on chiefly in the open air, on the "Green," — the turf in front of Holworthy. The "German" at that time was not known; and the square dances then in fashion were a pretty sight to behold. Harvard Hall, in 1841, was altered by the removal of the Library, and the making of a large hall on the lower floor, which was promptly utilized for waltzes and polkas; and every year thereafter the dances became fewer on green, and the crowd in the hall grew greater.

This year only a few couples danced on the green, while hundreds were dancing in Memorial Hall from three to five P.M., and in the Memorial Hall and Gymnasium from eight to eleven P.M. as guests of the class; in the Gymnasium from two to five, as the guests of the so-called "Porcellian Spreaders;" from one to eleven P.M. on the lower floor in old Massachusetts Hall, as the guests of the Pi Eta Society; and in Holden Chapel from five to ten P.M., as the guests of Charles Ware and William Alexander Gaston. The Gymnasium proved to be of efficient service as a relief for Memorial Hall, which in the past few years has been overcrowded. It also proved to be the best place for dancing, as Dr. D. A. Sargent, the director, had diligently enforced the rules that no shoes should be worn by persons exercising, and therefore the boards, which had been planed smooth when first laid, had only been improved by the tramping of the smooth soles of slippers; so that, when the floor was waxed, the surface was in the best possible condition to dance upon.

THE GYMNASIUM AND SEVER HALL.

Another variation in Class-Day pleasures was the opportunity afforded of inspecting Sever Hall, the new building for recitations and lectures, and which, for its purpose, is one of the best-constructed buildings in the world. From five to six P.M. the interior of the Gymnasium underwent a transformation; every thing but flowers and wall-decorations having been removed, so that from six to eight P.M. the building in its normal condition might be open for inspection, — an opportunity that was availed of by about 300 persons who had obtained tickets. This evening it was for the first time fully lighted by means of its 250 gas-jets, 200 of which are in the main chandelier. Fully 2,500 persons this day saw the grandest Gymnasium in this country. In the evening lanterns and lights added to the picturesqueness of the exterior.

ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

In the evening, from 7.30 to 11.30, the Quadrangle presented the appearance of a carnival. Overhead were upwards of 3,000 Chinese and Japanese lanterns, of all colors, in varied shapes, bearing the colors and coats-of-arms of the College, the class of 1880, and the College societies. One lantern, having on opposite sides the flags of the United States and Japan, was used at the reception of Gen. Grant in the latter country. Besides many minor pieces, the chief feature of the pyrotechnic display was the coat-of-arms of the College, with the figures "1880" in blue; a salvo of shells mutated to a crimson circle containing the College "rah!" then a bouquet of shells, followed by a second "rah!" a second bouquet, succeeded by a third "rah!" a change to a revolving polka halo, ending with a sunburst of sixty reports.

THE CLASS OFFICERS, COMMITTEE, AND USHERS.

There has been but one opinion of the management of the "Class Day of '80." It was the most successful of any that has yet been attempted. To the officers, marshals, committee, and ushers, together with the united effort of every member of the class, this success is due. The officers were: —

Orator	Charles Wesley Bradley of Cambridge.
Poet	Arthur Lee Hanscom of New York, N.Y.
Ivy Orator	Albert Bushnell Hart of Cleveland, O.
Odists	William George Pellew of New York, N.Y.
Chorister	Frank Herbert Brackett of Jamaica Plain.
Secretary	Frederic Almy of New Bedford.
Class Committee	Howard Townsend of Albany, N.Y.
	Eugene Fuller of Cambridge.
	Frederick Hobbs Allen of Boston.
Class-Day Committee	John Woodbury of Lynn.
	Theodore Roosevelt of New York, N.Y.
	Albert Barnes Weimer of Philadelphia, Penn.
Marshals	I. Robert Bacon of Boston.
	II. Charles Ware of Roxbury.
	III. Richard Trimble of New York, N.Y.

The Class-Day Committee had the direct control of the exercises. They also appointed the ushers, who gallantly officiated at Sanders Theatre, the Gymnasium, Memorial Hall, and the Class Tree. The ushers were, as is the custom, chosen from the junior class, and their names are as follows: —

George Albert Burdett (chief)	of Brookline.
Curtis Guild, jun.	of Boston.
Lawrence Godkin	of New York, N.Y.
George Frederick Morse	of Clinton.
Frederic Blake Holder	of Boston.
Charles Robert Sanger	of Cambridge.
Dudley Bowditch Fay	of Boston.
John Wallace Suter	of Boston.
Gardiner Martin Lane	of Cambridge.
Charles Allerton Coolidge	of Boston.
Frederick Otis Barton	of Cambridge.
Harry Ward Chase	of Haverhill.
Howard Agnew	of Columbia, S.C.
John Carew Rolfe	of Cambridge.
Arthur Wellington Roberts	of Cambridgeport.
Samuel Hopkins Spalding	of Wilton, N.H.
William Howard Folsom	of Exeter, N.H.
Harry Ellison Seaver	of Charlestown.
Merle St. Croix Wright	of Boston.
John Cummings Munro	of Lexington.

There were many distinguished persons present, but one little group attracted the greatest attention. It was Ko Kun-Hua, the Chinese instructor, with his wife — one of the few Chinese ladies in this country — and their five children.

About eleven o'clock P.M. the gay assembly began to leave Harvard Square; the decorations are being taken down; the spreads are all removed; and by midnight the vehicles and crowds have departed, leaving but little to suggest that the festivities just closing were among the happiest that have ever taken place at Fair Harvard.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

ONCE more the alumni of Harvard meet to exchange congratulations; and this time under the most favorable auspices. The day is pleasant, and the year just past has been one of great prosperity for their *alma mater*. The alumni are not so numerous as at some recent Commencement Days; but there are many present from distant places,—several who have been away from Cambridge for a long series of years, without having seen it since graduation. And these persons always do much toward making the day unusually interesting.

The oldest graduate present is Jairus Lincoln (1814), who lives at Northboro'; David Wood is his only surviving classmate. Mr. Lincoln married a daughter of Professor Henry Ware (1805). In conversation he says his college expenses for four years were \$1,100. After graduating he visited Europe. For twenty years he was a teacher in the Franklin School, Boston, and is now, at the age of 86 years, engaged in gardening. He expressed much interest in everything he saw, made many inquiries in regard to the buildings erected within the past few years. As he was quite a musician, and was engaged to Professor Ware's daughter while a student, his reminiscences of college life are very interesting. He came alone from his home, whence he returned in the afternoon, after he had walked about the grounds for several hours.

A radical and beneficial change was successfully inaugurated this year. The authorities took no step to suppress the use of liquors; yet a host of thoughtful alumni, through their Association, so greatly diminished the use of liquors, that, when the exercises of the day were over, hardly a person was to be seen leaving the Quadrangle at all under the influence of liquor. Some members of the later classes, and several persons never connected with the College, did imbibe sufficient to make themselves somewhat more hilarious than extreme decorous behavior would permit; but, on the whole, this Commencement Day was one of the most orderly that has been seen for several years. The traditional punch was almost omnipresent; but it was of a kind that does "exhilarate but not intoxicate," and lemonade was abundant; while strong drink was nowhere publicly displayed. And, if any graduate has heretofore kept aloof from meeting at Commencement his classmates and instructors, so as to avoid seeing some of them, perchance, in their enthusiasm, lose control of their sense of respectability, he can assure himself that his fear henceforth will be unnecessary. It was not many years ago when intoxicating liquors disappeared from the exercises on Class Day; and it is now a pleasure to see the excessive use of them at Commencement becoming only traditional.

There was another change, which perhaps is not heartily to be approved of, especially as it was undertaken at a time when an experiment of a somewhat similar nature was making. Reference is made to the absence of a band of music to lead the procession, and to furnish in the intervals between the speeches at the dinner an enlivening interlude. Some find stimulus in drinking liquor, others in listening to music; and, while there can be urged a detrimental effect of the former, none but the heartiest approval can be given to the latter. Until a good substitute for music can be found, it surely ought not to be dispensed with, even though its money cost is great. It matters but little whether the music is vocal or instrumental; and in fact, although the latter would be better for the outdoor exercises, the former is perhaps best for the dinner at Memorial Hall. It is generally understood, that, in place of a brass band, our own Harvard Glee Club is to furnish the music next year; and no doubt it will be the most acceptable, as well as the most novel, that could be provided. Had sufficient time been given for preparation, the Glee Club would probably have sung its popular college songs at the dinner this year.

The various classes met as usual in the College buildings; some attended the exercises at Sanders; others called upon acquaintances in Cambridge, or visited the new buildings. At the appointed time upwards of one thousand marched to the Memorial-Hall dinner, a full report of which is given below.

THE CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the President and Fellows was held at eight A.M. in the office in Memorial Hall, and the usual votes conferring degrees were passed.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

The Board of Overseers met at nine A.M. at the office in Memorial Hall. E. Rockwood Hoar, president, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in

ELECTING :

Crawford Howell Toy, D.D., Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Dexter lecturer on biblical literature.
Frederic DeForest Allen, Ph.D., professor of classical philology.
Charles Rockwell Lanman, Ph.D., professor of Sanscrit

APPOINTING :

Henry Howland, Ph.D., LL.B., instructor in torts.
Charles Richard Ware, A.B., and Thomas Sergeant Perry, A.M., instructors in English.
Henry Grosvenor Carey, instructor in vocal music.
Howard Malcom Ticknor, A.M., instructor in elocution.
Isaac Theodore Hoague, A.B., LL.B., instructor in the constitutional history of the United States.
Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., instructor in zoölogy.
James Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D., instructor in political economy.
Giorgio Anacleto Corrado Bendelari, A.B., instructor in modern languages.
Harry Blake Hodges, instructor in German.
George Riddle, A.B., instructor in elocution.
Joseph Henry Allen, A.M., lecturer on ecclesiastical history.
All the above named for the ensuing academic year.

RE-APPOINTING AS CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS FOR THE YEAR 1880-81 :

Francis Boott, Greenough, A.M., M.D., in syphilis.
Samuel Gilbert Webber, A.B., M.D., in diseases of the nervous system.
Edward Wigglesworth, A.M., M.D., in syphilis.
Clarence John Blake, M.D., in otology.
John Orne Green, A.M., M.D., in otology.
James Jackson Putnam, A.B., M.D., in diseases of the nervous system.
Joseph Pearson Oliver, M.D., in diseases of children.
Thomas Morgan Rotch, A.B., M.D., in diseases of children.
Amos Lawrence Mason, A.B., M.D., in auscultation and percussion.
Frederick Cheever Shattuck, M.D., in auscultation and percussion.
Charles Follen Folsom, M.D., lecturer on mental diseases, and Frank Winthrop Draper, M.D., lecturer on forensic medicine.
Thomas Dwight, M.D., instructor in topographical anatomy, from Sept. 1, 1880.
Charles Albert Brackett, D.M.D., assistant professor of dental therapeutics, for five years from Sept. 1, 1880.
Franklin Haven Sargent, instructor in elocution for the ensuing academic year.

CONFERRING DEGREES IN AND OUT OF COURSE, AND HONORARY DEGREES :

The election of John Trowbridge, S.D., professor of physics, was referred to Messrs. Cabot, Wyman, and Seaver.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI.

The Association of the Alumni held its annual meeting in Harvard Hall at one P.M. The president, James C. Carter, occupied the chair; Dr. Samuel A. Green was secretary. A committee consisting of Godfrey Morse, Henry Lee, and A. G. Browne, was appointed, and reported the following list of officers, who were subsequently elected: President, James C. Carter, (re-elected); vice-presidents, George F. Hoar, Phillips Brooks, Henry Lee, Joseph H. Choate, Francis J. Child, Manning F. Force, Henry J. Bigelow, William C. Endicott, Nathaniel H. Morison, Horace H. Furness; directors, Theodore Lyman, Henry S. Russell, Charles Eliot Norton, Franklin Bartlett, Arthur Lincoln, William B. Storer, Oliver W. Holmes, jun.; treasurer, Samuel L. Thorndike; secretary, Samuel A. Green (a position he has held for twelve consecutive years). Amos A. Lawrence reported that the class-fund now amounts to \$9,911. There were some doubts expressed as to the advisability of dispensing with music for the exercises of Commencement Day. On motion of Henry Lee it was voted, without a dissenting voice, that the corporation be asked hereafter to adhere to the custom heretofore observed in engaging a band for Commencement Day. The following were appointed by the chair to suggest names for overseers: John Noble, Boston; Albert G. Browne, New York; Franklin Bartlett, New York. On motion of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, it was voted that the Executive Committee consider the expediency of giving places to the graduating class at the alumni dinner. The Association then adjourned.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS.

The polls for the election of five members of the Board of Overseers, to serve during the next six years, were open in Massachusetts Hall from ten A.M. to four P.M.

The result of the balloting was, —

	CLASS.	VOTES.
Whole number of votes		663
John Lowell	(1843)	603
Henry Lee	(1836)	567
Francis E. Parker	(1841)	459
John O. Sargent	(1830)	367
Robert M. Morse, jun.	(1857)	322
Thomas Hill	(1843)	221
James C. Carter	(1850)	218
Henry S. Russell	(1860)	186
Henry L. Pierce		121
William Everett	(1859)	77
Sidney Bartlett	(1818)	56
Joseph H. Choate	(1852)	41

Messrs. Lowell, Lee, Parker, Sargent, and Morse were elected.

THE PROCESSION.

The National Lancers, under command of Capt. A. F. Nettleton, escorted to the College grounds Gov. John D. Long, who was accompanied by Surgeon-Gen. Dale, Adjutant-Gen. Berry, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Kingsbury, and Cols. Draper, Higginson, Bouvé, Haskell, and Fiske of his staff. The company arrived shortly after ten o'clock, and at once a procession was formed in front of Massachusetts Hall in the following order: —

Chief Marshal, Robert Treat Paine, jun.
President Charles William Eliot.
Fellows and Overseers.
Gov. John Davis Long and Staff.
Alumni and guests.
Members of the Graduating Class.
Undergraduates.

Chief Marshal Paine was assisted by the gentlemen named below: —

AIDS.

Samuel Lothrop Thorndike (1852).
Arthur Theodore Lyman (1853).
George Putnam (1854).
George Bigelow Chase (1856).
Charles Fairchild (1858).
Charles Pickering Bowditch (1863).

MARSHALS.

Edwin Hale Abbot (1855).
John Charles Phillips (1858).
George Baty Blake (1859).
Henry Pickering (1861).
Robert Singleton Peabody (1862).
Robert Amory (1863).
Charles Cabot Jackson (1863).
George Glover Crocker (1864).
Edward Nicoll Fenno (1866).
Robert Gould Shaw (1869).
Roger Wolcott (1870).
Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).
Nathaniel Thayer, jun. (1871).
Grant Walker (1873).
Richard Henry Dana, jun. (1874).
Edward Gould Peters (1874).
James Lawrence (1874).
Robert Hallowell Gardiner, jun. (1875).
George Peabody Gardner (1877).
Abbott Lawrence Lowell (1877).
William Sigourney Otis (1878).

The procession marched to Sanders Theatre, where the graduating exercises took place. The auditorium was comfortably filled, chiefly by ladies, long before the arrival of the procession. After the procession reached the theatre, the graduates took the seats reserved for them on the lower floor; while on the platform were seated President Eliot, members of the Faculty, the Fellows, the Board of Overseers, and other officers of the University, Gov. Long and the members of his staff, Sheriff John M. Clark of Suffolk County, Sheriff E. W. Fiske of Middlesex County, and others.

AT SANDERS THEATRE.

Sheriff Clark called the assembly to order, and the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody offered prayer. The commencement parts were then delivered in the following order: —

Latin Oration. — Edward Southworth Hawes, "De Institutione Juvenum apud Romanos."

Disquisitions. — Walter Horton Rhett, "The Poetry of Robert Burns;" Charles Dudley March (poem), "Rome and Juvenal."

Dissertations. — Josiah Quincy, "The Orator in a Modern Democracy;" John Aloysius O'Keefe, "Catholicism and Democracy;" Frederick Jordan Ranlett, "The Kinship of Poetry and Philosophy."

Orations. — Albert Bushnell Hart, "The Resurrection of Olympia;" Benjamin Rand, A. B., candidate in philosophy, "Unconscious Mental Action;" Horace Hawes Martin, A. B., candidate in law, "The Unconstitutional Proclamations of President Lincoln;" Henry Norman, candidate in theology, "The New Basis of Ethics."

The Latin oration of Mr. Hawes was carefully prepared and well written, and was delivered in an exceptionally forceful and graceful manner. The orator infused a great deal of life into the dead language; and his delivery, easy and full of expression, made the oration of interest even to those of the

audience unfamiliar with Latin. In several passages he was quite eloquent, and received hearty applause.

In "The Poetry of Robert Burns," Mr. Rhett gave a minute analysis of the mental and moral characteristics of the Scottish bard, and a review of his poetry. The speaker thought that two prominent characteristics of Burns, both in his life and in his poetry, were his geniality and his sincerity. He despised cant and hypocrisy in whatever station of life he found it. He accomplished an immeasurable amount of good for his native land. Of utmost importance in this respect was the raising of her literature from a place of inferiority to the highest standard of excellence. Patriotism marked his whole career, and some of his patriotic poems will never lose their power to affect the hearts of his countrymen. His name will ever be cherished as the champion of man, humanity, and honor.

The poem of Mr. March, "Rome and Juvenal," was a production of more than ordinary merit, characterized by deep thought and tender poetic feeling. The lines were flowing and graceful, and the versification smooth.

Mr. Quincy carried off the honors of the day by his able dissertation on "The Orator in Modern Democracy." In opening, he briefly considered the great orators of the world from Demosthenes to Webster, and then proceeded to treat of the difference between the oratory of the present and that of the past, and of the influences that constrain the orator of the day. The press has had a powerful influence in modifying the style of the modern orator. Formerly the orator shaped his periods to move the hearts and the feelings of the men whom he was immediately addressing. Now the orator must depend less upon his power to sway a few hearers than upon his ability to convince a world of readers. The claims of party have much to do in controlling the orator in a modern democracy, but he alone can attain to the highest oratorical eminence who refuses to be trammelled by party policies. The political orator, in spite of disadvantages, has now a glorious opportunity, if he but knows how to use it. Great questions are looming up in the near future, and will demand the highest talents for their consideration and solution. More important than all else in this crisis, the orator must be sincere and honest. He must believe in central details, abandon all negations, and be positive, independent, and outspoken.

Mr. O'Keefe reviewed "Catholicism and Democracy," by considering the principles of the two systems, religious and political, and argued that there is no essential hostility between them. The speaker's delivery was somewhat unfortunate, as he spoke in such a low, conversational tone, that his voice was inaudible a few feet from the platform.

"The Kinship of Poetry and Philosophy," by Mr. Ranlett, was an effort to show the close association of poetry and philosophy, and the dependence of one upon the other. The speaker showed by arguments, and quotations from authorities, that both poetry and philosophy are devoted alike to the pursuit of truth; both exhibit a community of method. History is defined as philosophy teaching by fact; and in the same way poetry may be defined as philosophy teaching by fancy. The poet or the philosopher attains to the highest results by the exercise of the faculties of analogy and generalization.

The oration, "The Resurrection of Olympia," by Mr. Hart, was devoted to an account of recent art-discoveries in the ruins of ancient Olympia, and a consideration of the benefit of these discoveries to the art-world.

Mr. Rand, in "Unconscious Mental Action," presented a view of the principles of this philosophical theory, and detailed some of the more important facts that go to prove it, as, for instance, the manifold action of the mind in producing music, mental action in sleep, the experiences of pleasure and pain, and the action of memory.

Mr. Martin presented an elaborate and thorough treatise on "The Unconstitutional Proclamations of President Lincoln." He treated, from a legal standpoint of view, the emancipation proclamation, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the establishment of martial law. He argued that in strict legality these acts were unconstitutional, but that they were justified by the common law which allows violent measures to be instituted to save life, or in times of great emergency and public peril. Such were the times when these measures were instituted, and these were therefore justified. But the further argument was deduced, that none of them could have weight or binding force after the emergencies which called for them had passed away.

"The New Basis of Ethics," by Mr. Norman, was a consideration of the philosophical questions of "What Ought we to Do?" and "Why Ought we to Do It?" The two theories of transcendental and empirical philosophy were treated at length, their principles defined, and their differences explained. Together the two form a complete system of moral ethics. Both reach the same conclusions, and both postulate an infinite progress. The methods of both are not exclusive and not contradictory. Some fundamental data of conscience, and a common acknowledgment of a higher power, are only needed to bring the two together to form a new basis of ethics.

The exercises were concluded by the presentation of diplomas by President Eliot. The degrees were awarded as follows: —

THE GRADUATES OF 1880.

BACHELORS OF ARTS (Graduates of the College Proper).

obbs Allen	Boston.	Frank Milton Gilley	Chelsea.	Charles Albert Parker	Boston.
enter Allen	Cambridge.	John Bradley Gilman	Medford.	William George Pellew	New York, N.Y.
ry Alley	Lynn.	William Wallace Gooch	Melrose.	James Lane Pennypacker	Philadelphia, Penn.
ay	New Bedford.	Louis May Greeley	Chicago, Ill.	Arthur Perry	Westerly, R.I.
akland Andrews	Syracuse, N.Y.	George Griswold	New York, N.Y.	George Murdock Perry	Ashland.
m	Jamaica Plain.	Henry Eliot Guild	Boston.	Herbert Mills Perry	New Ipswich, N.H.
r Baldwin	Somerville.	Arthur Hale	Roxbury.	William Andrews Pew	Gloucester.
rows	Reading.	Arthur Lawrence Hall	Revere.	Ernest Henry Pilabury	Lewiston, Me.
r Barstow	Boston.	Frederic Bound Hall	Charlestown.	Wesley Frank Price	Lumberton, N.C.
lley Bartlett	Nottingham, N.H.	William Dudley Hall	Bridgeport, Conn.	Josiah Quincy	Quincy.
leric Tiffany Beale	Kinderhook, N.Y.	Arthur Lee Hanscom	New York, N.Y.	Frederick Jordan Ranlett	Auburndale.
ent	Lowell.	Mitchell Harrison	Philadelphia, Penn.	Walter Horton Rhett	Huntsville, Ala.
ace Benton	Cleveland, O.	Albert Bushnell Hart	Cleveland, O.	William King Richardson	Longwood.
ings	Quincy.	George Baptiste Hatch	Chelsea.	Frank Blair Rollins	Columbia, Mo.
ton Blair	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Edward Southworth Hawes	Boston.	Theodore Roosevelt	New York, N.Y.
len Blodgett	New York, N.Y.	Harold Gould Henderson	Staten Island, N.Y.	Eugene Dexter Russell	Watertown.
xx Bond	Baltimore, Md.	George Abiah Hibbard	Buffalo, N.Y.	Richard Middlecott Saltonstall	Chestnut Hill.
ert Brackett	Jamaica Plain.	William Henry Hills	Somerville.	Chester Franklin Sanger	Cambridge.
lford	Cambridge.	Fletcher Stephen Hines	Indianapolis, Ind.	Henry Wilson Savage	Boston.
ley Bradley	Cambridge.	Charles Austin Hobbs	Exeter, N.H.	William Beverly Sharp	San Francisco, Cal.
lin Breed	Lynn.	William Hooper	Dorchester.	Henry Russell Shaw	Boston.
ham	Salem.	John Wesley Houston	Lincoln, Del.	Samuel Wiggins Skinner	Cincinnati, O.
d Brigham	Natick.	James Torrey Howe	Kenosha, Wis.	Frederick Mears Smith	Cambridge.
Brown	Glens Falls, N.Y.	Frank Colhoon Huidekoper	Meadville, Penn.	Walter Allen Smith	Boston.
send Buckley	South Boston.	Arthur Hurst	Brooklyn, N.Y.	William Stanford Stevens	Boston.
ot Butler	Northampton.	Henry Jackson	Boston.	Van Der Lynn Stow	San Francisco, Cal.
st Cabot	Brookline.	Laurence Henry Hitch Johnson	Braintree.	Frank Overton Suire	Cincinnati, O.
r Carpenter	Cambridge.	Henry Champion Jones	Bangor, Me.	William Houston Talbot	Indianapolis, Ind.
nner Carruth	Boston.	Frederick Dolbier Jordan	Lawrence.	Arthur Taylor	Yarmouth.
bridge Chapin	New London, Conn.	Francis Bowler Keene	Milwaukee, Wis.	William George Taylor	New York, N.Y.
ry Chapman	Boston.	George Reed Kelley	Haverhill.	John Sever Tebbets	Boston.
ndike Chase	Salem.	Thaddeus Davis Kenneson	Andover.	John Jacob Thomsen	Baltimore, Md.
ff Cook	Baltimore, Md.	Percy Kent	New York, N.Y.	Howard Townsend	Albany, N.Y.
enson Davis	Oakland, Cal.	Henry Whitman Kilburn	Lowell.	Richard Trimble	New York, N.Y.
.	Plymouth.	John Lamson Lamson	New York, N.Y.	Frederic Allison Tupper	Newtonville.
.	Charlestown.	Arthur Henry Lea	Philadelphia, Penn.	Bradford Strong Turpin	Dorchester.
.	Worcester.	William Pollock Learned	Pittsfield.	John Lathrop Wakefield	Dedham.
n Dodge	Woburn.	James Louis Lester	West Newton.	Charles Ware	Roxbury.
right	New York, N.Y.	Edward Harris Lum	Chatham, N.J.	Charles Everett Warren	Boston.
tworth Hamilton Eaton	Kentville, N.S.	Charles Dudley March	Staatsburgh, N.Y.	Charles Grenfill Washburn	Worcester.
lson Ellis	New York, N.Y.	George White Merrill	Boston.	Henry Randall Webb	Washington, D.C.
il Eustis	Cambridge.	George Passarow Messervy	Salem.	Albert Barnes Weimer	Philadelphia, Penn.
ng Fessenden	Portland, Me.	Andrew Miller	Albany, N.Y.	Christopher Minot Weld	Jamaica Plain.
erd Field	Boston.	Arthur Wendell Moors	Boston.	Richard Ward Greene Welling	New York, N.Y.
rett Fish	Watertown.	Charles Morgan	New York, N.Y.	Fairfax Henry Wheelan	Santa Rosa, Cal.
uncy Foster	Cambridge.	Sanford Morison	Quincy.	Silas Merrick Whitcomb	Nunda, N.Y.
th Fowler	Westfield.	Charles Henry Morss	North Andover.	Franklin Davis White	Milton.
ner French	Boston.	David Mould	Cambridge.	William Howard White	Brookline.
ler	Cambridge.	Austin Kent Muzzey	Cambridge.	Frederick Erwin Whiting	Cambridge.
rdimer	Middletown, Conn.	Thomas White Nickerson	Boston.	Alfred Wilkinson	Syracuse, N.Y.
xander Gaston	Brookline.	Charles Phelps Norton	Buffalo, N.Y.	Otho Holland Williams	Baltimore, Md.
es	Cincinnati, O.	William Francis O'Callaghan	Milford.	William Crawford Winlock	Cambridge.
ry Geat	Milwaukee, Wis.	John Aloysius O'Keefe	Salem.	Robert Winsor	Winchester.
on Gilbert		Leonard Eckstein Opdycke	New York, N.Y.	John Woodbury	Lynn.

MASTERS OF MECHANICAL ARTS (Graduates of the Scientific School).

eph Gore Cutler Cambridge | Leander Allen Plummer New Bedford.

DOCTORS OF DENTAL MEDICINE (Graduates of the Dental School).

deric Eugene Thayer Lawrence. | Arthur Ernest Lewis Taunton. | Virgil Clarence Pond Boston.
ert James Colgan Boston. | John Scott Mason Saco.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE (Graduates of the Medical School).

rin Adams	Lowell.	Frederic Fobes Doggett, A.B.	Quincy.	George Howard Monks, A.B.	Boston.
r Allen, A.B. (Oberlin Coll.)	Oberlin, O.	Eugene Fillmore Dunbar	Boston.	Ernest Henry Noyes, A.M. (Bowd. Coll.),	Newburyport.
rin Bill, A.B. (Tufts College)	Waltham.	William Carroll Emerson, A.B.	Haverhill.	Charles Franklin Osman	Boston.
nelius Briggs, D.M.D.	Boston.	Harold Clarence Ernst, A.B.	Boston.	Walter Joseph Otis	Chicago, Ill.
rton Bullard, A.B.	Boston.	Samuel Augustus Fisk, A.B. (Yale)	Northampton.	Azariah Worthington Parsons	Somerville.
lurr	Astoria, N.Y.	Egbert Henry Grandin, A.B.	New York, N.Y.	Thomas Lyman Perkins	Salem.
Barker Cates, A.M. (Colby		Charles Bartlett Hammond, A.B. (Dart-		Matthew Vassar Pierce, A.B.	Boston.
)	Vassalboro', Me.	mouth College)	Nashua, N.H.	Godfrey Ryder, jun., A.B.	Medford.
s Church	Cambridge.	William Benjamin Jackson	Lowell.	Charles Quantic Scoboria	N. Somerville.
dlett Clarke	Salem.	Henry Percy Jaques, A.B.	Boston.	Thomas Perkins Smith, A.B. (Bates Coll.),	Ashland, N.H.
urn Clement	Boston.	William Furness Jarvis	Boston.	Herbert Terry, S.B. (Cornell University)	Fairhaven.
xander Crowell, M.D. (Jeffers-		Herbert Perry Jefferson	Lowell.	James Wise Walker, A.B.	Boston.
al College)	Lincolnton, N.C.	Joseph Kittredge	North Andover.	George Lincoln Walton, A.B.	West Newton.
nan Currier, A.B.	Boston.	Flavill Winslow Kyle	Boston.	Edward Graeff West, A.B.	Exeter, N.H.
ris, A.B.	Plymouth.	Charles Howard Mallett	Bath, Me.	George Webb West, A.B.	Salem.
ault Dewey, A.B. (University		Charles Sumner Millet	E. Bridgewater.	Herbert Warren White	Randolph.
ter).	Rochester, N.Y.				

BACHELORS OF LAW (Graduates of the Law School).

Sigourney Butler, A.B.	Quincy.
Edgar Robert Champlin	Cambridge.
Henry Gold Danforth, A.B.	Rochester, N.Y.
Simon Davis, A.B.	Charlestown.
Morris Gray, A.B.	Boston.
William Frank Hapgood, A.B.	Worcester.
Elbridge Gerry Kimball, A.B.	Salem.
George Holton Ryther	West Northfield.
Charles Augustus Sattler, A.B. (Penn. Coll.)	Baltimore, Md.
Edward Preston Usher, A.M.	Boston.
Lewis Cass Vandegrift, Ph.B. (Del. Coll.)	McDonough, Del.

CUM LAUDE.

[This honor is conferred upon those students, who, having been in the Law School during at least two full years as candidates for a degree, have passed satisfactory examinations in the entire honor-course of three years.]

Charles Maynard Barnes, A.B.	Decatur, Ill.
George Folger Canfield, A.B.	New York, N.Y.
Nicholas Battelle Collins	Hopedale, O.
Abbott Lawrence Lowell, A.B.	Brookline.
Horace Hawes Martin, A.B. (Racine College)	Warsaw, N.Y.
Francis Buchanan Tiffany, A.B.	West Newton.
Eugene Wambaugh, A.M.	Cambridge.

BACHELORS OF THEOLOGY (Graduates of the Divinity School).

Alexander Thomas Bowser, A.B.	Sackville, N.B.	Charles Brown Elder, A.B. (Brown Univ.)	New York, N.Y.	Alphonso Marston Weeks, A.B. (Boston Univ.)	E. Wolfboro', N.H.
John Frederick Dutton, A.M. (Univ. of Mich.)	Cambridge.	Henry Norman	Leicester, Eng.		

DEGREES FOR ADVANCED STUDIES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Francis Almy, A.B., 1879.	Frank Hagar Bigelow, A.B., 1873.	Benjamin Fosdick Harding, A.B., 1879.
Clement Walker Andrews, A.B., 1879.	Walter Cary, A.B., 1879.	Edward Lovell Houghton, A.B., 1879.
Harrison Otis Apthorp, A.B., 1879.	Stedman Willard Clary, A.B., 1877.	Benjamin Rand, A.B., 1879.
Robert S Avann, A.B., 1877.	James Arthur Gage, A.B., 1879.	Francis Joseph Swayze, A.B., 1879.
Henry Baily, A.B., 1879.	James Ward Gilman, A.B., 1877.	

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Edward Perkins Channing, A.B. <i>History</i> : "The Political History of the United States from the End of the Revolutionary War to the War of 1812." Thesis: "The Louisiana Purchase."	Denman Waldo Ross, A.B. <i>History</i> : "The History of Early Institutions." Thesis: "The Theory of Village Communities."	"The Influence of France on English and German Politics during the Age of Louis XIV."
Edward Emerson Phillips, A.B. <i>Philology</i> : "The Greek Language and Literature." Thesis: "On the Historic Worth of <i>Æschines</i> ' Oration on the Embassy."	Samuel Epes Turner, A.B. <i>History</i> : "The History of Germany, France, and England, from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1800, with Special Reference to the Age of Louis XIV." Thesis:	Benjamin Willis Wells, A.B. <i>Philology</i> : "The Comparative Grammar of the Germanic Dialects, with Special Reference to English, Gothic, and High German." Thesis: "The Language of the Ormulum, and its Relations with Old English."

SPECIAL DISTINCTION FOR EXCELLENCE OF WORK IN THE COLLEGE.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Frederick Hobbs Allen. Greek. Latin. Philosophy.	Albert Bushnell Hart. English Composition. History.	Josiah Quincy. Greek. Latin. English Composition. Political Economy.
Frederic Almy. Latin.	George Baptiste Hatch. English Composition. Philosophy.	Frederick Jordan Ranlett. English Composition. Philosophy.
Henry Cutler Baldwin. Greek. Latin.	Edward Southworth Hawes. Greek. Latin.	Natural History. English.
Nathaniel Cilley Bartlett. History.	George Abiah Hibbard. German.	Walter Horton Rhett. Greek. Latin. Philosophy.
Sherrard Billings. Greek. Latin. Philosophy.	William Henry Hills. Latin. German.	William King Richardson. Greek. Latin. English Composition. History.
Charles Benton Blair. English Composition. History. Fine Arts.	Charles Austin Hobbs. Music. Mathematics. Chemistry.	Theodore Roosevelt. Natural History.
William Tilden Blodgett. German.	John Wesley Houston. English Composition. History.	Eugene Dexter Russell. Philosophy. Chemistry.
Francis Herbert Brackett. Music.	Henry Champion Jones. Natural History.	Richard Middlecott Saltonstall. Natural History.
Russell Bradford. Philosophy.	Frederick Dolbier Jordan. Philosophy.	Henry Wilson Savage. French.
Charles Wesley Bradley. English Composition. Philosophy.	George Reed Kelley. History.	William Beverly Sharp. Mathematics.
Louis Mayo Brown. Italian. Spanish.	Thaddeus Davis Kenneson. Greek. Latin.	Walter Allen Smith. English Composition. Political Economy.
Walter Cole. Greek. Latin.	Percy Kent. German. French.	Francis Overton Suire. Political Economy.
John Doane. Natural History.	Arthur Henry Lea. Mathematics.	Arthur Taylor. Philosophy.
Francis Faden Dodge. French. Music.	Charles Dudley March. Latin. English Composition.	William George Taylor. Greek. Latin.
James Brainerd Field. Mathematics. Physics. Chemistry.	George White Merrill. Latin.	John Jacob Thomsen. Mathematics. Chemistry.
Harold North Fowler. Greek. Latin.	Arthur Wendell Moors. Greek. Latin. German.	Howard Townsend. Latin. History.
James Geddes. Italian. Spanish.	Charles Henry Morss. Mathematics. Natural History.	Frederic Allison Tupper. Greek. Latin. Philosophy.
Joseph Henry Gest. History.	David Mould. Philosophy. History.	Albert Barnes Weimer. English Composition. Political Economy. History.
Samuel Cotton Gilbert. History.	Thomas White Nickerson. History.	William Howard White. Greek. Latin. Political Economy.
Francis Milton Gilley. Greek.	Charles Phelps Norton. History.	Alfred Wilkinson. History.
Louis May Greeley. Chemistry.	John Aloysius O'Keefe. Greek. Latin. Political Economy.	William Crawford Winlock. Mathematics. Physics.
George Griswold. German.	William George Pellew. Greek. Latin. English Composition.	John Woodbury. English Composition. History. Fine Arts.
Arthur Hale. Mathematics.	Arthur Perry. History.	
Arthur Lee Hanscom. German.	Herbert Mills Perry. Mathematics.	
	William Andrews Pew. History.	
	Wesley Frank Price. Philosophy.	

IN ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Henry Baily, A.B.
Henry Cutler Baldwin.
Edward Lovell Houghton.
William George Taylor.
Frederic Allison Tupper.

Highest Honors.

Harold North Fowler.

Edward Southworth Hawes.
Thaddeus Davis Kenneson.
William King Richardson.

IN PHILOSOPHY.

Highest Honors.

Charles Wesley Bradley.
Benjamin Rand, A.B.

IN HISTORY.

Albert Bushnell Hart.
John Woodbury.

Highest Honors.

Albert Barnes Weimer.

IN MATHEMATICS.

Arthur Hale.
Herbert Mills Perry.

IN PHYSICS.

James Brainerd Field.
William Crawford Winlock.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Louis May Greeley.
John Jacob Thomsen.

ORATIONS.

William King Richardson.
Albert Bushnell Hart.

Albert Barnes Weimer.
Thaddeus Davis Kenneson.

Edward Southworth Hawes.
Harold North Fowler.

Charles Wesley Bradley.

DISSERTATIONS.

Louis May Greeley.
William Howard White.
Henry Cutler Baldwin.
Herbert Mills Perry.
Henry Champion Jones.
William George Taylor.
Frederic Allison Tupper.

John Wesley Houston.
Frederick Jordain Ranlett.
Louis Mayo Brown.
William George Pellew.
John Woodbury.
Frederick Hobbs Allen.
Charles Henry Morss.

Theodore Roosevelt.
Charles Austin Hobbs.
John Aloysius O'Keefe.
Arthur Wendell Moors.
Frederick Dolbier Jordan.
James Lane Pennypacker.
James Brainerd Field.

Josiah Quincy.
Charles Benton Blair.
David Mould.
John Jacob Thomsen.
William Crawford Winlock.
Arthur Hale.

DISQUISITIONS.

Walter Horton Rhett.
Wesley Frank Price.
Frederic Almy.
Henry Eliot Guild.
Arthur Henry Lea.
Henry Wilson Savage.
Samuel Cotton Gilbert.
William Henry Hills.
James Torrey Howe.
George Murdock Perry.

Eugene Dexter Russell.
Walter Cole.
Charles Dudley March.
Leonard Eckstein Opdycke.
Howard Townsend.
Alfred Wilkinson.
George White Merrill.
Jonathan Dwight.
Francis Milton Gilley.
Walter Allen Smith.

Sherard Billings.
Percy Kent.
Arthur Lee Hanscom.
Francis Faden Dodge.
Nathaniel Cilley Bartlett.
Charles Phelps Norton.
George Baptiste Hatch.
William Andrews Pew.
George Reed Kelley.
Joseph Henry Smith.

Thomas White Nickerson.
Francis Overton Suire.
Russell Bradford.
Richard Middlecott Saltonstall.
George Griswold.
Arthur Perry.
William Beverly Sharp.
James Geddes.
Francis Herbert Brackett.
Arthur Taylor.

HONORARY DEGREES.

-MASTERS OF ARTS.

Professor Edward Charles Pickering, director of the Harvard College Observatory.
Samuel Jones Bridge, ex-chief appraiser on the Pacific coast.
Louis Francis Pourtales, keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

DOCTORS OF LAW.

His Excellency John Davis Long, Governor of Massachusetts.
Alexander Schmidt of Königsberg, Germany, an eminent Shakespearian scholar.
Samuel Eliot, superintendent of public schools, Boston.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Parkman Professor of Anatomy.

OUT-OF-COURSE DEGREES.

BACHELORS OF ARTS (Graduates of the College Proper).

[These degrees were given "out of course;" that is, the recipients, for some reason not obtaining their degrees at the time their classes graduated, have been granted the degrees now to date from the year when they would have received them in regular order.]

Henderson Inches	1823	Charles John Bell	1876	Frank Eliot Bradish	1878
Daniel Carpenter Bacon	1876	William Clinton Bates	1877	Charles Franklin Sprague	1879
		William Frank Haggood	1877		

BACHELOR OF LAWS (Graduate of the Law School.)

Jacob Farrand Tuttle 1874

COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

AT half-past two P.M., about one thousand alumni and guests formed again in procession, in front of Massachusetts Hall, and proceeded to Memorial Hall Dining Room, where the annual dinner is served. The Rev. Dr. F. H. Hedge asked a blessing, and the whole assembly united in singing the customary hymn,¹ John Langdon Sibley (1825), the librarian emeritus, for the thirty-second time setting the tune. After the hymn was sung, James Coolidge Carter (1850) of New York, N.Y., president of the Association of the Alumni, delivered his address printed below.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JAMES C. CARTER.

BRETHREN OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI,—I must take this first occasion of appearing before the general body of the alumni in my capacity of president of the association, to make my grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me at the election a year ago in raising me to this elevation. Being somewhat at a loss, at first, to account for a distinction so unexpected, I was inclined to impute it to a desire of the Massachusetts alumni to repel any suspicion of local illiberality in the minds of their outside brethren, and thus to forestall and, so to speak, to head off the movement set on foot by the alumni of New York, challenging the legality or the wisdom of confining membership of the board of overseers to residents of this State. If it was intended thus to appease a supposed discontent, although it may have been the right tub, it was thrown to the wrong whale [laughter]; for absence from the scene of action prevented my taking lot or part in that movement. The general and generous accord, however, with which the claims of the non-resident alumni were met and allowed by their resident brethren, robbed my supposal of its color of probability, and left gratified vanity to make its own explanations. [Laughter and applause.] For the renewal of that distinction again this year, I beg you to accept my thanks.

What may be the results of this change in the constitution of the board of overseers, we can only conjecture. The effort to bring it about has at least served to diversify the somewhat tame uniformity of our annual proceedings, and it has also served to vindicate a great principle, very dear to many Americans. We have heard a great deal in our day and generation about the *sacred right of suffrage*,—the right of *voting* for candidates for public office; but that corresponding and complementary right, the right to be *voted for*, has not heretofore received the attention its importance demands.

¹ Psalm lxxviii.

[Laughter.] I submit to those who sit around and in front of me, whether we can ever surrender that without a struggle. [Laughter.] Hereafter, so far as the graduates of Harvard University are concerned, "no matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon them;" no matter whether they come from the frozen climes of the North, the shores of the Pacific, or the great middle regions of the continent: their right to be candidates for the board of overseers is as pure and as perfect as if their dwelling-place were Boston, or one of the six adjoining towns. [Loud laughter.] At the last dinner of the Harvard Club in New York, much successful ridicule was poured out upon this antiquated preference for "Boston and the six adjoining towns." The President of the University, whose whole heart, I fear, was not enlisted in the movement [laughter], feebly endeavored to stem the torrent by stating, among other things, the fact that of all the funds ever raised by private contribution for the endowment of professorships and the foundation of the other establishments of the University, nineteen-twentieths, or some such proportion, had been contributed by residents of Boston and the six adjoining towns. I hardly need to say that these irrelevant and trivial considerations had little effect. [Loud laughter and applause.] If they prove any thing, they prove that this useful class of the graduates should be relieved of all other cares, and be confined to those functions in which they have been [laughter] so pre-eminently successful; and our suggestion is, that, while we in New York and elsewhere be called upon to "crack the overseer's whip," to make most of the fuss, and wear the feathers, the graduates of "Boston and the six adjoining towns" devote themselves, unembarrassed by other responsibilities, to collecting together and pouring into the capacious and ever-open lap of our venerable *alma mater* those streams of material wealth with which she may continue to further enlarge and equip this her chosen seat. [Applause.] Who can tell to what loftier summits of prosperity our *alma mater* may not, under such influences, ascend?

Brethren of Harvard, we come up to these annual festivities, all ages, all occupations, all experiences, all fortunes: some yet young, and eager for the strife; some seeking a momentary respite in the midst of the struggle; and some—the world's rewarded veterans—who come hither, as it were, to hang up their arms in the temple, and accept a long-coveted repose; but all feeling the touch of that indescribable emotion which always visits the breast upon a return to the spot where our first enduring friendships were formed, and where fancy first hung her bright allurements before the gaze of ambition and hope. [Loud applause.] However varied the emotions on such occasions of each individual heart, we may all join in thankfulness at the prosperity of our *alma mater*, and in the glad expectation that for many genera-

tions to come her fame is to suffer no diminution. For my own part, coming here rarely, and after long intervals, I can only compare the present situation with that at the time of my graduation, — just thirty years ago. I well recollect the rather sombre view which my filial anxiety then took of the future condition of Harvard. When I reflected that in the previous quarter of a century few new professorships had been founded, few additions had been made to the permanent establishments of the place, and that the average size of the classes had not very materially increased, and compared the meagre advance with the prodigious increase during the same period of the nation in population and wealth, and saw other institutions enlarging so much more rapidly their numbers and establishments, I felt that the sun of Harvard was about to descend from his proud elevation in the firmament, and this spot to become the seat of nothing greater than a provincial school.

"So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet, anon, repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky."

I now behold new structures and towers rising or risen on every side, the permanent establishments, funds, and means of instruction increased three-fold, and the number of undergraduates also quite trebled in the comparatively short period since I was a student, and our *alma mater* now enjoying an almost unchallenged pre-eminence. In all this there is much to gladden us as alumni of Harvard, and to gratify the sentiment of local patriotism. The sceptre of material power, — for a while detained along these Atlantic shores, — has passed far west of the Alleghanies, never to return; but the moral sceptre, scarcely less imperial, must always remain in that quarter where sound learning, true knowledge, the sciences which contribute to human order and progress, are most cultivated and most diffused. May we ever be able to say, as now, "*Hic illius arma, hic currus.*" [Prolonged applause.]

After closing his address President Carter said: You are expecting at this time a speech from the throne, which, as our venerable *alma mater* never appears in person, will be read by the Lord Chancellor, President Eliot.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT ELIOT.

IN reply to the summons of your president I might tell you, gentlemen, some of the details of the past year's work: I might recount that the Board of Overseers, after lively discussion, has been opened by the legislature to persons who live outside of Massachusetts; that a third year of study has been successfully added to the Law-School course; that a fourth year's course of study has been organized in the Medical School; that the college faculty has carefully revised its regulations, with a view to make them shorter and less mechanical; that our corps of professors has been recruited by drawing three eminent scholars from other institutions of learning, and promoting one of our own excellent assistant professors; that Sever Hall has been erected, and is next year to be enjoyed; that the Hemenway Gymnasium has been equipped and put in use, and has more than fulfilled the highest expectations of its utility; that a large addition to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is in process of construction; and that the publications of original work in science and literature by members of the University have been voluminous and rich. Or, on the other hand, I might tell you of the many desirable things which the University has not done, and cannot do, for lack of means; I might give you a long catalogue of needs. But I prefer to follow a course of thought which President Carter has already entered upon. What are the memories and the hopes which we bring each year to this festival? What is at bottom the feeling which binds us to the University? Why do we always come hither with gratitude and joy? It is because we passed here the halcyon days of youth, lived here for four happy years, or, better, for seven, a life of fascinating intellectual enjoyment, formed here the manly friendships which have been a chief blessing in our maturer years, and always find here a pure fount of religion, philosophy, and poetry. These are the things which touch the imagination, inspire a devoted affection, and bloom in our hearts with perennial beauty through all the trials, labors, and sorrows of our lives.

I found this morning in that book of wonderful beauty and power, — The Wisdom of the Son of Sirach, — some sentences which seemed to me perfectly applicable to our beloved University. It is Wisdom who speaks: "I am the mother of fair love, and fear, and knowledge, and holy hope. . . . I said, I will water my best garden, and will water abundantly my garden bed; and lo, my brook became a river, and my river became a sea. . . . I will yet make doctrine to shine as the morning, and will send forth her light afar off. . . . Behold that I have not labored for myself only, but for all them that seek wisdom." Shall not we who have tasted the sweetness of this brook of our fathers, do all that in us lies to make it become a mighty river, refreshing and fertilizing the thirsty land?

President Carter then said: Gentlemen, our *alma mater* has always been very fortunate in the governors under which she has lived, in the government which breathed into her the breath of corporate life. That government has known how, in her days of weakness, to assist her, and has had the larger and better wisdom in her days of strength to know how to let her alone. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts! His Excellency the Governor.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LONG.

I RISE in behalf of the Commonwealth, Mr. President and fellow alumni, only to reciprocate with the College the cordial salutations of Commencement Day. May I be pardoned for saying that I do so with peculiar pleasure, because, while I am for a year a servant of the one, I am forever a son of the other; and because, in bringing here these tributes of respect and ancient and unbroken friendship with which I am charged, I lay them in the hands of my own *alma mater*. [Applause.] In the long procession which has this day crossed these sacred grounds, and which, in its at once touching and inspiring column, has embraced the extremes of age and youth, there has walked one friend of Harvard older than all the rest, older than herself, and yet, like her, unimpaired in vigor, and not yet at the maturity of growth, — the unembodied but commanding presence of the Commonwealth of Winthrop and of Sam. Adams, of Channing and of Sumner. Unfailing year after year she comes to this venerable seat and spring of learning with her word of gratitude for many an illustrious name and many a noble service in the cause of humanity, but yet with her even more eager inquiry of what further can Harvard College do to make the citizen an honest man, a loyal patriot, a devotee to truth, — firm, though alone, to maintain the right, and yet broad enough to embrace in his culture, growth, and charity, all his fellow-men. I give you: Massachusetts and Harvard; of almost equal age, born of the same stock; consecrated to the same hopes and work; for two centuries and a half helpers of each other in the cause of religion, learning, patriotism, and manhood — their mission is still and forever the same; respect for, and faith in, and the elevation of the people, for whom and for all of whom both Commonwealth and College were alike instituted by the fathers. [Applause.]

When introducing Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Carter said: Gentlemen, it is customary I believe, or has been at times, on occasions like this, to go through with the regular order of the professions and pursuits of life, calling upon different individuals to represent each respectively. I think I can do almost all this in one effort, and call upon one man who represents literature, letters, medicine, poetry, and, I believe, to-day some kind of laws. There is scarcely any thing that he is not fitted for.

RESPONSE BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BROTHERS OF THE ALUMNI, — I did not need the example of my friend and brother doctor, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to teach me brevity to-day. Our president has two arts: one is that of extorting money out of the coffers that are flooded, and the other is that of extracting work out of the men that he has under him. [Applause.] I have had experience in the latter direction. I have to read nearly two hundred books for examination, containing, each of them, twenty questions, making two thousand theses, very nearly, each one of which I pass under review. I scarcely paused from that engrossing occupation to come here for a single moment; and before doing it I reflected a moment how I could spare myself most labor, and leave you the greatest amount of time for the enjoyment that others will give you. The sonnet! The classical fourteen-line sonnet occurred to me as the safest refuge; and I proceed to read to you a sonnet, in the sentiment of which I am sure you will all agree: —

HARVARD.

Changeless in beauty, rose-hues on her cheek,
Old walls, old trees, old memories all around
Lend her unfading youth their charm antique,
And fill with mystic light her holy ground.
Here the lost dove her leaf of promise found
While the new morning showed its blushing streak
Far o'er the waters she had crossed to seek
The bleak, wild shore in billowy forests drowned.
Mother of scholars! on thy rising throne
Thine elder sisters look benignant down, —
England's proud twins, and they whose cloisters own
The fame of Abelard, the scarlet gown
That laughing Rabelais wore, not yet outgrown, —
As on thy head they place the new world's crown.

The president continued: Brethren, I shall never forget, so long as I have the honor to remember this place, the connection between Harvard College and the clergy, and the debt which the College owes to the clergy. I was myself brought up in the fear of the clergy; although, from the discussions which I have read during the past year, I can easily imagine that it may be somewhat difficult for a representative of that profession to know what to say before a Harvard audience. He is prohibited—at least in some quarters—from speaking upon any subject of theology; he cannot say any thing about religion; and the only thing that is open to him, so far as I am aware, is ecclesiastical history. Upon that subject perhaps our friend the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke of Boston may give us some points.

ADDRESS OF JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

I AM very much disappointed. Ecclesiastical history! [referring to the subject assigned him.] When I heard that, I said, Dr. Hedge is the man who is coming now: he is the historian. Let me remark, sir, that the proverbs of nations are very apt to contradict each other. The old Hebrew proverb says that there is no new thing under the sun; and the Latin proverb says, on the contrary, "New times, new manners;" and that is followed by the French proverb which says, "The days succeed each other, and do not resemble each other." Probably all these are true, and I wish to apply them to Harvard College. I have seen a great many days since I first knew Harvard College. They have succeeded each other, and the College of to-day does not seem to resemble the College which I first knew; yet, after all, there may be something similar between the old University of fifty years ago and that of to-day. One of the great changes which have taken place has been the introduction of the elective system. When I was in college there was no elective system, so far as appearances went. We all were supposed to study the same course, the same books: to-day the young men are invited to choose for themselves. Then we had an excuse, if we didn't want to study. We said, "We have to study so much Greek, and we don't see the use of it, and we don't like it; and we don't like the Latin books they give us; and the mathematics don't suit us." But now the faculty say to the young man, "My dear boy, take your choice: isn't there something you like to study? are you not interested in *some* kind of knowledge?" And it would be very foolish of him to say that he didn't care for any thing, so he is obliged to study something or other. [Laughter.] But, now, looking at it on the other side, as I remember, there was a good deal of election then. We were supposed to go through a regular course; but, as I recollect the pursuits among my fellow-students in my class, they were very various. There was one of my classmates, for example, who was occupied nearly all the time in a very recondite pursuit; he would allow nobody to come into the room where he was at work,—he was inventing perpetual motion. And there was another of a very mechanical turn of genius, and he occupied himself in taking his water-pail in pieces, and scraping it, and putting it together, and painting it a new color. If, now, they had had the opportunity of the elective course, one would have selected physics, and the other the fine arts. Thus both would have been satisfied. And I recollect that I myself moused about in the college library till on one of the upper shelves I found a book of Stendhal, giving the history of the arts in Italy; and there I became acquainted for the first time with the majestic genius of Leonardo and Michael Angelo. If I were in college now, instead of taking all that trouble, I should go to Professor Norton, and choose him as my elective teacher. So we had election then, although we were not expected to have it.

I will speak of another department. There has been a great increase, as we have heard to-day, of gymnastic exercises in the College in recent times. Now we have the class crews and the university crews; we have boating and we have base-ball, and we have all sorts of gymnastic exercises. But the difference is, they are now not only tolerated, but they are encouraged; and it is an honor now to be a good gymnast, and you will, perhaps, chance to get your face in an illustrated paper [laughter] at the head of your boat's crew. But even we had some similar exercises. It is not an innovation,—athletic exercise, out-door exercise, out-door sports. We used to swim and ride and row and sail, and we had ball-matches in those days, and we used to fence and to box; and, simple as I stand here, I myself was at one time the class-monitor in teaching fencing. And I could quote the example of a distinguished member of the Suffolk bar, one of my classmates, who on one occasion, in the University, accepted the challenge of a West Point fencing-master, and hit him before the fencing-master had touched him, and then very wisely said that was enough: he would go no farther. [Laughter.] This same classmate taught us boxing; and we used to get very much mauled, I assure you, in those days, just as you do in these days. One of the changes in the University is this: Formerly it was very easy to enter college, now it is rather hard; then it was very easy to get out of college, but now that is

hard, too. [Laughter.] We were fond of going to Fresh Pond in those days, duck-shooting; but we were very careful not to let the president or the professors know it. Now, I take it, it would be rather a credit. I don't know but there may be a competitive examination in duck-shooting, and perhaps the one who succeeds in getting a full bag may be entered on the college papers, "*maximè cum laude*." But in those days, if any thing had been said to us about it, it would have been said in the memorable words, or something like them, of that Southerner, who, in a somewhat hasty and inconsequential sentence, addressed the culprit thus: "Prisoner at the bar, you had an excellent father and mother, you had every opportunity of a good education, you came of a most respectable family; instead of which, you go about shooting ducks." [Laughter.]

It is a very great gratification to see the young men who graduate here. It is a great gratification to look upon such faces, to see those whose minds are so fresh, in whom there is such an expression of ardor, of faith, of confidence, of hope, to whom the world looks so fair, who are not fatigued, who are ready for the conflict, full of generous expectation. Any one must feel his heart thrill with joy at the sight of all these young men who leave the University to-day, going out to try their power in an unknown world. We cannot but hope for them, and believe in them. We believe that it is of such as these that the strength of the Commonwealth shall consist. These are they who shall have some faith in republican institutions; they are those who shall have some confidence in the people, and not belong to that sad category of Europeans unfortunately born in America. [Laughter.] No! they are Americans all through. And, although there is not as much technical belief in religious dogmas to-day as there was when I was a boy, yet I am quite sure of this, that there is as much, and I believe more, faith in the great principles of religion, in the principles of truth and justice, of right and generosity, than there was then. [Applause.] Dogmatic theology may have gone down,—if it has, there was some reason for its going down; but the theology which believes in the living God, which believes in an eternity as well as a time, in a soul as well as a body, will exist as long as there is something higher than man, toward which an aspiration that belongs to human nature always has tended and always will tend. And I see these young men go forth, in confidence, although they may not, many of them, enter my profession—I wish more of them would enter my profession, for I am sure they could not have a happier life than those who work for God and for man; yet, if they do not belong technically to my profession, I welcome them to the great work of improving the world, by opposing every thing that is false in human life, every thing false and mean and low and base in human politics; I welcome them to the great work of giving their assistance to every thing which shall enlarge the understanding and improve the heart of man. [Applause.] This, I think, they will do; and if I may have a wish for them, if I may close these remarks with a sentiment, there comes to my mind the saying of a gentleman, a foreigner in this country, a man of science, the greatest fossil botanist in this country, and perhaps in the world. He said to my friend Professor Lesley, "I tell you, Lesley, that a good wife is the most better gift that Providence never gave to somebody." [Laughter.] After a reasonable time has elapsed, I hope that the graduating class of to-day will realize the truth of this aphorism. That shall be my sentiment: a good wife is the most better gift that Providence never gave to somebody. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT CARTER.—Brethren, it is generally thought—always, I believe, on these occasions—that the period of fifty years after graduation constitutes one of those milestones in human life at which it is most fitting to ask a member of the class how it is with him. Fifty years ago the class of 1830 graduated. We have among us to-day, I think, a great number of representatives of that class; one of the most distinguished, if I may except the class of 1850, that ever graduated from Harvard College. I shall have the honor of introducing to you, to respond to the sentiment in favor of the class of 1830, a gentleman not only a member of the class, but also President of the Harvard Club of New York, John Osborne Sargent.

REMARKS OF JOHN OSBORNE SARGENT.

The class of 1830, Mr. President, numbers eighteen survivors on the Quinquennial Catalogue; and fourteen of these, with another gentleman who was of the order of University students, dined with our classmate Judge Warren last evening at his residence in Boston. As he was the secretary of the class, and in the absence of any intimation to the contrary before taking my seat here among my classmates, I thought he would be called upon to respond for us this evening; and I cheerfully resign to him that duty, begging leave, however, of my brethren alumni, to say one word for myself, upon a subject that is of vital interest to us all, and to which our

president has already alluded. I refer, of course, to the change that has been recently made in the government of the University. And I wish to say now and here, that the honor of making the first step in this direction belongs to the secretary of the class of 1830. In the year 1854 Mr. Warren, being then a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, introduced a bill contemplating a change of the government of the College, transferring it from the legislature to the alumni. That was the first germ of the idea that has now been realized; a perfectly original idea, I believe, and an idea before then unacted upon in any similar institution. The bill was not successful at that time; and I was not aware that it had been introduced when in 1878, at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York, at which we were honored by the attendance of the President of the University, I suggested that under the Act of 1865 non-resident alumni were entitled to representation in the Board of Overseers. On that occasion your worthy president responded kindly. He said he had no doubt whatever that if the Harvard Club would present one of their distinguished members who would promise to attend every meeting of the Board, the alumni of Massachusetts would interest themselves to procure any necessary modification of the law. We were indebted to the efforts of brother Morse, at the last session of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, for the passage of a law which recognizes the eligibility of non-resident alumni to the Board of Overseers, without imposing the conditions of eminent distinction or the necessity of attending every meeting of the Board. Attending every meeting of the Board is something, probably, that no overseer has ever accomplished from the year that the Board of Overseers was established. No such thing can fairly be exacted of a non-resident overseer. And if you should ever have a non-resident overseer, — it certainly would be difficult for a resident of Cincinnati or a resident of St. Louis, and I hope we shall have representatives of both cities, sooner or later, upon the Board of Overseers, — it would not be easy for such an individual to attend all the meetings of the Board, any more than it would have been convenient for a member of the Board of Overseers resident in Berkshire County half a century ago, to attend every meeting. It is about as easy now to come from St. Louis or San Francisco here, as it was then for the resident of Berkshire to make the journey from his town to Boston. I beg you to remember that Cambridge, which was once only a suburb of Boston, is now a suburb of New York; and with the aid of the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone, New York and Cambridge enjoy gasier means of inter-communication to-day than Boston and Cambridge enjoyed when I was an undergraduate.

I must beg permission to say one word on another point without presuming too long on your patience. At the *last* annual dinner of our Harvard Club, the worthy president of our University intimated that the effort to obtain a representation of non-resident graduates in the overseers was due to an expectation on their part that they were thus to improve the condition of the College, and that in view of its present prosperous state they would find that a very difficult matter. Now, it was with no hope and with no pledge to manage things better than they had been managed by the resident alumni for the last fifteen years, that they asked for a representation of non-residents in the Board. They did not aspire to improve the unimprovable. But they deemed it right and just, when they were told year after year that the government of the College had been transferred by the Act of 1865 from the Legislature to the alumni, that all the alumni should be represented in the Board. And the president of the alumni to-day said truly that the right of representation had always been a cherished right in this region; and he might have added that if our fathers had been contented with the same kind of representation accorded to us under the Act of 1865, Massachusetts might have been to this day a province of Great Britain.

But there was another suggestion made at the dinner of 1878, to which I think President Eliot responded more cordially than to the plan of non-resident representation, that is one in which I can sympathize with him to the fullest extent. At that dinner an eminent and able professor of this University pointed out the justice and propriety of establishing a fund for retired and invalid teachers in the University. President Eliot, at the last annual dinner of the alumni, endeavored to impress that suggestion upon this body. It seems to me, the one great need of the University, the one great duty to which all the alumni should devote themselves, is the establishment of a fund whereby a professor may rest assured and confident that when he becomes old and incapacitated he does not leave a starving — I will not say a starving — that he will not leave an embarrassed family dependent upon the charity, if you please, of the alumni. [Applause.] That is the one great need now. Before we undertake to establish more scholarships, let us provide for the present teachers. Impressed with this idea I suggested at our meeting, — this fiftieth anniversary dinner of ours last evening, and in the hope that other classes would follow our lead, — that we should appropriate our class-fund when we have no further need for it, and, accumulated by liberal donations, we hope, during the life of existing members, —

to a general fund of the College for the purpose of providing for retired professors. The plan was favored unanimously; and before we separated we pledged ourselves that we would endeavor to make that fund as large during our life-time as possible; and that, when the time came for its ultimate distribution, it should go into the fund for that purpose. If this course should be followed by other classes, the result could not fail to be a most important one.

If by what I have thus hurriedly and imperfectly said, Mr. President, I have succeeded in connecting the Harvard Club of New York and the class of 1830 with two measures so important, in our judgment, to the true interests of the College, my purpose is accomplished, and I will leave the floor to my friend Judge Warren, after thanking you for the kind attention with which you have honored me.

Judge Warren was then called upon to respond for the class of 1830; of which he was class poet, a position held in the preceding class by Oliver Wendell Holmes. He referred to his pleasure of again following Dr. Holmes in regular order with a poem, and then read the poem printed below, which had been written by request of his classmates.

1830-1880.

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN.

At last in turn our time has come	Our <i>alma mater</i> fits her course
To sing our fiftieth year,	To meet the country's need;
Since here we left our youth's fond home	Her nurture trains the wanted force
With recollections dear.	For wise, heroic deed.
Our <i>alma mater</i> bids us dine:	
The price we long since paid;	Should e'er again, in civil strife,
We do not ask her old-time wine,	Our country come to grief,
We'll quaff her lemon-ade.	True Harvard would not spare the knife,
	But start to her relief.
We've aged somewhat, since off we went,	And when throughout this liberal land
But she has younger grown;	Gross wrong shall rule the day,
Near five half-centuries she has spent	Her sons will rise on every hand,
Where her blest lot was thrown.	A SUMNER lead the way.
But wider far her star shall glitter,	
For every year she bears	Another fifty years, — what then
A fresh and still increasing liter-	May be fair Harvard's fate?
-ary fine flock of heirs.	Will women rival here with men,
	To elevate her state?
What buildings rise upon her green!	Will they be teachers, as she taught,
Who knows her boundless store,	And overcome all fears?
Or where new halls to place between?	Think not her course will come to nought
Still, Præses asks for more!	Should some be Overseers.
The more we give, the more he'll want,	
For more will come to take;	How different then the college life!
Then make him every wished-for grant,	No longer like monastic;
'Tis all for learning's sake.	But 'mid these scenes with study rife,
	In art and nature plastic,
Our mother dear cannot forecast	The MIND, not knowing sex, the more
The lot her sons will take;	Will search out things material;
Her first may sometimes prove the last,	Thence up to higher flights will soar,
Her last best progress make.	And scan the realms ethereal.
Though after-fortune on some frown,	
With her is not the blame;	To NINETEEN-THIRTY, we send greeting.
Wisely she laid her maxims down,	Good class — we may believe:
They love her all the same.	As we cannot attend their meeting,
	We here our message leave: —
The good men do will long survive	"Friends of each sex, we stretch our hand,
When they are in the skies.	A century between:
To keep the world with truth alive,	Long may you heed the great command,
The College never dies.	'Let your bright light be SEEN.'"

President Carter then said, "I have found, in calling upon a number of gentlemen, a great disinclination to speak upon the profession of rhetoric and oratory, and I think you would be glad to hear from Adams S. Hill, the Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory."

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR ADAMS S. HILL.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-ALUMNI, — There are at least five reasons why I should not have been called upon to speak here to-day. In the first place, I am from Massachusetts; and, as has been said several times to-day, Massachusetts is no longer in the ascendant in the College. Cambridge has become a suburb of New York. New York elects our overseers, New York changes the statutes of Massachusetts, New York presides over the alumni.

In the second place, I belong to a small and obscure body jocularly known as "officers of instruction and government;" that is, I belong to the body of the governed, the body whom you govern, the body who have no voice in the selection of their overseers, no right to express an opinion with reference to the proper men to be selected as overseers. I attended a meeting of the alumni last year, and I heard expressions which forced me to leave

the room. The words "cabal" and "intrigue" were used, and other words which I will not soil my lips with. As if the alumni did not know that the professors never act as a body, but are each a rule for himself.

In the third place, my personal business is to criticise the written or spoken discourse of others. Now, as everybody who has read "Lothair" knows, the critic is he who fails, or who at least has the capacity to fail, in the lines of work which he criticises.

In the fourth place, I am not old enough to speak; for I am a classmate of our young president, — as he has been called these twelve years.

In the fifth place, the class of 1853, — to which the president and myself have the honor to belong, — the class of 1853, in furnishing to the University a president who can speak, has done its whole duty. A president who can speak, did I say? A president who can steer the University shell through perilous waters; a president who can pass the contribution-box with any debt-raiser in Christendom; a president who can stand up to be shot at by all denominations, from all localities, by both, by all, sexes; a president — but I leave you to complete the list.

Nevertheless, this presiding officer of yours, this New-Yorker, this ancient man who graduated years and years ago, sent me, last week, a note. I took it down to the seashore, and, like the old man in Homer, I walked by the side of the *πυλὸν ἁλὸς* reflecting how not to say the things which came to my lips. I might draw the veil from a recitation-room, from a faculty-meeting, from the new rules and regulations which are to thunder-strike the students next October, from the — shall I say it? — from the boudoirs of the Annex; but I refrain. I imitate the discretion of our young president.

This is no time for burning questions. This is a festival, — a day when science and religion, the Jew and the Gentile, the Roman and the Sabine, the old Latin and the new Latin, lie down or sit down together. For to-day at least, — as the speakers on the Commencement stage have told us, — for to-day Roman-Catholicism and Republicanism are one; for to-day at least, Kant and Spencer are bosom friends.

Sitting on the Commencement stage, fanned by the airs of this millennium, looking down upon the upturned faces of the young men before me, I felt a pleasure akin to that one feels by the shore of the sea, or in the midst of natural beauty. This flower of youth, what a pity it should go to seed in the professions! What a pity that these fine young men should become (to borrow from Charles Lamb) frivolous members of Congress, candidates for the Vice-Presidency, even henchmen, perhaps, of some self-made great man. We hear much, we have heard much to-day, of the scholar in politics. And certainly, as patriots, we may rejoice when educated men take part in politics. So far as politics is concerned, it is good; but how is it for the scholar? If it is dangerous to touch pitch, what is it to be plunged into the cauldron? What likelihood is there that the conscience, the intellect, the English, will be undefiled? Such miracles have happened. We have a Governor who combines Virgil with Cushing's Manual. We have heard to-day from one alumnus who was a member of the Chicago Convention; and we know that that "monstrous rout" was mastered by a Harvard man, and that he was too much even for the proud bird of the Empire State [applause]. But you cannot expect a Van Amburgh in every class.

The future of these young men and of all young men being so uncertain, I delight in their present. As I looked upon those youthful faces, and listened with pleasure to what was said, I felt that the young men were better than what was said, better than what they were likely to say or to do in the world.

We, too, have each of us had our Commencement. Each of us was once a knight, — I will not say a plumed knight, — a knight in virgin armor, eager for the fray. What are we now? Poor old soldiers, a little the worse for wear, all of us, — all except our young president.

The PRESIDENT. — Brethren, in the matter of theology, as we have had a specimen of Unitarian bigotry from our friend Dr. Clarke, I think it is necessary to call an equally virulent representative of the opposite theological school, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge.

REMARKS OF REV. ALEXANDER McKENZIE, D.D.

Mr. PRESIDENT, — I think it is quite too late for me to attempt to say any thing. It is the first time I have taken a seat upon this platform. I have always preferred to sit with my class, as I was doing when summoned here. But to-day, very unfortunately, I found myself face to face with Thomas Hollis, who was naturally braced up to take down every word which might be uttered; and side by side with him was Ezekiel Hersey, with a box of surgical instruments which he thought might be needed by the rash talkers of the day. The prospect was not propitious or enlivening. It is a mystery to me that anybody has dared to say any thing with that pen poised over the paper yonder.

In nearly all which has been said there has been a flavor of antiquity. Almost everybody has preached. The President of the University took his text from a book within the Book, and most of those who have followed have run into the moralizing vein. It seems to me, that, of all the men gathered here on this occasion, the old preachers have the best of it. I have thought, while looking upon these men who hang before us, that they certainly have some advantage in being extremely thin, so that the cool air can blow through them. They have also the disadvantage of a wonderful monotony. I suppose that one of the most unpromising, unremunerative, unsatisfactory positions in which a man can be placed is to be situated where he must look on, when he is hungry, and see another man eat; and that is the chief work of these gentlemen who are around us. Three times a day, — never a crumb passing their lips, never a cup reached towards their hand, — they gaze upon five hundred men eating and drinking; with this daily penance and performance only broken by the solitude of vacation, and by the festive scenes of Class Day, with its flitting life and beauty. I should think they would want some kind commiseration. I do not wonder they are thin, or that they have an austere and wearied appearance. Yet let us speak of them with respect. Our turn may come. I always thought that the carpenter was very wise, who exercised his best skill on the magistrate's bench which he was called to repair; and who, when he was asked why he took such great care to do the work thoroughly, replied, "Because I expect to sit on that bench myself." And he did. Who can tell when we may find our place upon the wall? It may be that in the process of our service we may become purified and petrified, and put upon the shelf. It becomes us to keep faith with those who are before us, and to secure their good-will. Several classes of silent men join with us in the doings of this time. The select orators of the world are compelled to spend their lives looking out of the round windows of the theatre. Then there are these gentlemen who are compelled to be spectators and auditors amid this feasting and speaking. Between them stand two other classes. One is made by our young men, our brothers, who gave their lives for their country, who keep the place of chief distinction at the centre of this memorial pile. We never pass among those silent slabs without hearing their eloquence, or feeling a fresh thankfulness for the devotion which we can never repay. How familiar with the word soldier and the man soldier we are! We have not yet grown to apprehend what it meant to give a name to be written there. You will remember when the Duke of Dantzic was visited by an old comrade, the French general was found in the luxury of his palace, for which his visitor ventured to envy him. The general said, "You may have it all for a price. Stand twenty paces off, and let me shoot at you one hundred times, and it is yours." The man naturally objected to the terms. "But, to get this, I have stood ten paces off, and been fired at a thousand times." It has cost more than we can estimate to have the renown which we tenderly celebrate.

And who are they who stand back to back with them, confronting the living? Are they not the old prophets? When the University wanted a word for her benediction on the children she was sending out, though she had the treasures of vast libraries, and the words of Grecian and Roman orators, patriots, statesmen, philosophers, poets, in her wisdom, and out of her experience, she chose, as the word which should be heard last, should linger longest in the memory of every son, — she chose her last syllable of blessing from the Hebrew prophet: "*Qui autem docti fuerint fulgebunt.*"

I like this defiance of time, — this joining of the past and the days to come. What have the centuries to do where truth is taught and life is made? We want the facts of the eternal years. Even to men is it given to declare their independence of chronology and chronometer. A thousand years are as one day here, because the years give us their treasures. Out of the thousand years we make a day; out of the day a thousand years, for ourselves and for others. If there be any thing we ought to do here, it is to master the centuries, and claim them as our own. They are for us, and for us to use. We all love the old College. Why do we come back to it? the president asked, just now. It is because of something down deep in our hearts. We may smile sometimes at the word of devotion and affection. When some one who had deserted him twitted Lord John Russell upon his words of affection for his country, and said, "I am tired of hearing this cant of patriotism," the noble lord answered, "The cant of patriotism is better than the recant of patriotism." We can afford to be sentimental. Better be very sentimental than at all cold. Better that our thanks should be fervent, and our feeling imaginative and hopeful beyond all that shall be realized, than that we lose any thing of hope, or faith, or good cheer for the future, or any glad and happy memory of the days that have gone, and which still live. [Applause.]

In introducing Col. Codman the president said: We have all had occasion frequently to lament the very small extent to which University men take an interest in the political affairs of the country. I was

interested and gratified the other day, on reading an account of the proceedings of the convention at Chicago, to hear the clarion voice of a son of Harvard summoning that body of men to discharge their duty to the public.

REMARKS OF COL. CHARLES R. CODMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel, as I rise to address this distinguished audience, very much as I might have felt thirty-one years ago to-day if justice had been done, and I had received a part at commencement. [Laughter.] If I had, the remarks which I should then have made would have been subjected to the careful revision of my excellent friend Professor Torrey; and it is probable that they would have been looked over by the late revered Professor Channing, that great pricker of rhetorical bubbles. If I say any thing now which is unbecoming the occasion or unbecoming the presence in which I find myself, I hope it will be attributed to the fact that there has been no one to revise the few remarks that I intend to make. [Laughter.] They will be few, and they ought to be few, under the present circumstances. You have asked me to say something about politics. That is not an easy thing to do here; for I undertake to be something of a partisan in politics, and I know that this is neutral ground. [Applause.] It may be right though, to say this, in which all will agree, that I hope that in the great political canvass now coming on, the college-bred men of the country, who will not, I am sorry to say, all be found on the one side, and that I am bound to believe to be the right side,—but, on whatever side they may be found, I hope that they will carry on their warfare man-fashion; if not with the spirit entirely of mediæval chivalry, at least with the spirit of fair play that distinguishes the modern prize-ring. I hope there will be no hitting under the belt, if I may use an expression so entirely technical in this presence. [Laughter.] I hope there will be no perversions of facts, no unworthy arguments made by college-bred men. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that we shall have a decent election. We shall hear nothing, I trust, of tissue ballots, or of fraudulent returning boards, or of governors and councils who doctor returns. We hear a good deal in these days of the part that educated men, as they are called, should take in politics: we hear it said that they are not fairly treated. I believe that to be the greatest exaggeration of the truth. Here in Massachusetts, at least, we know that it is not so. It is not necessary to go outside of this hall to see living witnesses of the untruth of this statement. It is not true; and it is not true that educated men are unwilling to take part in politics. I should not believe that statement any more than the other. Possibly sometimes they show a little perversity, possibly a little fastidiousness; but, if they do, it is because they have their limitations as well as others who have not had their opportunities. But, however that may be, depend upon it there is no reason for college-bred men to say that there is no chance for them in politics. Gentlemen who say that do not fully appreciate, in all the turmoil, confusion, and corruption, if you will, that exists in the political arena, how large a spirit of justice and fair play will be found in any convention or any representative body which is gathered anywhere.

But I fear I am speaking too long and too seriously for such an occasion as this. It is the first time I have spoken to you; and therefore, Mr. President, following the example of those who have preceded me, both here, and, I have no doubt, at Sanders Theatre to-day,—after making my bow to this audience, I wish to make the bow to the President of the University, which I so longed to make to his predecessor thirty-one years ago. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT CARTER.—Many years ago, when I was an undergraduate, I used very frequently to see a presence which I have scarcely seen until to-day; and, as I see him here with his war-paint on, I must introduce to you Col. T. W. Higginson.

REMARKS OF COL. T. W. HIGGINSON.

MR. PRESIDENT,—I am very glad to be welcomed as one of those "poor old soldiers" whom the professor of rhetoric and oratory has just touchingly commemorated, and the more especially, as I find myself here in uniform, doing peaceful duty on the governor's staff. These few military uniforms used, in my childhood, to impress me with more wonder than any thing else that belonged to the commencement procession. I do not know what they stand for, to the little boys of to-day, in Cambridge, unless they represent that mythical Harvard undergraduate from Yucatan, who is said by the newspapers to spend every summer vacation in fighting in the revolutions of his native land, and to come back refreshed to his college studies in the autumn. But there is at least this good feature in the present governor's staff, and it is one that may fairly enough be mentioned in this hall, built in memory of dead soldiers. I do not know whether it has occurred to any one that the first governor since the war who has chosen his personal staff wholly from those who had actually been in military service is a Harvard graduate, one who learned his lessons within yonder walls, and took his standard of academic devotion from the memories which this hall commemorates.

Something has been said here to-day, about the condition of the College;

and, as nearly all who have thus far spoken have been members either of the teaching or the governing body of the University, I should like, as an outside observer, to add a word. For many years I have been a member of a semi-official body, representing a good deal of work and no authority, called the "committee to visit the College." Its duty is to visit recitations, inspect examination-books, and make reports which are occasionally read and still more rarely heeded. In this rather anomalous body I have been for the last year chairman of the largest sub-committee, that on classics; and, with perhaps quite as much disposition to criticise as to applaud some existing tendencies of the College, I must honestly express the opinion that never within the history of the institution, have the classics been here so well taught. [Applause.] There is an impression abroad that they are taught in a narrow and pedantic way. That is where the merit of the elective system comes in. There are students who are born grammarians, and it is necessary to organize courses to make of them enlightened grammarians; but there are others who seek in the classics the graces of literature, the triumphs of thought, and the elective system gives room for them also. And this is not only true of the classics, but of the other departments of the College,—for I have served on the sub-committees of almost all of them, and have had some opportunity to judge. I am not sure that young men get more from the College in quantity, or even get what is better in quality, than was got thirty years ago; but it is certain that the far greater variety now offered reaches a much wider range of temperament and talent.

There may be some of us who are so ambitious for Harvard University that we should like to see these opportunities spread a little wider still,—to a yet larger constituency. This is not the place, perhaps, for that discussion. In Dr. McKenzie's touching references to the pictures around this wall, I waited hopefully to hear what he would say about the portrait of Madam Boylston, when he got to her; but I observed that he left her out. Now, I cannot consent that she should be omitted. I, too, have had my sympathies excited, fellow-alumni, year after year, by these portraits; but especially for the solitary position of that most excellent and venerable lady,—alone in this hall among so many men,—and I can fancy that at this moment she is pondering the problem of a higher education for women, and is wondering if that unknown quantity in Harvard University will ever be any thing more than "an x." [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT.—I hope the day of the succession will be very far distant, but still we have hopes of a succession; and I am inclined on this occasion to bring out the Czarovitch, Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun.

•SPEECH OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JUN.

MR. PRESIDENT,—A man who has a retrospect of nearly twenty years since his own Commencement Day is surprised to find that it seems nearer than many later events. Memory spreads a floor of light from summit to summit of our experience, across which our vision moves easily and uninterrupted. Between there lie broad valleys wrapped in darkness, and many men wrapped in sleep. But we see them not. Some of those who later wrote their names upon the tablets of this hall come back to my recollection almost more vividly, as I saw them in our college days, than when our brotherhood was cemented in the ranks of the Twentieth Massachusetts. Henry Abbott, the youngest of seniors, comes before me not less plainly than the captain, marching with careless step and sword dangling from his wrist like a cane, to what seemed certain death; not less plainly than the most brilliant of regimental commanders, who fell at the head of his regiment in the Wilderness,—a career of glory already completed at twenty-two. Henry Ropes is no longer the bluff, wise Christian captain who fell at Gettysburg, but the member of the Crew and the president of the Hasty Pudding. Frank Bartlett is a tall young sophomore of striking figure; not that other of our captains who, after he had more than paid his debt of suffering to his country with us, pressed again and again into the field, to suffer and to shine still more,—the gallant and gentle soldier whose voice in this place we all remember so well.

Two-thirds of the life of a generation has gone by since then; and when I thus put the past by the side of the present some contrasts begin to appear. The College was metropolitan even in my day. Now it is cosmopolitan. More than physical causes have been at work. In every department of knowledge, what wonderful things have been done to solicit the interest and to stir the hopes of new inquirers! Every thing is interesting when you understand it, when you see its connection with other things, and, in the end, with all other things. And how much of all that has been accomplished to make that possible has been done within the last twenty years! To speak only of my own profession, the law, it is enough to those who are interested in its broader aspects to say that the first book of Sir Henry Maine was published the year I graduated. Since then great contributions have been made; and I think we may affirm with pride, that not the least important of them have come from the great lawyer who presides over our own Law School, Professor Langdell.

It would be bold to say that, with these increased advantages, there has been a corresponding increase of enthusiasm. The Cambridge graduate has always been a little *blasé*, intellectually speaking. Perhaps it is somewhat the fashion to doubt whether life is worth living, to believe that "nothing is new, nothing is true, and it's no matter." But, when it comes to the practical emergencies of life, it seems to me that the graduates of later days have shown that they are of the same stuff as their brothers and their fathers. If not, so much the worse for the brothers and fathers, say I, when I think of the young lawyers, at least, who are coming forward. But in the spiritual emergencies, which are not less real than the practical, I could wish them to remember that the distinction of the scholar is almost our only counterpoise to the distinction of wealth. Where shall chivalrous faith rise above the cynicism of business if not in his person? Life will prove itself worth living if he puts his ambition high enough, if he remembers and believes the noble words of the President of the University,—that the duty of the scholar in this country is to make poverty respectable.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, AUGUST, 1880. No. 2.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.

BY WILLIAM H. BURBANK.

FEW faces are more familiar to Harvard men than that of the venerable librarian emeritus, John Langdon Sibley, who has been more or less closely connected with the Harvard College Library for nearly two generations. Mr. Sibley was born Dec. 29, 1804, at Union, Me., — of which town he is the historian. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in the summer of 1819, and was soon placed on the Charity Foundation. In 1821 he matriculated at Harvard College, and was appointed "president's freshman" under President Kirkland. His connection with the library began while he was an undergraduate; his vacations being spent in writing for the library, and otherwise assisting the librarian. He varied his college duties by reading proof, and by various occupations, passing through college free from debt, and maintaining a high standing in his class. Graduating in 1825, he entered the Divinity School, and began his official connection with the library as assistant-librarian, on a salary of \$150, the librarian then receiving but \$300.

In May, 1829, he was formally ordained as pastor of the First Church in Stow, where he remained until 1833, when his love for the College induced him to return to Cambridge. During the next eight years he devoted himself principally to literary work, for a part of the time being editor and proprietor of the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*.

In 1841 the library was removed to Gore Hall, and Mr. Sibley was again appointed assistant-librarian. The librarian at that time was Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, the well-known American entomologist, and brother of the late James W. Harris, the devoted secretary of the College. It was he who introduced the old long-card system of cataloguing. At his death, in 1856, Mr. Sibley was appointed librarian, which position he held until he became librarian emeritus, in 1877, his retirement from active work in the library being caused by his advanced age and temporary loss of sight. At the time of removal to Gore Hall, in 1841, the library contained 41,000 volumes, and had from the permanent fund a total income of \$250 a year. In 1877, when Mr. Sibley resigned as librarian, the number of volumes had increased to 164,000, exclusive of an almost equal number of pamphlets, and the permanent fund from \$5,000 to \$170,000. Much of this increase, both in books and money, was owing to Mr. Sibley's devotion to the interests of the library. He became known as a persistent importuner for the library, asking people to send in whatever printed matter they published. One generous giver sent a butter-firkin which contained a treasure-trove. During the late war he carefully collected whatever he could that had any bearing on the events of the day, and persistently urged scores of Harvard men setting out for the army to send in every thing that pertained to their movements; and he has

thus accumulated a mass of almost indispensable materials for the future historian of the Civil War.

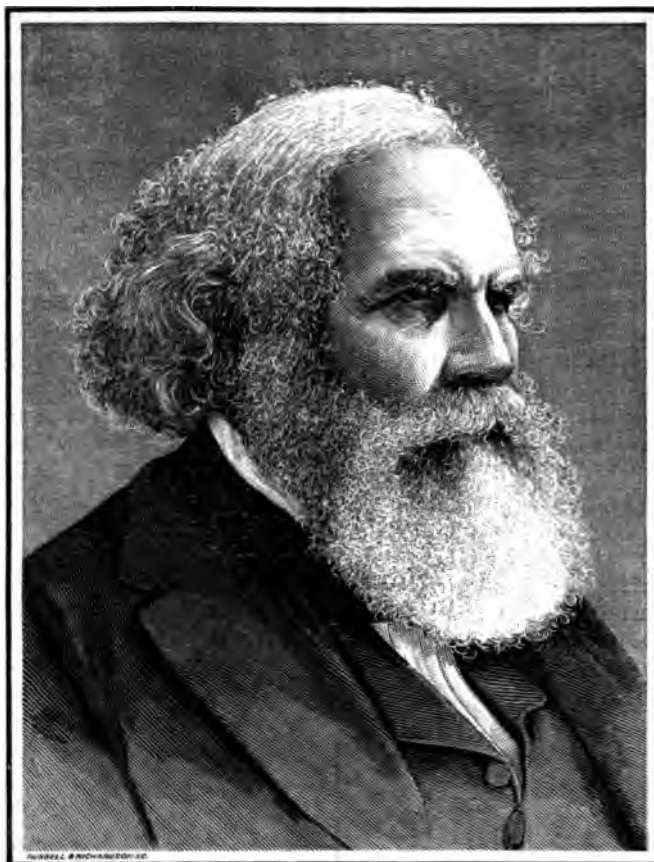
Mr. Sibley, since 1839, has been the painstaking editor of the Triennial and Quinquennial catalogues, and has brought them to their present degree of excellence and accuracy. The earliest known catalogue of the graduates is that of 1674, a broadside beginning with the class of 1642, and containing 201 names. The first octavo Triennial was published in Boston in 1776, and contains 32 pages. The obituary dates were first inserted by Mr. Sibley in 1842, according to a plan devised by Charles Folsom (1813). He also edited the Annual Catalogue from 1850 to 1870 (inclusive). His connection with the Triennial had led him to see the necessity of having the fullest possible knowledge of the history of each member of the graduating classes. Accordingly, in 1849, he began to solicit interviews with those about to graduate, and wrote out the leading biographical incidents thus communicated to him. From this and other sources his "Notices of Har-

vard Graduates" has been compiled. The editions of the Triennial for 1860 and later contained an "Appeal to Graduates and Others," setting forth the necessity of biographical sketches, followed by a list of eighteen questions, similar in scope and character to those now contained in the class-books, which originated with the class of 1827.

Mr. Sibley lived a celibate life in Divinity Hall from 1826, the date of its first occupancy, to 1866, with the exception of six years and a half. There he prepared his "History of Union, Me.," and his "Index to John Adams's Works." Twenty years were spent in room No. 15. In 1866 he was married to Charlotte Augusta Langdon Cook, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody officiating. For the last thirty-two years he has acted as chorister in singing the 78th Psalm at the Commencement dinner; succeeding, in 1849, the Rev. Dr. John Pierce (1793) of Brookline, who had performed the same part during the preceding fifty years. In 1856 Mr. Sibley received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College, and since 1846 he has been an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

There is another side to Mr. Sibley's character, not so widely known as it should be, which testifies that he holds in grateful remembrance the assistance rendered him when preparing for college. In 1860 he began a series of gifts to Phillips Exeter Academy, now valued at \$30,000, the income of which is ultimately to be employed for the support of meritorious and needy students. At his urgent request, the donor of the fund remained unknown to the general public till the new academy building was dedicated in 1872, when he reluctantly allowed the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody to divulge the secret. His speech in response to the applause thus elicited was one of the chief events of the day. In 1879, in compliance with a request of the trustees, his portrait was added to those of other Exeter notables who adorn the walls of the chapel.

Mr. Sibley has been longer identified with the library than any person now living, and has always been a trustworthy guardian of the treasures in his charge. The writer well remembers one occasion when, after long and earnest pleading to be allowed to take a some-



JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, — THE LIBRARIAN EMERITUS.

what rare book from the library, the coveted volume was carefully wrapped in strong paper, and reluctantly committed to his keeping with many injunctions by Mr. Sibley to guard it from injury, and return it at an early date, under penalty of forfeiting his chances of similar favors in the future.

He is most noted for his careful, methodical habits, as the almost perfect accuracy of his published literary work proves. The many letters received by him, together with the loose memoranda accumulated during thirty-five years, have all been chronologically arranged and bound. A collection of newspaper cuttings containing biographical obituaries and sketches, and notices of appointment to offices and other honors has also been made, indexed and arranged in scrap-books in the order in which the names of the graduates to whom they refer appear in the Quinquennial. Harvard's future historian will thus find a great part of his work done for him.

Mr. Sibley's published works are:—

"Index to the writings of George Washington." 1837.

"A History of the Town of Union, in the County of Lincoln, Me., to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century; with a Family Register of the Settlers before the Year 1800, and of their Descendants." 1851.

"Index to the Works of John Adams." Boston, 1853.

"Fort Pownall and Brigadier Waldo." *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1859.

"Notices of Account-books of Treasurers of Harvard College from 1669 to 1752." Printed in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," November, 1862.

"Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogues of Harvard University; with a Reprint of the Catalogues of 1674, 1682, and 1700." 8vo. Boston, 1865.

He also edited the American reprint of George Chalmers's "Introduction to the History of the Colonies," giving, from the State Papers, a Comprehensive View of their Revolt. 2 vols. 8vo. Boston, 1845. The London edition of this work, 1782, was suppressed at the first volume, and the American edition was printed from the author's manuscript.

The most important as well as the most laborious of Mr. Sibley's publications is his "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University," the first and only work of the kind published in America; "the fruit of an incredible amount of patient and judicious labor, and, while of special value as a record of the College, it is second in importance to no contribution to the early history of New England." The first volume, a royal octavo, was issued in 1873; and Mr. Sibley, now in his seventy-sixth year, with his mental faculties and physical constitution fully competent to the task, is laboriously at work on the second volume, which, uniform with the first, will probably be issued during the present year.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD, 1822-1826.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

IF I may be permitted to glean after such reapers as my classmate Dr. Peabody, and others who have brought in so rich a harvest of reminiscences, I can perhaps furnish a few interesting particulars about college as I knew it, which have not yet been noticed.

I have been somewhat surprised that no mention has been made of the "Thundering Bolus." This was a stout baton of oak, about two feet in length, tipped at each end with iron, which belonged of right to the strongest man in the junior class. It was handed down by the possessor to the person in the next class whom he supposed to be entitled to it; but if any other member of the class was disposed to dispute his claim, he might take it, if he could, and hold it upon the same conditions.

There was also said to be a jack-knife that was transmitted from class to class to the person whose pretensions to personal comeliness were considered to be the smallest. But there was a mystery about that jack-knife. Whether or not the holders were modest about flaunting their honors in the eyes of the world, I cannot say; but I never met with any one who had seen it. I was on very intimate terms with an excellent and highly esteemed member of my class, *who, if there had been such a knife, would have been likely to know*

something about it; and, if he ever had it in his possession, I think that in the confidence of friendship he would have shown it to me. But, as I never heard from him any thing about it, I have always supposed that the jack-knife belonged to the same category as the "air-drawn dagger" of Macbeth.

Much remains to be told about the societies in those days. I can only speak of those to which I belonged. Some of my predecessors seem to have had a lingering regard for the secrecy which theoretically invested the proceedings of some of those societies; but, as the veil that hid their mysteries was worn to rags more than half a century ago, I feel no such scruple. The society to which we were first admitted was the Fraternity of 1770, the oldest society in college, older by eleven years than the ΦΒΚ. It had had a continuous existence, under various names, from the date that it bore in its title. In my day all the records from the beginning were in existence, and, if they have been preserved till now, have become valuable historical relics. Washington Allston was once its secretary; and his graphic pen, not satisfied with a bare record of the proceedings, sometimes added to it a fanciful illustration. Into this society we were chosen towards the end of the second term of the freshman year, strictly according to college rank, the first sixteen of the class. The business of the society was declamation and extemporaneous discussion. The government was in the hands of the sophomore members. Past members of the two upper classes frequently attended the meetings, and took part in the debates.

The most enjoyable society with which I was acquainted was the Hasty-Pudding Club. Those were the days of its primitive simplicity. Its fare was simply what its name implied. Its whole variety lay within the limits of Indian and rye, milk and molasses. The intellectual part of its business was the discussion of some question, under the form of a judicial trial. Much wit was attempted in drawing up the indictment; and, after the question had been thoroughly canvassed by the arguments of counsel and the charge of the judge, it passed into hands of the rest of the meeting as jury, and was discussed by them in their constructive retirement. The society met at the rooms of its members. The neighboring rooms were laid under a contribution of chairs, which were always cheerfully furnished. The pudding was prepared by a worthy matron of the neighborhood, who was regarded as a *quasi* member of the society, and, although she never appeared at the meetings, was always affectionately spoken of as Sister Stimson. Two huge porridge-pots filled with seething mush, hung upon a stout pole, were carried between the two "providers" of the evening, often to the fourth story of one of the college buildings. There is no tradition of any member being scalded to death in this enterprise, and I do not remember that we regarded it at that time as any thing else than good fun; but, as I look back upon it, our escape seems almost miraculous. A bowl of pudding was always carried to the officer of the entry in which the meeting was held. After the meeting, the occupants of neighboring rooms were invited in to partake of the abundance of pudding that was commonly left. Three orations and poems were delivered before the society annually: on the Fourth of July, the 22d of February, and the anniversary of the society. They were delivered in one of the recitation-rooms in University. The officers of the "government," as it was then called, were invited, and many of them always attended; Dr. Kirkland invariably. On these occasions no pudding was provided.

The only scientific society was the Hermetic, which cultivated chemistry. It was permitted to occupy for its purposes the room No. 20 Stoughton. There I first tasted the sweets of nitrous oxide. The society seemed to think that its zeal for science was best proved by the production of the most villanous smells possible. Hence it was always in bad odor among the occupants of the neighboring rooms. Into this society we were elected, I think, at the end of the sophomore or beginning of the junior year.

A society was founded by our class in our freshman year, which rejoiced in the name of ΑΚΡΙΒΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕΝΟΙ, a name first proposed in jest by a member of the committee appointed to draw up a constitution, but which, to his surprise, was seriously accepted, and by that name, or an abbreviation of it, "The Akribols," the society was known during the first two years of its existence. The business of the soci-

ety was written composition and extemporaneous debate. As this society was our own creation, we carried it on with great interest and zeal. The foundation of an excellent library was laid. In papers read before this society, Richard Hildreth gave early promise of that vigor and clearness of thought, thoroughness of research, incisiveness of expression, and force of imagination, which afterward appeared conspicuously in his works of history and fiction. And George Putnam manifested from the beginning the same intuitive good sense, and manly, direct, forceful utterance, that distinguished his sermons. His style seems to have been formed by no process, but to have been a part of the man. It may be said to have been already in existence, the first time he put pen to paper. Its forms were more completely filled out by the expanding maturity of his mind, but its essential characteristics never changed. But the ruling and inspiring spirit of the society was Robert Rantoul. He had great mental activity and acuteness, and remarkable organizing and administrative ability, which qualities he afterwards exhibited in conspicuous public stations. He devoted himself with great zeal to the interests of the society, and the form it finally took may be considered as his creation. He was well acquainted with parliamentary law, and always insisted on the society conducting its proceedings with the formality of a legislative body. He thus communicated to us knowledge, and trained us to habits, which some of the members doubtless found useful in after-life. I remember, by the way, that one evening during the Presidential campaign of 1824, the society resolved itself into a "committee of the whole on the state of the Union," and discussed the merits of the several candidates. Rantoul's designs for the society were very ambitious. He wished to have it absorb all the other literary societies in college, and that it should be divided into four lodges, to be conducted by the four classes respectively, which should occasionally hold general meetings together; and that its work should embrace not only literature, but also moral, intellectual, and physical science. He succeeded so far as to induce the Fraternity of 1770 and the Hermetic Society to merge their existence in the new society. The latter brought to it its local habitation and its scientific assets, and the former the prestige of its antiquity; the society in its new form receiving the name of the Institute of 1770. How far all the details of this plan were carried into successful and permanent operation, I am unable to say. I only know that the Institute of 1770 continues to exist, after the lapse of more than half a century, and I am told that it is one of the most useful and valuable of college societies.

The undergraduate members of the Φ B K in those days, as I believe is still the case, never met except for the election of members and officers. The society had a library, kept in 24 Holworthy, consisting of a small number of extremely respectable books, which nobody ever cared to use, and to which additions were never made.

Among the accounts that have been given of societies for religious edification, I find no one that exactly answers to the description of one to which I belonged in my senior year, which was called the Adelphei, and which met on Sunday evenings in Dr. Levi Hedge's recitation-room in the upper south-east corner of University.

I am able to give, from personal knowledge, some definite information about the college uniform. A law prescribing a uniform went into operation the year previous to my entering college in 1822. The uniform consisted of an Oxford mixed suit, the coat single-breasted, with three crow's-feet on the sleeve to distinguish a senior, two for a junior, one for a sophomore, and none for a freshman. The outside coat was to be of the same color. For summer wear the vest and pantaloons, of whatever material, were to be plain white or plain black. Of this uniform the square cap and tassel was originally a part, but it was found so inconvenient, that it was soon tacitly allowed to fall into disuse; but the rest of the law was strictly enforced all through my college life, and I do not know how much longer, but probably not long. That its operation had ceased early in Mr. Quincy's administration, I infer from an anecdote of that period. Mr. Quincy very much disliked the full beard, which was then coming into fashion; and when a student appeared before him with such a beard, and in a blue coat with gilt buttons, Mr. Quincy said to him, in his brusque way, "What do you go about in such a fashion for? You look like the constellation of the Great Bear."

PHI BETA KAPPA.

ORATION OF THE REV. DR. R. S. STORRS. — POEM OF EDGAR FAWCETT. — REPORT OF THE MEETING.

THE Phi Beta Kappa Society is one of the oldest and most honored of the societies in the College. Its charter bears the date of Dec. 4, 1779; and its first regular meeting, according to the records, took place Sept. 5, 1781. The members are almost invariably chosen by reason of high scholarship or literary ability. From each class eight members holding the highest positions on the rank-list for the freshman and sophomore years are chosen in the last half of the junior year; and they in turn elect from their classmates principally those who attain the highest rank in the freshman, sophomore, and junior years, or obtain prizes for literary work. Although the society in the first forty years of its existence was almost a purely college literary society, its undergraduate members, called "immediate members," hold nowadays only business meetings; but the whole society, which now includes a host of the most distinguished graduates, meet once a year on the day after Commencement. It is, therefore, quite natural that with the great respect which its age and scholarly members bring, its annual meetings, exercises and dinner, are looked forward to with considerable interest.

The annual meeting this year was held in Boylston Hall at ten o'clock A.M., July 2, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) presiding. The chief business of public interest was the passage of the following resolutions:—

(1) That, in commemoration of the centennial of our Alpha, we invite the other Alphas to meet us in convention next year on the anniversary, June 30, 1881.

(2) That they be requested to send delegates empowered to vote on any changes of the charter.

(3) That five delegates be appointed to represent this Alpha on that occasion.

(4) That in the issue of future charters the charter of the Western Reserve College be suggested as a model.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D. (1839), Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar (1835), Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D. (1859), Justin Winsor (1853), and Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D. (1825), were appointed as delegates from this Alpha.

Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Joseph H. Choate (1852) of New York, president; Theodore Lyman (1855) of Brookline, vice-president; William G. Hale (1870) of Cambridge, secretary. Dr. Holmes has requested that he should not be considered a candidate for re-election as president.

The following-named gentlemen were elected to honorary membership: Edgar Fawcett of New York, Franklin Bartlett (1869) of New York, John P. Hopkinson (1861) of Cambridge, Gen. Francis C. Barlow (1855) of New York, Dr. Charles E. Ware (1834) of Boston, Arthur G. Sedgwick (1864) of New York.

After the adjournment, a procession was formed in front of the building, Gardner Martin Lane of Cambridge and James Bettner Ludlow of New York, N.Y., both of the junior class (1881), acting as marshals. The representatives of the different classes formed in inverse order chronologically, and marched to Sanders Theatre to the music of the Germania Orchestra. At the theatre, which contained a goodly number of auditors, principally ladies, Dr. Holmes presided, and Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody made the opening prayer.

The oration was delivered by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, N.Y. The orator spoke for upwards of two hours, and during the whole time he kept the earnest attention of his critical audience. The accompanying abstract is sufficiently long and interesting to show that the oration was one of the best productions ever presented to the society.

The poem by Edgar Fawcett of New York City is given in full below.

THE ORATION.

BY REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D.D.

IT is a brilliant and prophetic enthusiasm of our times which finds its incentive in the advancing mastery of man over nature. To an extent not always equalled in political, military, or religious enthusiasms, it is obviously justified by what he has achieved in his long wrestle with the vast and energetic physical system in which he is placed. He knows more of it, through the widened range of geographical exploration; through the broader scope and the finer exactness of scientific research; through the occasional surprising insight of poetical genius, seizing the secret rhythms of nature and anticipating subsequent discourses of science. He uses it, accordingly, with clearer

intelligence, a more assured and fruitful freedom. The impulse to govern has certainly had no fairer field or nobler exhibition than it has with the modern student of nature. Not content with climbing the lucent steeps, by lens and analysis, that he may follow the stars in their courses, may measure their masses, prefigure their motions, and even detect their forming elements, — or with making the rocks give up their fossils, unroll their records of fire-mist and of glacier, and show how they are arched and wedged to maintain the continents; not satisfied to explore the physical constitution of the animal tribes, through hidden miles deep beneath the sea-surface, to interpret the physiology and chemistry of plants, or to search for the secret origin of life, and trace its development in the manifold marvels of organization, — he commands admiration by making the forces, vital or mechanical, which his search ascertains, contribute to his plans, in deft, elastic, unwearied service. His successes in this direction give ever-fresh surprise to the century. . . . Man seems approaching, with no dilatory steps, the point where he shall have familiar supremacy over the forces hitherto hidden in the great complex of what we call "nature;" when his alert and indefatigable will, not aspiring to arrest or radically change the vast and delicate cosmical energies, shall be able to use them with easy and secure control. Already, in part, hereafter, it seems probable with a completeness only indicated now, he is to have at his command, under the beneficent primitive laws which no ingenuity can amend or avoid, the physical powers that play like thought, yet work with an energy demiurgic, in the structure of the globe. Then the planet shall be subjected to him whose direct muscular hold upon its mass is so insignificant, presenting its forces for his employment, its wealths for his possession, its secrets of beauty for his gladness and culture, while it also bears him in silent smoothness along the vast aerial spaces. . . . This ampler mastery of man over nature tends, no doubt, to the steady increase of general intelligence; to the liberalizing of governments, and the wider establishment of popular freedoms. While it keeps the chemist busy in his laboratory, the mineralogist with his hammer, or the civil engineer with his exact and immense calculations, it expands the range and augments the equipment of institutions of learning. It tends to brace and exhilarate the spirit of peoples, making each person whose life is embraced in their composite unity more conscious of the common sovereignty over whatever furthers enterprise. It brings nations into neighborhood, and gives growing intimacy to both their moral and their jural relations, thus tending at last to realize the ideal of a race compacted of many peoples, each with its idioms of law, custom, art, language, but all united in common endeavor and a common aspiration. . . . It was the signal of unrivalled empire, in the day of Rome's power, when tribute came to the conquering city from peoples of whom the generation just passed had not even heard. It sets a superb crown upon man, that so many sciences and practical arts, unknown to our childhood, now bring to him ensigns and troops, spices and gold. . . . I cannot but feel that it threatens a loss to much which is of value in civilization; that the recognition of spheres of being above our sense — the positive and practical recognition of such, in the minds from which others take uplift and impulse — is quite indispensable to whatever is noblest in thought and life, and that when this passes, if it shall pass, from the general consciousness, an immense force will be deducted from the powers which have wrought for man's advancement. It may be, therefore, part of our business not to suppress, but certainly to supplement, the now active tendency of thought by bringing nearer to the average mind the things superior which pass the limits of what we call nature. . . . It is at once to be observed how native to the mind appears to be the imbedded impression of something transcending the reach of nature, of realms of existence surpassing sight, yet of substantive verity, and to whose abounding intenser life the highest which we know on the earth is partial and rude. . . . The religions of the world have not been suggested, however they have been used, by craft and ambition. They have sprung from instinctive aspirations in the soul, reaching toward persons and powers supernatural, as surely as geysers, flinging their strange and steaming columns through icy airs, have taken their impulse from profound and energetic subterranean forces. If any thing, therefore, seems native to man, it is this tendency to affirm the invisible, and to reach, in desire, toward realms of being surpassing ours. As the frame of the bird prepares it for flight, and foreshows that as its function and joy; as the automatic impulse of the fish propels it, as by a physical force, through the paths of the seas, — so the intimate and continuing constitution of the soul appears to ordain man to accept and reach after what passes the limits of sense and time. If the instinct, so general, is not a real one, or if there is nothing in the facts of the universe which furnishes foundation and argument for it, it is hard to infer any thing with confidence from such a deceptive mental constitution. . . . Nor may we omit to notice also the inspiration which comes from the same high source to whatever is stateliest, loveliest, sovereign, in the domain of character. I do not refer, of course, to any special graces or forces ascribed to special forms of religion, but to the general moral effect of the clear recognition of things

supernal upon the personal spirit in man. Tranquillity is born of it. So are gentleness, gravity, and a grand aspiration. It is the condition of those august hopes which are essentially helpful to virtue. Chivalric disregard of danger and pain is as natural to it as the lift of the waves when the moon hangs above them. Out of it has streamed an invincible courage into the will, in the time of imminent earthly peril. From it have sprung irresistible enthusiasms that have matched and mastered the onsets of power. It has been the stimulant to heroic consecration, which no resistance could daunt or break, any more than grapeshot can shatter the sunshine. . . . Here, therefore, is the inexhaustible impulse to an intrinsic and beautiful nobleness. It is not from laws, teachings, examples, the maxims of prudence, or the dictates of conscience: it is from this immense conception of the timeless relations of the spirit in man, and of its possible coming association with persons and spheres transcending thought, that the subtlest and strongest incentive comes to what is august and delicate in virtue. If one had the chance to write a poem for spirits to read in higher realms, to mould the marble into lovely forms of ecstasy and passion for them to contemplate, to paint the picture whose beauty should show no pallid tint or tremulous line beneath the searching heavenly lustres, with what infinite pains would he strive at his work! That he can make his character worthy the free acceptance of those whose feet, sandalled with light, have trodden only ethereal paths, it is the grandest benefit of grace which God, if there be a God, has bestowed. It is assuredly the consummate expression of the power of protoplasm, if that it be which has built the creation. And when the thought of such a result rises within one, the view of character which dominates the world from Galilee and from Calvary needs no word to interpret and no argument to defend it. The spirit, alive to its own possibilities, will exultingly seek to share and show that perfect beauty. . . . I need scarcely remind you what ethereal elements have been imparted by the same immense force to all best forms of human expression, in poetry, art, or the eloquence which has swayed and exalted men's minds, or what energies have flowed from it into history and society. The supernatural element in the mechanism of poems is certainly not needful to their highest effect. It may, indeed, repulse the mind, as an over-bold effort to bring the supernal into such a contact with our palpable sphere as its august supremacy forbids. Yet even this is not always without its impression on the sensitive spirit, which meets it with indefinite throbs of response, as cavern-waves tremble in sympathy with far-off tides. The wine-colored waters breaking around the high-beaked ships, the camp-fires glittering on the plain, the splendor of armor shining in the air as with the flash of mountain-fires, the troubled dust rising in mist before the tramp of rapid feet, greaves with their silver clasps, helmets crested with horse-hair plumes, the marvellous shield with triple border, blazoned with manifold device, and circled by the ocean-stream, the changeful and impetuous fight, the anguish and rage, and the illustrious funeral-pile, — not by these, though moving before us in epic verse, and touched with iridescent lights by the glamour of genius, is the mind held captive to the Iliad as by its shadowy morning-time spirit of "surmise and aspiration;" by the tender and daring divine illusions which see the air quick with veiled powers, and the responding earth the haunted field of their Olympian struggle and debate. . . . But deeper and more intimate is the power which enters into the inmost life of poetry from the spiritual cognizance of spheres above sense. It would be presumptuous for me to say this in presence of these honored and laurelled poets, if it were not their presence, and the memory of their work, which prompt the saying. Even the beauty which picturesque verse delights to celebrate, depends for its delicate and supreme recognition on such spiritual insight. . . . There is a transcendent mood of the spirit, wherein the meanest flower that blows awakens thoughts too deep for tears, to which the grass-blade is oracular, and the common bush seems "afire with God," before which the splendors of closing day repeat the flash of jasper and beryl. It comes when the soul is keenly conscious of relations to spheres surpassing sense, and to a creative personal Spirit with which all things are interfused. Aside from this, the yellow primrose is nothing more; and the glory of the sunset — seen from Sorrento or seen from Cambridge — fails from the hues of lucid gold or glowing ruby, because there fall no more suggestions, from all that splendor, of realms beyond the fading vision. . . . But if this be true of outward nature, how much more clearly is it true of the spirit of man! Then only can this be manifested to us in the mystery of verse when it is recognized as personal, moral, of divine origin and divine affiliations, with unsounded futures waiting for it; when, in other words, it is set in relations with immense and surpassing realms of life. I may not properly illustrate from the living, but one example suggests itself to all. Hawthorne's genius did not utter itself in rhyme; but how solitary, high-musing, it moves before us in this atmosphere of the essential mysteriousness of life, as in the tenebrous splendor of sombre clouds, all whose edges burn with gold! Without something of this, poetry always remains commonplace. Outward action may be pictured, of course. Tragical events may find fitting memorial. The

many old pageants, popular or imperial, may march before us through many cantos, as on a broad and brilliant stage. But these, alone, are as paltry plumes of fireweed, taking the place of the burned forest whose every tree-stem was "the mast of some great admiral." The grand and imperative intuitions of the soul, which affirm the ideal and are prophetic of things above nature,—the thoughts that wander through eternity,—the love, prayer, passion, hope, which have no ultimate consummation on earth, and which in themselves predict immortality,—these, which must furnish the substance of poetry, are only represented, in the most ductile and musical verse, on the basis of the spiritual philosophy. Poets differ, as do the stars which astronomy shows in the triple suns,—blue, crimson, gold, bound in the firm alliances of the heavens. But a sun black in substance, and shooting bolts of darkness from it, were as easily conceivable as a Comtist Shakespeare or an agnostic Wordsworth. . . . So in lordliest buildings it is always their connection with what is unseen which gives the final majesty and rhythm. It is not the palace, with splendid façade, and internal wealths of mosaic and marquetry; it is not the fortress, the theatre, or the Bourse,—which most fully expresses or animates the genius whose subduing thought sets in motion the quarry. One must build to the praise of a Being above, to build the noblest memorial of himself. The thought of the something unsearchable and immense, toward which all human life is tending,—the thought of domains of life, of mysterious height and unhorizoned expanse,—this must exalt and sanctify the spirit, that it may pile the stubborn rock in most superb and lovely proportions. And with this must come the sense of intervention from higher realms, to lift the spirit toward that which transcends it, and to open paths to immortal possession. Then Brunelleschi may set his dome on unfaltering piers. Then Angelo may verily "hang the Pantheon in the air." Then the unknown builder, whose personality disappears in his work, may stand an almost inspired mediator between the upward-looking thought and the spheres overhead. Each line then becomes full of aspiration, as the vast structure rises in nave and transept and pointed arch. The groined roof grows dusky with majestic glooms, while, beneath, the windows flame as with apocalyptic light of jewels. Angelic presences, sculptured upon the portal, invite the wayfarer, and lift before him their wings of promise. Within is a worship which incense only clouds, which spoken sermons only mar. The building itself becomes a worship: a Gloria in Excelsis, articulate in stone: the noblest tribute offered on earth, by any art, to Him from whom its impulse came, and with the ineffable majesty of whose spirit all skies are filled! . . .

Not art alone feels this vast impulse which descends from afar. It enters into human life, gives conquering courage to human society, develops whatever is grandest in the race, and becomes the spring of its noblest endeavors. With illustrations of the energy which has been poured from it, into the action of persons and of peoples, history is vivid. . . . We need not go back to times mediæval. It was the same incalculable force which burst into unsurpassed exhibition in that terrible struggle of the Netherland burghers against the power and rage of Spain, which one of your recent illustrious members has celebrated in a prose rich and melodious as an epic. That fierce and almost unending fight on sea and land, the desperate self-devotion which cut the dykes, and would give the drowned plains to the sea rather than yield them to the invader; the absolutely unconquerable will, which defeats could not daunt, nor delays weary, nor the death of the leader fatally break; the final recklessness of all pain and all assault, which bore starvation and did not flinch, and which never would yield while a hand remained to light a match or an arm was left to lift a lance,—all which makes the story sublime, its fame immortal,—came from a faith in things unseen. It was in the measureless energy of that, that the weak conquered the strong, and impassioned peasants, citizens, women, expelled from their coasts the richest and most insolent power of the world. Hardly another scene in history is more significant than that of the starving people, when the siege of Leyden was suddenly raised, staggering to the church, to offer their faint but eager worship, before their lips had tasted bread! . . . In the measure of whatever power we have, it surely belongs to us to endeavor, if only as patriotic and thoughtful men, that this recognition, profound and prophetic, of the greatness of the personal spirit in man, and of its relation to remotest realms of spiritual life, shall not pass away from our eager and prosperous American society. Here is the sudden assembling of the nations, attracted by opportunities, compacted in liberty. Here is the wealth of furrowed field and forest height, of river-beds gleaming and hills crowded with waiting metals. The land echoes with the roll of swift wheels, and waters pulsate to the throb of the engine, while mechanisms spring from the virile and fruitful life of the people, almost as roses from out the juicy shoots of June. But every thing in the future of whatever is best here depends on the maintenance of the sense of relationship in our present incipient life to domains of experience of which no telescope gives us a hint, but which send out to meet us sublime premonitions. Art, poetry, a noble philosophy, as well as theology, have in this their condition;

even generous liberties, copious and continuing public charities; whatever is truly enlightened in government; whatever is morally great in history. We stand surrounded by no such monuments of a renowned past as are centres of fine incitement abroad. All the more is it needful that we recognize the enduring systems of life, older than suns, above cities and states and stellar spaces, and feel, as Pascal said, that "then only is man great and incomparable, when considered according to his end." The searching of nature goes on all the time, with accelerating speed and with splendid success. All the more, I judge, should it be ours, in whatever profession, of whatever communities or special opinions, to see that man is not "lost," as one has said, "in the bosom of the vastness and splendor of nature;" to maintain the pre-eminence of the thoughtful and personal spirit in him over all nerve-tissue, with all cerebral convolutions; to maintain the accordant supremacy in the universe of the spiritual over the physical, the immutable sublimity, the superlative splendor of realms of existence transcending sense.

If that impression does not remain on this intrepid and powerful people, it will be their dire calamity and loss. Eloquence, without it, will miss what is loftiest, will be replaced by a careless and pulseless disquisition, or fall to the flatness of political slang. Life without it will lose its sacredness, with its supreme and mystic charm. Society without it will fail of inspiration, and be drowned in an animalism whose rising tides will keep pace with its wealth. . . . It is the delightful assurance of science that the tear and the star are equally embraced in an infinite scheme, and that one law regulates the phylloclastic arrangement of leaves upon stems and the vast revolutions of the planets in the heavens. In like manner it is our privilege to feel that the humblest life, which has intellect and will in it, is associated intimately with unreached cycles, surpassing thought, to which it has organic relation. On the full assurance of this fundamental scheme of the universe has rested, hitherto, the philosopher's enthusiasm, the martyr's faith, and the hero's consecration. On this affirmative and solid impression has securely been built whatever it delights us to retain from the past. Only that which shall make the same conviction as firm and sustaining in the centuries to come, will give to them true power and beauty, æsthetic grace, intellectual vision, moral wisdom. It is for us, then, personally to live in the radiant apprehension of that unmeasured over-world, the shadow of whose glory fell not on Hebrew hills alone, but on Grecian, Persian, Indian, heights; some echoes of whose magisterial harmonies have been heard in all superior spirits, and the touch of whose far-shining prediction on any pure mind makes hope elate and purpose high. It is the supremest human office, in whatever relations and whatever position, rising above the investing physical forces and laws, discerning the intensity and the boundlessness of life with which the spirit in man is allied, to make them also inspiring to others: that thus, through us, may be transfused a glory from them into the minds which we affect; that we may cast from our few years something of this transfiguring light upon the life of coming times; that we may honor as we ought that secret and masterful intellectual spirit, whose power and love bear in themselves immortal presage; that we may honor Him above in whose unseen infolding life the universe rests,

"And make our branches lift a golden fruit
Into the bloom of heaven."

THE REPUBLIC.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

I.

REPUBLIC, made at length
Splendid for stately strength,
O thou at once our glory and hope and pride,
Hear us, for at thy knee
Gathering, we thrill to be
Children of those that in thy lordly cause once died!
Thou wert an ungrown power, in that far time
Of eager patriots, dying for the right;
But now, with mien imperial and sublime,
No more a youngling weak and slight,
Thou standest, viewed by many a neighbor clime,
Clothed with a terrible majesty like light,
Awful yet strangely lovely in thy maiden might!

II.

Now past thy hundredth year,
Thy green youth bursts its bud,
Aloe-like blossoming into beauteous flower;
A bloom whose petals clear
Gleam with no stains of blood
From slaughterous Malvern's rout or hot Antietam's hour.
All memories now of those distracted years
Are swept from thy sweet name,
And lo! the pureness of thy virginal fame
Radiantly white appears,

Washed clean from any shadow of soiling blame
By pitiful and penitential tears!
From palm-plumed lands that tropic water laves
To where the Atlantic hurls on rugged Maine
The cold green turbulence of his massive waves,
Alike to South and North the unnumbered slain
Spake with soft eloquence of one common pain,
In the mute pathos of their multitudinous graves!

III.

There are who name thee with a mournful sigh,
Our country, murmuring how that chaste ideal
Which great-souled dreamers loved in days gone by,
Is now substantiate in this earthy real!
These point to many a fraud and loathsome lie;
To ignorance throned where wisdom's word should rule;
To gold's insatiate lust,
Or bribery's acrid poison, rotting trust,
Till the pure statesman turns the vulgar lobbyist's tool;
To liberty in the slanderer's lawless pen;
Equality in the plutocrat's curled lip,
And in the plunderous leagues of public men
Fraternity's millennial fellowship!
These question where our leaders live
Lofly representative,
Free in their reverent vassalage to right;
Not making high responsibilities don
The liveried menial's plight;
Not following where brute avarice may have bid,
That while their fleeting terms of power lapse on,
Gross personal booty may be well increased,—
Like lacqueys among their master's pantries hid,
Guzzling the wine- lees of the feast!
And other cavillers, honestly enough,
Ask if our popular order, civic worth,
The old strong heroic stuff,
Be evident in this regretful dearth,
While all the intrigues of greedy railroad kings
With steam are symboling their pompous puff,
Illusory credit, light repute on earth,
And virtues flung to the winds like weightless things!
Yet others ask what welfare may abide
In desolate Southern homes where famine's creep
Grows stealthier toward the final leap;
Where rusts the unnoted implement beside
The ungathered harvest's growth,
And where the famishing negro is not loath,
With poor brain fed on its new blood-bought pride,
To loll in his emancipated sloth!

IV.

Ah, cavillers, wherefore gaze
Only upon the shadow of that dear shape,
Our bright Republic, heir of the unborn days,
Nor look toward where the godlike tresses drape
A brow of luminous majesty and eyes
Unfathomable as depths of dawn-bathed skies?
Nay, who shall solve the awful riddle of time?
The veil of the inmost temple who shall rend?
If discords break the solemn centuries' chime,
Why may not these, even these, divinely blend
Toward some serene and unimagined end,
To breathe some grander harmony that our ear
May no more hear
Than some slight shell, pale waif of the outer tide,
Tossed lightly upon some shore,
Down in its fragile roseate whorl may hide
The resonance of all ocean's haughty roar!
Nay, cavillers, for a moment pause. . . .
Does liberty shine less brilliantly to-day
Because within man's breast that spark of the god
Would seem to prophesy its own decay?
Is slavery less of sacrilege because
His freedom finds the slave an indolent clod?
Or peace less beautiful because men still slay?
Ah! let us not forget
That the effort once to grandly do is more
Than myriads of achievements aimed less high;
And that when a people's purpose hath been set
Toward some end nobler yet,
Some loftier goal of good unsought before,
Then deeds and words that cannot utterly die
Leap into life with a flash whence men are shown
Eternal Truth calm-browed on her eternal throne!

V.

America, thou art not to blame
If slow humanity crawls and will not run
Toward lands more golden, that the wealthful sun
Of freedom richer warms and shines upon!

America, in thy name
The best that men can do this hour is done!
Of progress in its onward flight
Thine are the sinewy fearless eagle wings;
Thou art the foremost in the world's wild fight
For royal royalties than fleshly kings.
On Europe, numbed with tyranny's cold spell,
The auroral light of thy great sunrise fell,
And lo! as when some glacial polar sea
Is smitten of Spring down all its torpid deep,
And through it mighty lengthening fissures creep,
Or ominous rumbling throes begin to be,
So in the Old World's long-frozen breast awoke
Desires that seemed at first of faint degree,
But now become desires no power can choke,
Till the ancient East, like the young West, is free!
Yet not the mad mob, furious to be fed,
Groaning wild, violent words of priest and tax,
Nor flaming palaces, nor streets clogged with dead,
Nor white throats bared below the pitiless axe,
Not these, O Liberty! are the potent means
Wherewith thy reverend cause is profited;
Thou vales more than slaughtered kings and queens
The slaying of baser passions in men's blood:
And more than jeweled crowns being flung in mud,
The glitter of self-love spurned by noble feet;
More than all ruinous fire to thee is sweet,
That holy and never-flickering flame which feeds
Not on cathedral spires, nor monkish bones,
Nor fragments broken away from gilded thrones,
But whose pure outflow burns intense
With patient charity's myrrh and frankincense,
And the rich, sacred fuel of chaste, unselfish deeds!

VI.

For Liberty, though her range be vastly wide,
Still moves in glorious orbit round some might
Unknownable, whose colossal satellite
She is and must perpetually abide.
That which we call being free is but to say
That we are free to obey,—
That we are free to adore, to reverence right!
Once swerve from that sublimer, statelier way,
Once break the golden gyves of self-control,
And lo! a desolate freedom finds the soul,
A broad captivity whose realm begins
Where folly's vaporous air holds blinding sway:
But whose dark distance its wild boundary wins
Among the appalling glooms of unrestricted sins!

VII.

So dreamed and taught the old noble Greeks,
Haters of manacle and yoke,
Dwellers on wisdom's mountain-peaks,
They that such grand philosophy spoke,
Making their nation's heart beat such magnificent stroke!
Even so they taught and dreamed,
While Athens, that clear lily of freedom, rose
A glorious martial flower
Where the blue Ægean gleamed,
With precious odors flowing across the world
From petals whiter than Olympian snows!
But lo, in an evil hour
To the dust her bloom was hurled,
Still rich in beauty and grace, but not in power!
Then Liberty seemed alone to live, for awhile,
In Rome's imperial smile,
Sweetening its pride, as though
Stern crags by some tumultuous sea should feel
Their jagged bleakness bathed in a rosy glow.
Then came libidinous times that saw men kneel
Before base rulers wallowing in lust,
To-day on luxury gorged, with bloated face
Brow-bound in festal flowers, to-morrow thrust
As strangled corpses from that purple place
They soiled with splendors of disgrace!
Then Liberty vanished wholly, and no more
Did palaces or lowlier homes less fair
Reveal her sculptural face and starry eyes,
Her timorous yet archangelic air.
But now with sinewy and sharp-taloned hand,
Fierce Superstition, clutching Europe's throat,
Dragged her to shadowy durance, and she lay
Loaded with fetters, far from liberal day,
In bigotry's dungeons, deep, remote,
While myriad martyrs died within her land
By stake and gibbet and rack; for the sweet sway
Of Christ, who had come to save and not to slay,
Was turned a bloody despotism, a band
Of tigerish dogmas that lurked, leapt, and smote,
Howling inquisitorial howls above their prey.

VIII.

So prospering, wrong abode;
But her dark reign was broken at times with light,
For the star of Milton owed
Its lonely splendor to the age's night,
And later with clear silvery vigor glowed
The fire of Locke's pure wisdom, calmly bright!
Or yet across the opaque heaven men saw go
The audacious meteor-spirit of Rousseau! . . .
But not on Eastern lands, when the hour was ripe,
Nay, not in Eastern air, when the night was done,
Rose liberty's beauteous re-ascendant sun!
Not Italy saw the dawn's fair damask stripe,
Nor yet the glory of that large dazzling glance
Had fallen upon pale hunger-maddened France.
America, thou alone wert chosen on earth
Out of all nations joyously to hold
That dewy sunrise, of so noble a gold,
Which bathed thy meadowy slopes in lavish beams,
And made circuitous pomp of thy proud streams,
And turned thy solemn ocean to one scintillant mirth!

IX.

But this glad, generous glory did not fall
On ivied abbey or palatial stair,
On statued gallery or superb parterre,
On turreted castle or manorial hall:
It fell on simple cottages, rude and spare;
It fell on laboring lives, low-bowed with care;
It fell where drave the rigorous plough, and where
The untrussed hay-fork glittered by the granary wall.
A few brave spirits that long have passed away,
A few brave spirits, on that far April day,
Fought, lost, and, losing, still most royally won.
For from that hour, which was a world's dismay,
From that long-vanished hour's brief desperate fray,
Freedom's pure beautiful lips could smile and say,
"O men of all lands, look! I have had my Lexington!"
Preluded thus, how memorably rose
That bitter struggle of wrongers against wronged,
And with what peerless prominence largely glows
Out from the obscurer mass of these and those,
That soul in which all godlier gifts belonged!
How loftily in this one life were seen
Simplicity, self-denial, truth austere,
While, like the inwreathing vine about the oak,
In delicate breeding and suave ease of mien,
In all fine courteous affability, spoke
The gallantry of some Old-World cavalier!
What stoic patience nerved his lightest breath
In that long arduous fight's ordeal severe,
And on the indomitable breadth and height
Of his supernal virtue, towering white,
How sightless calumny dashed itself to death!
He was our sire, our one,
True gentleman, blameless ruler, matchless man,
Our model and type, our first American,—
Nay, all of lordlier meaning that no words have won,
Till baffled eulogy pauses and says simply — Washington!

X.

But others, honored warriors, men of steel,
Stood round him, ready and eager in devotion,
Strong hewers of that majestic commonweal
Wrought with great blows in battle's hot commotion.
Men following him, their stainless leader, gladly;
Men prompt to seize and use all valued chances;
Men cunning and quick in feints, retreats, advances,
And yet, when the hour to fight came, fighting madly!
Eternal gratitude for these, who wrested
Our future fate from tyranny, lion-hearted!
Who served us, being unborn, while firm they breasted
Red war's tempestuous worst, in days departed!
With fadeless reverence be their names invested,
And clothed with love as with a sheltering raiment,
And may the exalted work they grandly started
Render their memory its own sacred payment;
Bluff Putnam, fresh from the plough, a brawny yeoman,
Greene, lover of discipline, yet just, impartial;
Proud Schuyler, courtliest friend and bitter foe;
Lee, faulty, and yet fine-toned, with bearing martial;
The valorous La Fayette, the dashing Marion;
Tough Ethan Allen, with his grandiose phrases;
Montgomery, name beloved by glory's claron;
Stark; Morgan; Wayne — oh, let the bounteous praises
Of these whose patient bravery broke our fetters,
Of these who won the immortal aim they sought for,
Of these our stanch progenitors, our betters,
Gleam out, above the applause land they fought for,
From history's brazen shaft in sculptured letters!

XI.

Mighty Republic, intensely
To these men, by rich obligations,
Thy years adolescent thou owest,
Since only through these men thou glowest
To-day this divine star of nations!
And yet how thy future immensely
Foretokens new splendors unbounded!
Its deep, though an ocean unsounded
That infinite mystery urges
With movements of vast variations,
Will yet, on allegiant surges,
In billowy vassalage, bear thee
Great gifts for thy service and pleasure,
That thou, if God prosper and spare thee,
Shalt regally welcome and treasure!

XII.

For lo, thou standest where the dolorous thunder
Of ruining wrong sweeps backward with the night,
Where deadly mists of ignorance, broken asunder,
Divide round wisdom's incontaminate height.
Thou seest, with brows of beautiful defiance
And eyes whose arrowy lightnings cleave or scorch,
The fearless and imperial shape of Science
Appall the darkness with her glorious torch!
Thou seest some outrage her bold foot is spurning
Bring with its fall some hideous ill to light,
As, at some ponderous boulder's overturning,
Some venomous length may coil itself to smite.
Thou seest, amid sweet transports that control her,
The ashes her white hands are scattering wide,
From fires where Cranmer, Huss, Savonarola,
Because they had dared to live, sublimely died.
Thou seest how all the crimes of perished ages,
Wrought in Christ's memory, her fine soul disdains,
All terrible engines of old priestly rages,
Fierce torturing racks and blood-incrusted chains;
Crusades and leagues and all the old dead defences
Of arrogant creeds now crumbling to decay,
From that wild massacre of the Albigenses
To the dark anguish of Bartholomew's Day.
Thou seest and meetest her in proud alliance,
One old with knowledge, one in halcyon youth,
One our Republic, one invincible Science,
Arch-foe and fierce Apollyon to untruth.
And down the shadowy future's gleaming vistas,
Two stately goddesses, may you journey then,
Alike, yet differing, as two happy sisters,
Knowledge and Freedom visible among men.
So may your influence turn the louder quarrels
Or slumberous enmities of class and clime
To lovelier manners and more lofty morals,
And virtues blossoming with the touch of time;
Till slowly all humanity, through the ample
Planet of its abiding, feels at length,
Below your bright supremacy of example,
Its genius broaden into kinglier strength.
And then, obedient to divine indenture,
Our destiny shall roll on, we dream not how,
Toward some Hesperian bourn where peradventure
The exultant soul of Shelley waits it now!
And on the unmastered passions, heart-enslaving,
Shall intellect throne herself for royal sway,
And grosser lusts and all low sensual craving
From the white spirit of man shall drop away.
And charity's mother-life, with joy seraphic,
Shall nourish upon its bosom countless loves.
And commerce, freed from tyrannies of base traffic,
Shall send her strong ships forth, like carrier doves.
And holier laws of health shall bring their sequel
Of shining bodily beauty, grace, and might,
And opposite to the man, yet nobly equal,
The woman shall achieve her loftiest right.
And then from perfect marriages whose calm sweetness
No glimmer of sorrow mars, no dream of strife,
Some perfect race being born, whose rich completeness
O'er shadows utterly all precedent life,
For this, perchance, toward some last goal translated,
Which life and immortality meet to share,
In grand apocalypse, at the moment fated,
The mystery of all time shall be laid bare!

After the exercises in Sanders, the procession was again formed, and marched to Massachusetts Hall, where a good dinner had been provided. The remarks made at this dinner are never made public, but it is a fact that this year's dinner was well attended and entertaining as usual. The committee in charge were Frederic J. B. Cordeiro of Roxbury, Edwin C. Jewell of Asbury Park, N.J., and Charles B. Penrose of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STUDY OF ELOCUTION AT HARVARD.

BY GEORGE RIDDLE.

TEN years ago elocution was a required study for the juniors, sophomores, and freshmen. The classes were divided into sections, and each section met the instructor once a week. No interest was taken in the recitation; and the freshmen and sophomores frequently indulged in disgraceful scenes of hilarity and confusion. No instruction was given in the management of the voice, nor in purity of tone and pronunciation. The instructor's chief aim was to secure an abundance of *emphasis*. Upon emphasis he dwelt, in emphasis he lived; and the consequence was an emphatic failure in arousing sympathy and interest in the study.

In 1874 a new instructor in elocution was appointed, and attendance was made voluntary. This instructor was Stacy Baxter, a man of large experience and reputation in his profession, who brought to his work great zeal and devotion united with capability. Mr. Baxter saw his labors crowned with success, and in a short time was appointed professor of elocution; but ill health prevented him from fulfilling college duties beyond Dec. 1, 1877, although he continued to hold his professorship until his sudden and untimely death in the following summer. It will readily be seen that Professor Baxter had much to contend with when he first came to Harvard. Elocution was at a low ebb, and the manner in which he turned the tide was remarkable. Two instructors were appointed in 1878, who still continue in office. One of these instructors now ventures to give the results of two and a half years' experience, and to suggest the methods which to him seem to be the best for the future. He admits that no student, under the present system granted by the college authorities, can become thoroughly proficient in elocution. For this there are two reasons. First, there are not enough instructors; secondly, too little time is devoted to each student.

Elocution is an art, and must be studied as such, just as music and painting must be studied as arts. The good musician has what is called a *technique*. The reader and speaker must also have a *technique*. By a reader's technique is meant an absolute control of the voice, which must be made to fill any auditorium with as little effort as possible, a knowledge of lights and shades, an appreciation of the value of a pause, and good gesticulation and manner. To give a technical knowledge of elocution to a Harvard student, would require instruction and daily practice from the beginning of his freshman to the end of his senior year. Each student should receive individual instruction. In that way alone can his individuality be reached, his faults attacked, and his merits fortified. Clearly, then, at least eight instructors in elocution are needed at Harvard, two for each class. At present there are two¹ for the four classes.

Fifteen minutes a week are allotted to each senior or junior who desires instruction; while the sophomores and freshmen recite in sections, two hours a week being given to each class. Many students have improved their voices and delivery under the present plan. Indeed, they have improved so much, that they want to improve more, but cannot for lack of opportunity. One hour a week should be given by the instructor to each student throughout his college course. In this way the standard of reading and speaking would be raised to its proper level. With the limited time of the present instructors, elocution is not much more than a hint of its possibilities. The question naturally arises, If there were more instructors, and if more time were given to the study of elocution, should we have *great* readers and speakers at Harvard? Certainly not. Every man cannot be a great reader or speaker; but every man may be taught to read and speak well,—far better than he does when he enters college. The advantages of a good voice and person are not granted to all men. Some speakers, by earnestness and irresistible magnetism, conquer physical defects, even "weak presence" and "contemptible speech," and become great among speakers, just as St. Paul was great among preachers.

It has been stated that every student may learn to read and speak

¹ A third instructor has just been appointed, June 30, 1880, for the next college year.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,

Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. II. AUGUST, 1880. No. 2.

TO HARVARD, OR TO WILLIAMS.

WHERE SHALL OUR BOYS GO?

AN indirect attack against Harvard College is made in the *Alliance*, a religious periodical published in Chicago, Ill., under the editorship of Professor David Swing, with President P. A. Chadbourne and a number of well-known clergymen as special contributors. The *Alliance* claims to aim at "truth," and yet is at times as rash and misleading in its statements as it always is careless and inaccurate in its typography. The article is headed, "Why We should send Our Boys to Williams."

Some of the statements in the article referred to, which have of late gained credence among persons who form hasty conclusions on moral subjects, call for a denial and correction. And this forces us to take the side of Harvard as against Williams, — a college whose distinguished officers and faithful students have our highest respect.

First, it is not true that "scores of students at Harvard make a genteel farce of studying." Where the elective system is in vogue, or the college course is in some way extended to suit the different tastes and talents of students, there is reason to suppose every man's inclinations may be most clearly discovered and most advantageously satisfied. This merit, no longer supposed, but quite demonstrated, belongs to the curriculum at Harvard. It is this that attracts hither those young men who have the good fortune to need æsthetic culture rather than severe intellectual training. It is true that many men at Harvard never, after their freshman year, open a Euclid or a Homer, but study the geometrician and the poet through their translations, — the works of art, architecture, and literature. No branch of study is more popular in Harvard College than the department of the fine arts, none more esteemed than the department of English. Yet those students who neglect mathematics and the classics, and study, according to their bent, in the field of literature and the fine arts, do by no means play with study. For, even though they are never much exercised in understanding their subject, we venture to predict for them lives of more benefit to themselves and to society than the lives of men, called dull, who never acquired success with knowledge obtained in the prescribed curriculum of classics at some little college. This liberal culture is what the friend of Williams calls a farce; and what he calls study is an intellectual training which one must acquire, if he acquires any thing, at a college which offers nothing outside of its prescribed courses.

But, says the writer in the *Alliance*, parents would choose more wisely in the matter of sending their boys to college if they but knew the facts in the case. It is to be hoped that for these facts

parents will search beyond the article in the *Alliance*. To trust in the "public fame" of Harvard, fame which has spread throughout all the world of scholars, is safer than to trust in the petty, invidious misrepresentations of obscure men and journals.

Objection to Harvard is made by the same writer on the hackneyed complaints of expense and immorality. He says that a student can live at Williams on one-fourth the amount needed here. Let us see. Students get through here at an annual expense of about \$500. We do not believe that a Williams man can lodge, board, clothe himself, and pay his tuition, for \$125 a year. Sober and industrious students at Harvard can easily obtain from the College, by means of prizes and beneficiary funds, enough money to pay more than half of their expenses. Some of the best and most needy scholars receive annually from the College as much as \$450, an amount which a few find sufficient to live upon. In the Harvard Catalogue for 1879-80, which everybody interested in the subject ought to consult, it is shown that in the past year 106 scholarships and monitorships, ranging from \$40 to \$350 each, were given to 106 college students. Money and other prizes for composition, elocution, and efficient work, were awarded as usual. Beneficiary funds amounting to \$1,100 a year are given to deserving students in narrow circumstances. So much for the best students, or men of special talent. For students of every grade, the loan fund is open, from which money is loaned, without interest or security, to scores of applicants, in sums of \$100 and less, on condition that it is needed, and will be repaid as soon as convenient after graduation. Then there are two or three College officers, — prominently the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, — who donate sums of \$100 and less to needy students. A large number of students earn their expenses, in whole or in part, either by tutoring students in or out of college, or by availing themselves of various kinds of work offered in Cambridge or in the adjoining city of Boston. The catalogue officially announces: —

"The experience of the past warrants the statement that good scholars of high character but slender means are seldom or never obliged to leave college for want of money."

With these facts before us, we dare say that the Williams man who lives on \$125 a year might more easily gain and more comfortably live upon four times that sum at Harvard.

"There is no place in the world easier for a young man to be good than Williamstown:" thus writes the friend of Williams. We do not deny that the evil propensities of a young man's nature may be aroused in Cambridge or its vicinity more easily than at Williamstown, where, the writer says, "even the busy looms and wheels of factory life are kept beyond college precincts." That morality is in country towns better than in cities, is yet to be proved. To the young man inclined to be immoral, there is always the opportunity everywhere. But we doubt whether there is any place in America where the average morality of a group of 1,350 young men is better than at Harvard College. Moreover, parents who thoughtfully consider life as it is will wisely send their children, under watchful guidance if needs be, to a scene of action and experience, rather than to one of unbroken serenity. We will, however, refrain from sermonizing, only reminding parents that college is a school for life.

One more objection to Harvard we wish to notice. It is, that we have tutors. Now, if the article in the *Alliance* should attract to Williams next month a class of two hundred and fifty students, we venture

to say that their record of no tutors and all full-fledged professors would be broken. The facts are, that Harvard has nearly as many instructors as Williams has students; that here professorships are given only to heads of departments, each of which needs a number of instructors; and, that the tutors and assistant professors are men of unquestioned ability and wide experience, several of whom, before they were called to Harvard, were highly esteemed as full professors in small institutions. Indeed, it is a fact that a tutorship at Harvard is the stepping-stone, if not the equivalent, to a full professorship elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to run down the older and larger colleges to build up Williams. Each has its merits, and it certainly is not necessary to claim that persons are in duty bound to send their boys to Williams; because there moral security is a "distinguishing feature," and "low expenses, good health, beautiful surroundings, pure air, and pure water are secured." Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, can say as much and more. We hope cavilling in this matter will cease.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

THE RANK-LIST.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, that so well indicates the spirit of college work, as the yearly rank-list. In the three upper classes — senior, junior, and sophomore — of the College proper, there were at the beginning of the past year 568 students. In order to obtain their diploma they are required to get but 40 per cent of the maximum mark given in any of their elective studies, and but 33½ per cent in their prescribed studies, provided that they attain an average mark of 50 per cent for the four-years' course. But the rank-list shows that the students get not only what is required, but far in advance of this. For the first time the College presents, this year, the rank of the three classes in one list. This rank-list gives the names only of those who attained 70 per cent or upwards in some studies. It contains about 2,100 names; representing about 475 students, or about five-sixths of the whole number. The names of most students which appear once appear several times. High marks, as a general rule, never come singly. The leading members of each class reach the foremost places in every one of their studies. The name, for example, of the student who led the sophomore class occurs eight times.

The showing for classical studies is very significant. One-third of the 475 persons is found in the Latin and Greek courses; evidence that the elective system is tending, not to make the study of the classics obsolete, but simply to release those students who would have derived no benefit, and to afford more thorough instruction to those who had a taste for them. In fact, the instructors become more interested in their work, for they now have under their instruction only those students who voluntarily select the studies which are congenial.

The former prescribed work, in which a student could get his translation from "ponies" or fellow students is done away with. The instructor devotes nearly all his time to lecturing or commenting; and this system appears to be the most beneficial, as well as the most popular.

Of the modern languages, German has the greatest number and the highest marks. The distinction between ability in languages and in mathematics is clearly shown in the rank-list. Students

who rank high in one branch usually rank low in the other: few men, indeed, attempting both. Success in natural science and metaphysics seems to go to the mathematical men, and to the linguistic scholars comes success in history.

The list of "honor" men is large this year, including 32 names for second-year honors,—24 in classics, 9 in mathematics (one in both); and 17 for final honors,—7 in classics, 4 in mathematics, 2 in physics, 2 in chemistry, 1 in philosophy, and 3 in history. "Honorable mention" in one or more subjects has been gained by 72 seniors,—17 in Greek, 21 in Latin, 7 in German, 3 in French, 12 in English composition, 12 in philosophy, 16 in history, 3 in music, 2 in physics, 5 in chemistry, 2 in fine arts, 1 in English, 2 in Italian and Spanish, 9 in mathematics, 6 in natural history, 6 in political economy. To show that this number of "honor men" is an indication of excellent work, and the success of the new system of "honorable mention," we need only explain the meaning of those terms.

Second-year honors in classics and in mathematics "are open to sophomores and juniors, and to seniors who intend to be candidates for final honors in some year after graduation," and "are awarded on two conditions." The first condition is distinguished excellence in the required (classical or mathematical) work of the freshman year, and in the work of elective (classical or mathematical) courses amounting to six hours a week for one year. The second condition consists in passing with distinction a special examination, which will involve a moderate amount of work additional to that comprised in the regular courses. A candidate for final honors in any department "must have passed *with distinction* examinations, (a) in all the prescribed work of the College in that department; (b) on elective courses in that or kindred departments," equivalent to from fifteen to nineteen hours a week (according to the department) for one year, "must present such theses as may be required of him," and "must also, near the close of the senior year, pass an examination before a committee of the faculty."

"Honorable mention" is a new honor added this year, and gives a place on the Commencement programme to those students who in any department of study attain an average of eighty per cent, on an amount of work equivalent to eight hours of recitation per week.

We fully concur with the remarks of a graduate respecting the necessity of every class having a faithful and competent class-secretary, and, when he neglects his duty or is found incompetent, that another should at once be elected. For, as the writer says, "the life of a class, its cohesion, after graduation depends upon the secretary, and is to be perpetuated and strengthened by meetings and reports, at not very long intervals: certainly once in five years is seldom enough. My class has not averaged more than one meeting in fifteen years, and at the last some of us failed to recognize one another; under such conditions love for 'Fair Harvard' dies out, and with it no doubt many benefactions that might have fallen to her."

THE opening of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy on Sunday afternoons, from one to five o'clock P.M., is apparently a success. Although the fact that this great museum is open without charge to the public is not generally known, there are sufficient visitors every Sunday afternoon to assure the officers that the experiment is to be quite successful.

THE eighth summer course of instruction in chemistry, conducted by Charles F. Mabery (s. 1876), closes Aug. 17. It has been attended by twenty-five persons, most of whom are teachers. Thorough instruction has been given in experimental general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analyses, and special instruction in advanced quantitative analysis and organic chemistry. One lady has been engaged in an original investigation in which very satisfactory results have been reached. The instruction is given by means of lectures and laboratory teaching. The collections and apparatus of the University are available, and the students are afforded every facility necessary to obtain a practical and useful knowledge of the subject.

WE know of no easier way for some person to secure the gratitude of Harvard College, than by presenting to the fine-arts department the series of Greek coins which is earnestly and reasonably asked for by Professor Norton. The department will next autumn move into commodious rooms in the new Sever Hall; and there is nothing so useful and so easily obtained as the coins referred to in another column.

THE Quinquennial Catalogue, which supersedes the former "Triennial," is no longer furnished free to graduates, except to the classes previous to 1833. It can be obtained by sending \$1.10 (including postage) to Charles W. Sever, Cambridge.

WE aim to make our advertising pages excellent specimens of typography, containing information of interest to our readers. They are almost wholly reset in every number. They deserve, therefore, to be at least looked through by all our readers.

THE heating of the hallways of Thayer Hall by the College this winter will remove the chief objections that have been made to the rooms in this dormitory.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has 14,062 graduates, of which number 2,344 were ordained as pastors of churches.

SEVER HALL, one of the best recitation-halls in the world, will be ready for occupancy at the opening of next term.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, who is now in Europe, is expected to return about Sept. 30.

THE JUNE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

FINALS.				
	CAMBRIDGE.	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	TOTAL.
Examined	238	10	5	253
Admitted	207	8	2	217
Rejected	28	2	3	33
Postponed	2	.....	.....	2
No report	1	.....	.....	1
PRELIMINARIES.				
	CAMBRIDGE.	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	TOTAL.
Examined	210	3	4	217
Certificates granted.	147	3	2	152
Certificates withheld.	63	.....	2	65

The incoming Freshman class will be the largest ever admitted to the College.

THE AUTUMN EXAMINATIONS.

THE anticipatory examination for prescribed rhetoric of the sophomore year takes place Thursday, Sept. 30, at ten A.M.

THE examinations for advanced standing in the College begin Tuesday, Sept. 28.

THE examinations for admission begin in the following order:—

The Medical School, Monday, Sept. 27.
The Scientific School, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
The College, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
The Law School, Thursday, Sept. 30.
The Dental School, Thursday, Sept. 30.
The Agricultural School, Thursday, Sept. 30.

THE academic year in all departments begins Thursday, Sept. 30.

By the new regulations, all seniors, juniors, and sophomores are required to present themselves for registration on Thursday, Sept. 30, between nine A.M. and one P.M., at places to be announced on the bulletin-boards.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS (1883).

THE freshman class of the past year was not only the largest class that has ever entered Harvard College, but it bids fair to take a rank in scholarship equal to any class. To those who are inclined to think that but few students study at Harvard, we would suggest the careful review of the "rank-list," which the registrar is required to print at the end of each academic year. The list contains the names of all students who attain seventy per cent of the maximum mark. From this list we have compiled the following table, which gives an idea of the work done by the late freshmen.

Subject.	Number who attained 70 %.	Subject.	Number who attained 70 %.
Greek	91	Latin II.	5
Greek lectures	90	Latin III.	5
Latin (including lectures)	78	German I.	5
German	79	German II.	1
French	9	German IV.	1
Trigonometry, Solid and Analytical Geometry	66	German VI.	2
Algebra	45	German VIII.	1
Advanced Mathematics	15	French II.	4
Physics	74	French III.	2
Advanced Physics	11	Philosophy II.	1
Chemistry	106	Philosophy III.	1
Classics I.	1	Philosophy IV.	1
Greek II.	1	History I.	1
Greek III.	1	History II.	4
Latin I.	1	History VI.	1
		Mus. I.	1
		Chemistry II.	1
		Natural History IV.	1
		Natural History V.	1

The two freshmen named below received the maximum mark of 100 %: Edward Perry Warren, of Boston, in Greek lectures; Arthur Clark Denniston, of Philadelphia, Penn., in trigonometry, solid and analytical geometry.

NOTES.

THE summer courses in botany, under Professor G. L. Goodale, began July 7, and will close Aug. 16.

WORK on the new Harvard Medical School building in the Back-bay district will probably begin early next spring.

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MINTON WARREN, associate professor of Latin at the Johns Hopkins University, is temporarily in Cambridge to make use of the College library in his philological studies.

THE upper floor has been removed from Holden Chapel, making the interior correspond with the exterior, and securing a well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated recitation-room.

PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER, of the University of Michigan, is now making researches in the archives of the Harvard College library, for the third volume of his "History of American Literature."

THE bi-decennial report of the class of 1860 will probably be the most complete report of its kind ever issued by any class. Dr. Francis M. Weld, the class secretary, expects to issue it during the coming autumn.

JOHN M. BATCHELDER, of Cambridge, published in May a tabular exhibit of the mean monthly temperature at Boston, from 1871 to 1880. Its highest range was 74° F. in July, 1872, and lowest 20° F. in January, 1875.

BINDERS that will temporarily hold sixteen numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER can be obtained by sending one dollar to Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. These binders are as neat and as simple as any now in the market.

ON and after the first Sunday in October, the Harvard College Library will be open every Sunday from one to five o'clock P.M., for the benefit of those who wish to read there, but not for the delivery or reception of books.

DURING the summer vacation the books in the Library relating to English literature in any branch are being arranged in a chronological order. It is expected that this work will be completed before the College re-opens in September.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT THOMPSON of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the best speakers among the advocates of woman-suffrage, is coming to Cambridge next autumn, to make use of the Harvard College library for researches in ancient history, in which she is deeply interested.

VOL. VII., No. 1, of the "Publications of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy" was recently published. Its title is "Illustrations of Florida Corals, from drawings by Sourel, A. Agassiz, Rotter, and Burckhardt." With explanation of plates by L. F. De Pourtales.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., of Boston, has sent to Harvard upwards of one hundred students. At the recent entrance examinations all his entrance candidates, four in number, were admitted, and two were admitted with the "credits" or "honors" in prescribed and elective Latin, Greek, and physics.

THE pupil in Chinese, who was under Professor Ko at Harvard only from November to May, acquired during that time, although he had but one recitation a week, a knowledge of the radicals, the "tones," read his lessons in Chinese, and could understand considerable in conversation. With this foundation, he has left for China to engage in business.

EXTENSIVE alterations are being made in the offices in the south entry of University Hall, with a view of increasing the accommodations for the officers and Faculty. The space has been divided into five rooms; and the large recitation-room, No. 4, has been remodelled and connected with the Secretary's office, and will be used for Faculty meetings.

CHARLES W. BENTON (Yale 1874), who has been studying at Harvard the past year as a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. in Semitic philology, has just received an appointment as Professor of French in the University of Minnesota. A residence of seventeen years in the Orient has given him a thorough knowledge of the French as well as the Arabic language. He expects to return to Harvard for his degree.

IT was not our intention to mention the many school catalogues that are sent to us; but one has just been received that deserves special mention for its thoroughness, good editing, and handsome printing. Reference is had to the "Twenty-eighth Annual Catalogue of the Lasell Seminary for Young Women, at Auburndale, Mass.," which was edited by the principal, C. C. Bragdon, and printed in Boston by Rand, Avery, & Co.

THE American Social Science Association will hold its general meeting of 1880, at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 7-11. The Association was formed in 1865; and its object, "stated briefly, is to encourage the study of the various relations, social and political, of man in modern life; to facilitate personal intercourse and interchange of ideas between individuals interested in promoting educational, financial, sanitary, charitable, and other social reforms and progress; and promptly to make known to the public all theoretical or practical results which may flow from such studies or investigations." The president is D. C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University; the treasurer is Hamilton A. Hill (1853) of Boston; and the secretary (to whom all communications should be addressed) is Franklin B. Sanborn (1855), Concord, Mass.

GRADUATES.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON (1875) is practising law in Worcester.

JAMES F. ARCHER (1873) is practising law in Fall River, Mass.

EDMUND B. SPRAGUE (1877) opened, May 1, a law-office in Worcester.

WALTER COOK (1869) is an architect in New-York City, at 57 Broadway.

EDWARD COOK MOORE (1878) has recently been admitted to the New-York bar.

WALKER HARTWELL (1875) is attorney and counsellor-at-law in Cincinnati, O.

JOHN J. LOUD (1866) is cashier of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, Mass.

HERBERT H. DRAKE (1877) is with James M. Drake & Co., bankers, New-York City.

SAMUEL SNELLING (1879) is in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.

JOHN E. WOLFF (1879) is a member of the "State Geological Survey" for Virginia.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1852) is one of the directors of the new Berkeley School in New-York City.

FRANK E. RANDALL (1874) is attorney-at-law in New-York City, his address being 237 Broadway.

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON (1878) is a counsellor at law, with his office in the Equitable Building, Boston.

DAVID O. IVES and T. W. PRESTON, both graduates in 1879, are on a sheep-ranch near Denver, Col.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS (m. 1849) of Boston has been elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1839) urges the printing of the "Quinquennial" in the English language.

REV. D. A. W. SMITH (1859) is president of a theological training-school for Karens, in Rangoon, Burmah.

JOHN SAVARY (t. 1860) delivered a poem on Decoration Day, at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D.C.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D. (1859), delivered, June 13, the baccalaureate sermon at Cornell University.

ROBERT DICKSON SMITH (1857) was the Fourth-of-July orator for the city of Boston, and delivered the address at Music Hall.

I. T. BURR, jun. (1879), is in the office of the division superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, at Topeka, Kan.

IN the article on "The Class of 1830," by Judge G. W. Warren, printed in the June issue, Richard S. Edes should read Henry S. Edes.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1842) furnishes an illustration, "The Victory of Samothrace," for the August number of the *American Art Review*.

WILLIAM P. STODDARD (1866) is treasurer of the Plymouth Mills, Plymouth, Mass., the oldest rivet-manufacturing company in this country.

MOSES MERRILL (1856), the head-master of the Boston Latin School, received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Amherst College, July 1.

G. W. C. NOBLE (1858) sends from his classical school this year fifteen boys to the final examinations for admission, and seven to the preliminaries.

SAMUEL T. FISHER (1876) has since his graduation been a private tutor, besides conducting a grammar-school in Quincy and a high school in Grafton.

HENRY D. ATWOOD (1860) is the secretary of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Taunton, manufacturers of plum-bago crucibles and stove-polish.

SAMUEL N. CUTLER (1877) is in the employ of the firm of Hill & Cutler, dealers in cotton and cotton-waste, and manufacturers of leather-board, 567 and 569 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE (1836), Mayor of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the city government to deliver the oration in the "Old South," at the 250th celebration of the founding of Boston, Sept. 17.

A LITTLE volume of "Selected Poetical Gems" recently compiled by D. Gilbert Dexter, editor of the *Cambridge Tribune*, is dedicated to his daughter, now the wife of Charles H. Wiswell (1877).

JEROME H. KIDDER (1862) is an assistant-surgeon in the navy, now stationed at Washington, D.C. He married a daughter of the Hon. Horace Maynard, recently appointed postmaster-general. Several years ago he received from the King of Portugal the "Order of Christ, of Portugal," which in 1870 Congress authorized him to accept.

THE firm of Jackson & Curtis, note and stock brokers, 24 Congress Street, Boston, is composed of Charles C. Jackson (1863) and George T. Curtis (1868).

REV. HENRY H. HAYNES (1873) is the principal of Jarvis Hall, a boys' boarding and day school under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Denver, Col.

THOMAS H. GRAY (1867) and CHARLES D. PALMER (1868) constitute the firm of Gray, Palmer, & Co., Boston, manufacturers of and dealers in wool-shoddy and wool.

REV. ARTHUR MAY KNAPP (1860) of Cambridge is to give a course of lectures on "The Philosophy of Art," at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Md., next November.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854) lectured, June 3, at the United-States Military Academy at West Point on color-blindness and the scientific and practical methods of detecting this defect.

THE venerable Dr. George Osborne (1818), of Peabody, Mass., sends us payment for his own and two other subscriptions, by way of appreciation of the "merits of the enterprise."

EGBERT M. CHESLEY (1879) has resigned his position in the Boston Latin School to accept the principalship of the High School at Yarmouth, N.S., where he has taken up his residence.

E. F. FENOLLOSSA (1874) for the past two years has been professor of political economy at the Imperial University, Tokio, Japan, and has just renewed his contract for another term of two years.

HOLMES HINKLEY (1876) of Boston has spent much of his time in the past few years in teaching the classics, and is now seeking pupils for private instruction. He received the degree of A.M. in 1877.

REV. JOSEPH COOK (1865) writes: "I think well of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and enclose to you five dollars, to pay for the numbers already sent me and to continue the subscription until the pay runs out."

REV. THOMAS R. HARRIS (1863) has, for the last ten years, been rector of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, N.Y. He is a son of the late Thaddeus William Harris (1815), who for twenty-five years was librarian of Harvard College.

THE three instructors in elocution at Harvard, Howard M. Ticknor (1856), George Riddle (1874), and Franklin H. Sargent (1877), are all graduates of the Chauncy-Hall School, where special attention is given to the study of elocution.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS (1837), late Examiner of Interferences, and formerly Principal Examiner in the United-States Patent Office, and editor of the United-States Patent-office Reports, is now a solicitor of American and foreign patents, with office at 33 School Street, Boston.

SOLOMON H. BRACKETT (1862) is teacher of natural science and higher mathematics, at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,—an excellent preparatory school which derives considerable support from the Messrs. Fairbanks, the great standard-scale manufacturers.

DR. ISRAEL T. HUNT (m. 1870) of Boston is the medical examiner for several life-insurance companies: viz., National Life of Montpelier, Vt.; Aetna Life of Hartford, Conn.; Hartford Life and Annuity of Hartford, Conn.; and the Provident Life Savings Association of New-York City.

REV. JOHN COTTON BROOKS (1872), who is travelling with his brother the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks (1855), recently preached in the chapel at Boston, Eng., in the pulpit formerly occupied by his Puritan ancestor, the Rev. John Cotton, who came to Boston in 1633, and was settled over the First Church.

REV. DR. F. C. EWER (1848) published in 1869 an historical map of Nantucket, surveyed and drawn by himself. It is now receiving a wide circulation through its gratuitous distribution as a practical and useful advertising medium of the Old Colony Railroad Company. Accompanying the map is a chronological history of the island.

REV. EDWARD G. PORTER (1858) of Lexington delivered, June 11 a beautiful eulogy on the late Gen. William Francis Bartlett of the class of 1862, on the occasion of the presentation of Gen. Bartlett's portrait to the Phillips Academy at Andover. It is printed in full in the *Essex Weekly Eagle*, published at Lawrence, Mass., June 26.

GIFFORD H. G. MCGREW (1874) has recently been appointed principal of the High School at Wareham. Mr. McGrew has just spent two years at the Harvard Divinity School, and will continue his studies so as to obtain his degree. Previous to entering the Divinity School, he was professor of modern languages at Buchtel College at Akron, O.

THE following members of the graduating class of 1880 at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge were graduates of Harvard College: Augustine Heard Amory (1877), Frank Hagar Bigelow (1873), William Henry Burbank (1876), James Ward Gilman (1877). Bigelow and Gilman received from Harvard the degree of A.M. at the last Commencement.

who rank high in one branch usually rank low in the other: few men, indeed, attempting both. Success in natural science and metaphysics seems to go to the mathematical men, and to the linguistic scholars comes success in history.

The list of "honor" men is large this year, including 32 names for second-year honors,—24 in classics, 9 in mathematics (one in both); and 17 for final honors,—7 in classics, 4 in mathematics, 2 in physics, 2 in chemistry, 1 in philosophy, and 3 in history. "Honorable mention" in one or more subjects has been gained by 72 seniors,—17 in Greek, 21 in Latin, 7 in German, 3 in French, 12 in English composition, 12 in philosophy, 16 in history, 3 in music, 2 in physics, 5 in chemistry, 2 in fine arts, 1 in English, 2 in Italian and Spanish, 9 in mathematics, 6 in natural history, 6 in political economy. To show that this number of "honor men" is an indication of excellent work, and the success of the new system of "honorable mention," we need only explain the meaning of those terms.

Second-year honors in classics and in mathematics "are open to sophomores and juniors, and to seniors who intend to be candidates for final honors in some year after graduation," and "are awarded on two conditions." The first condition is distinguished excellence in the required (classical or mathematical) work of the freshman year, and in the work of elective (classical or mathematical) courses amounting to six hours a week for one year. The second condition consists in passing with distinction a special examination, which will involve a moderate amount of work additional to that comprised in the regular courses. A candidate for final honors in any department "must have passed with distinction examinations, (a) in all the prescribed work of the College in that department; (b) on elective courses in that or kindred departments," equivalent to from fifteen to nineteen hours a week (according to the department) for one year, "must present such theses as may be required of him," and "must also, near the close of the senior year, pass an examination before a committee of the faculty."

"Honorable mention" is a new honor added this year, and gives a place on the Commencement programme to those students who in any department of study attain an average of eighty per cent, on an amount of work equivalent to eight hours of recitation per week.

We fully concur with the remarks of a graduate respecting the necessity of every class having a faithful and competent class-secretary, and, when he neglects his duty or is found incompetent, that another should at once be elected. For, as the writer says, "the life of a class, its cohesion, after graduation depends upon the secretary, and is to be perpetuated and strengthened by meetings and reports, at not very long intervals: certainly once in five years is seldom enough. My class has not averaged more than one meeting in fifteen years, and at the last some of us failed to recognize one another; under such conditions love for 'Fair Harvard' dies out, and with it no doubt many benefactions that might have fallen to her."

THE opening of the "Museum of Comparative Zoölogy on Sunday afternoons, from one to five o'clock P.M., is apparently a success. Although the fact that this great museum is open without charge to the public is not generally known, there are sufficient visitors every Sunday afternoon to assure the officers that the experiment is to be quite successful.

THE eighth summer course of instruction in chemistry, conducted by Charles F. Mabery (s. 1876), closes Aug. 17. It has been attended by twenty-five persons, most of whom are teachers. Thorough instruction has been given in experimental general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analyses, and special instruction in advanced quantitative analysis and organic chemistry. One lady has been engaged in an original investigation in which very satisfactory results have been reached. The instruction is given by means of lectures and laboratory teaching. The collections and apparatus of the University are available, and the students are afforded every facility necessary to obtain a practical and useful knowledge of the subject.

WE know of no easier way for some person to secure the gratitude of Harvard College, than by presenting to the fine-arts department the series of Greek coins which is earnestly and reasonably asked for by Professor Norton. The department will next autumn move into commodious rooms in the new Sever Hall; and there is nothing so useful and so easily obtained as the coins referred to in another column.

THE Quinquennial Catalogue, which supersedes the former "Triennial," is no longer furnished free to graduates, except to the classes previous to 1833. It can be obtained by sending \$1.10 (including postage) to Charles W. Sever, Cambridge.

WE aim to make our advertising pages excellent specimens of typography, containing information of interest to our readers. They are almost wholly reset in every number. They deserve, therefore, to be at least looked through by all our readers.

THE heating of the hallways of Thayer Hall by the College this winter will remove the chief objections that have been made to the rooms in this dormitory.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has 14,062 graduates, of which number 2,344 were ordained as pastors of churches.

SEVER HALL, one of the best recitation-halls in the world, will be ready for occupancy at the opening of next term.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, who is now in Europe, is expected to return about Sept. 30.

THE JUNE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

FINALS.				
	CAM-BRIDGE.	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	TOTAL.
Examined	238	10	5	253
Admitted	207	8	2	217
Rejected	28	2	3	33
Postponed	2	.....	.....	2
No report	1	.....	.....	1
PRELIMINARIES.				
	CAM-BRIDGE.	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	TOTAL.
Examined	210	3	4	217
Certificates granted.	147	3	2	152
Certificates withheld.	63	.....	2	65

The incoming Freshman class will be the largest ever admitted to the College.

THE AUTUMN EXAMINATIONS.

THE anticipatory examination for prescribed rhetoric of the sophomore year takes place Thursday, Sept. 30, at ten A.M.

THE examinations for advanced standing in the College begin Tuesday, Sept. 28.

THE examinations for admission begin in the following order:—

The Medical School, Monday, Sept. 27.

The Scientific School, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The College, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Law School, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The Dental School, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The Agricultural School, Thursday, Sept. 30.

THE academic year in all departments begins Thursday, Sept. 30.

By the new regulations, all seniors, juniors, and sophomores are required to present themselves for registration on Thursday, Sept. 30, between nine A.M. and one P.M., at places to be announced on the bulletin-boards.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS (1883).

THE freshman class of the past year was not only the largest class that has ever entered Harvard College, but it bids fair to take a rank in scholarship equal to any class. To those who are inclined to think that but few students study at Harvard, we would suggest the careful review of the "rank-list," which the registrar is required to print at the end of each academic year. The list contains the names of all students who attain seventy per cent of the maximum mark. From this list we have compiled the following table, which gives an idea of the work done by the late freshmen.

Subject.	Number who attained 70 %.	Subject.	Number who attained 70 %.
Greek	91	Latin II.	5
Greek lectures	90	Latin III.	5
Latin (including lectures)	78	German I.	1
German	79	German II.	1
French	9	German IV.	1
Trigonometry, Solid and Analytical Geometry	66	German VI.	1
Algebra	45	German VIII.	1
Advanced Mathematics	15	French II.	4
Physics	74	Philosophy II.	1
Advanced Physics	11	Philosophy III.	1
Chemistry	106	Philosophy IV.	1
Classics I.	1	History I.	1
Greek II.	1	History II.	4
Greek III.	1	History VI.	1
Latin I.	1	Music I.	1
		Chemistry II.	1
		Natural History IV.	1
		Natural History V.	1

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EDMUND W. WRIGHT (1866) is professor of Latin and Greek at North Illinois College, Fulton, Ill.

JOSEPH D. BRANNAN (1869) is a member of the firm of Healy & Brannan, lawyers, Cincinnati, O.

WILLIAM F. SPINNEY (1874) is in the employ of the Chinese government, and holds a good position in the customs-service, at Shanghai.

EDWIN HARRISON, the president of the Chateau, Harrison, & Valle Iron Co., of St. Louis, Mo., graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1856.

CHARLES F. CHOATE, the president of the Old Colony Railroad Company, which, in addition to the railroad, owns the Great Fall River Line, is a graduate in the class of 1849.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869) has taken a studio in New-York City for the coming winter. He occasionally writes criticisms on art; but he has no intention of lecturing, or writing books, as has been announced.

ARTHUR ANDERSON BROOKS (1879), who has been teaching in Scranton, Penn., the past year, has been appointed a teacher in the Worcester High School. He is a fine classical scholar, having received second year and final honors in Greek and Latin.

REV. DR. W. G. ELIOT († 1834), chancellor of Washington University, says in a recent report, "A valuable gift has just been received through Edmund Dwight [Harvard, 1844] of Boston, being the library of Joseph Coolidge [Harvard, 1817], lately deceased, and numbering about three thousand volumes, many of which are rare, and of great value. They will be properly labelled, and arranged in a separate alcove, which will be known as the 'Joseph Coolidge Library.'"

EATON S. DRONE (1866) is the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Property in Intellectual Productions in Great Britain and the United States," generally known as "Drone on Copyright and Playright." The work has received the heartiest indorsement of the leading newspapers and standard periodicals in this country and Europe, to such an extent that an entire pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages has just been published by Little, Brown, & Co., which contains nothing but reprints of the reviews.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804) is the oldest living graduate. On the twentieth day of August, 1880, he will be ninety-five years of age. He is living in Wheeling, W. Va., with his son-in-law, Dr. M. J. Rhees. The next oldest graduate is George W. Lyman (1806) of Boston; the third, William Thomas (1807) of Plymouth; the fourth, Dr. Ebenezer Alden (1808) of Randolph. It is particularly gratifying for us to be able to add that all these venerable graduates are paying subscribers to THE HARVARD REGISTER.

WILLIAM FITZHALE ABBOTT (1874) has been engaged as a teacher in the Worcester High School for the ensuing year. He has been engaged in teaching almost continuously since his graduation; from September, 1874, to February, 1876, in G. W. C. Noble's private school for boys, Boston. In October, 1876, he began giving instruction to private pupils in Cambridge; and in January, 1877, he joined his classmate Theodore L. Sewall, in the Indianapolis, Ind., Classical School, started by the latter in September, 1876. He belongs to a New-England family eminent as teachers and theologians.

DANIEL WALDO STEVENS (1846) is the missionary of the American Unitarian Association, and chairman of the School Committee at Vineyard Haven, Mass., and has held the former position thirteen years, and the latter upwards of five years. After graduation at College, he entered the Divinity School, where, in 1848, he also graduated. He then supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian church at Somerville six months. Later he moved to Mansfield, where at first he was for twelve years settled over the Unitarian society; then he established a high school, and afterward became superintendent of public schools. From there he removed to Fall River, where he was superintendent of public schools for two years, before moving to Vineyard Haven.

CHARLES E. BROWN (1849) is a resident of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Since 1851 he has been a merchant, ship-owner, bank-director, school-commissioner, justice of the peace, etc. He is well known throughout the Province as a member of the Board of Agriculture, an elective position earned by him through zealous work in behalf of improvements in agriculture, horticulture, and stock-breeding. In 1867 he organized the Yarmouth-County Agricultural Society, the strongest and most active organization of the kind in Nova Scotia, which he served gratuitously for five years as secretary. He is now its president and sole life-member. He is a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the American Pomological Association, the Michigan Pomological Society, and the Ontario and Nova-Scotia Fruit-Growers' Associations; and writes articles occasionally for agricultural papers. He is said to own the biggest Jersey cow in the world.

HARVARD COLLEGE is well represented on the staff of Brig.-Gen. EBEN SUTTON, commanding the Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as appears by the following:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Asst.-Adj. General, Lieut.-Col. Robert G. Shaw (1869).

Medical Director, Lieut.-Col. Robert Amory (1863).

Asst.-Inspector General, Major Edward N. Fenno (1866).

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Abbott Lawrence, jun. (1875).

Engineer, Capt. Horace B. Sargent, jun. (s. 1869).

Judge Advocate, Capt. Arthur Lincoln (1863).

Provost Marshal, Capt. Francis W. Lawrence (1861).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Brigade Sergeant-Major, Tucker Daland (1873).

Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, Harcourt Amory (1876).

Brigade Hospital-Steward, Russell Sturgis, 3d (1878).

Brigade Provost-Sergeant, Wendell Goodwin (1874).

Brigade Bugler, Frederic Cunningham (1874).

Brigade Sergeant's Clerks, George S. Silsbee (1874), George P. Gardner (1877).

REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH (1850) is spoken of by B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") in a letter to the *Hartford Post*, as follows: "Your readers all must have heard of him—priest, pastor, poet, pundit, almost potentate in the little realm, his church. He has been the good pastor for many years, he being now nearly sixty; and the relation between him and his people is one that is exceptional in its attraction. In the first place, he is his own proprietor. He owns the church, and is a bachelor. The church was in debt, and the people were borrowing from Peter to pay Paul his interest, or *vice versa*; and Paul and Peter are very exacting. He cut down his own pay, and reduced the church expenses, to favor them; and, when he found this would not do, he compounded with P. and P., and became proprietor. He has freed his church from compulsory taxation, and assumed the mortgages himself. He has opened parlors in his church, and music and refreshments lend their attractions to the young, he being as young as any of them; while to the old he is the grave and loving adviser and friend. Entertainments are frequent in his parlors, which he conducts himself,—he being his own orchestra and his own master of ceremonies. All the receipts for these are toward meeting expenses. His assumption of the mortgages lessens and mitigates, but does not, of course, obviate, church expense. He was chaplain of the Massachusetts First through the war, and, I think, is such at present. On the occasion of his leaving on Saturday, crowds of them went down to bid him good-by, thus attesting their devotion to him. He is a fat, unctuous, jolly-looking man, 'with twenty shillings in the pound in his face,' as Sydney Smith said of Edward Everett, and a general outline that reminds one, who knows who is meant, of Father Phil in 'Handy Andy,'—barring the father's rosy beak, which is lacking in the East Boston minister. Mr. Cudworth is one of the most influential temperance men in the State, is indefatigable in his industry while engaged in all that is good, and makes such a mark on the general society that his going abroad is considered a half calamity by his neighbors and friends, who, without regard to sect, wish him a happy return to them."

HARVARD-COLUMBIA RACE.

THE FRESHMAN CREWS.

NEVER were there better conditions of weather and water for a boat-race than those afforded on the Thames River, July 7. A gentle breeze blew down the course all the forenoon; enough to temper the heat, which at no time during the day was excessive, and add to the speed of a rowing-shell, but not enough to roughen the surface of the river.

A crowd and a close contest were needed to complete the enjoyment. The former was lacking; but the latter was seen, if ever it was, in a college race. The boats were eight-oared shells, similar in design and construction to those used in the University race, July 1. The course—the third and fourth mile of that rowed over by the University crews—began at Mamacoke and ended at Winthrop's Point. The same preparations had been made as for the University race; but no observation-train was run, because the grand stand was thought to be large enough to accommodate all the spectators. The Harvard freshmen reached their quarters, which were near the starting-point, on June 25. They were coached by William A. Bancroft (Harvard, 1878), the captain of the "Varsity" in 1877 and 1878. The Columbia freshmen did not arrive until June 30; but they had been in training with the Columbia University four at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill. Jasper Goodwin (Columbia, 1876), an old "Varsity" oar, coached them throughout the year.

The Harvard men, after their arrival at New London, met with several misfortunes, which seriously impaired the speed of their boat; and too much praise cannot be given them for fidelity to their work, which, in spite of their misfortunes, resulted

victoriously. The day after their arrival they rowed over the two-mile course in ten minutes and ten seconds. The best time of either the Harvard or the Columbia crew afterwards was eleven minutes.

Curtis, the Harvard stroke, broke his finger, and necessarily gave up his seat. Burch, the number three, was annoyed by those worst of boating-men's troubles, boils, which compelled his absence from the boat for a number of rows. Hammond, the captain, met with a family bereavement which would have made a less resolute man unfit to row in a hard race, even if he were sure of winning the grateful appreciation of all Harvard men by his decision to row. Chapman, who had taken the stroke oar when Curtis withdrew, rowed in the race after a three-days' illness.

The Columbia men for the week previous to the race had been in excellent health and spirits, and were well-matched opponents for the Harvard crew at its best. Both crews were provided with steam-launches on which their respective coaches could follow, and observe them during every stroke of their practice.

The race was set for mid-day. The tide had then been on the ebb for a little over two hours; and this circumstance, combined with the slight breeze which blew down stream, enabled both crews to make their best time. Some delay was experienced by a buoy drifting out of the line, and the starting boats dragging their anchors badly. But at 12.30 P.M., the referee, Richard Trimble (Harvard, 1880), captain and stroke of the Harvard "Varsity," gave the word to start. The crews caught the water together, and pulled a very rapid stroke. Harvard in the first minute pulled forty-one strokes, and Columbia forty, but neither seemed to gain any advantage. Harvard, however, was plainly rowing in the better form, expending her strength to greater advantage, and her shell glided through the water more steadily than did Columbia's. The men in the latter boat were full of life and dash; and down the first mile the two eights sped, keeping as good an alignment as the veriest martinet of a drill-master would care to see. The men in both boats did their utmost at every stroke, while the pace scarcely diminished. Chapman, who was an object of solicitude to the Harvard men, did not falter a particle; and in spite of his illness, which must have made his sufferings intense, he set the stroke for his crew with precision and force rarely seen. At the half-mile the boats were still bow and bow. Up to this point neither had had a perceptible lead. But form, when in other respects the crews are evenly matched, does tell; and here, too, one crew had not only better form, but also superior weight and power. By the time the mile buoy was reached, Harvard was undoubtedly leading; but liable to lose her lead in a dozen strokes, for the spurts which Columbia put on were simply marvellous. The Harvard men kept steadily to their work. Not a man looked out, as did some of their competitors, and all pulled with a determination to carry out the instructions received in a long and tedious course of severe coaching. This also characterized the rowing of the University crew in their race. The state of rowing at Harvard is such that crews from there can enter any important race, and, whether behind or ahead, row with full presence of mind and coolness, in exact accordance with the directions they have previously received.

When a mile and a half had been rowed, Harvard had a lead of nearly a boat's length; yet this was betimes reduced and regained; for spurt after spurt came from each crew, making it uncertain at any point which would lead a few hundred yards farther on. The mile and three-quarters was reached. Will Chapman hold out to the finish? was the question which rushed with painful force to the minds of Harvard's friends. Not that his distressed condition was shown by his rowing, for that was superb, and he was evidently preparing for the last and hardest spurt of all; but could he endure the strain? The Columbia men quicken. Their boat darts close by Harvard's. They still seem to have plenty of dash. Now Hammond, who during all this exciting race has directed his crew with rare judgment, and has worked his full share when Columbia's spurts were threatening, rallies his crew or the final spurt. The crimson blades take the water forty-two times in the last minute, and drive the shell across the finish line five seconds ahead of the blue and white. Chapman is exhausted, but still sits up, while the others paddle the boat around to where the Columbia crew sit panting at their oars. The gallant rivals cheer and are cheered. Then the crew row to the scow off the grand stand. Chapman receives the attention of a physician, who assures the eager inquirers that he will be all right in a day or two. Thus ended one of the most exciting college races ever rowed. The time of the Harvard crew was eleven minutes thirty-two seconds. The time of Columbia was eleven minutes thirty-seven seconds. The officers of the race were: *Referee*, Richard Trimble (1880). *Judges*, Harvard, W. A. Bancroft (1878), W. H. Aspinwall (1883); Columbia, Messrs. Eldredge and Muller. *Time-keepers*, Harvard, C. P. Curtis (1883); Columbia, Mr. Van Linderin.

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

CLAYTON JOHNS, a special student in the College, has composed "Two Mazurkas in G" for the piano. They have been published by G. D. Russell of Boston.

Dr. R. A. F. PENROSE, professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, will have next October three sons at Harvard College, each six feet tall. Two are in the senior class, the other in the freshman. Three other sons are now preparing for college.

JAMES BLISS (1881) has published a book of 108 pages (paper covers) on "Analytic Geometry for Beginners," compiled from notes actually given in the freshman prescribed course of analytics. The book is well arranged, typographically attractive, and contains, in a concise form, all of the subject that a beginner needs to know. Numerous examples, with solutions, added to the text, make the book an efficient aid or substitute for the lectures given to freshmen.

It was chiefly for the Harvard freshmen that Mr. Bliss published these notes, and he deserves great credit for the manner in which the work has been executed; but they might be used to advantage by any person beginning the study of analytics, for it contains in full the elementary instruction given at Harvard. Copies are for sale at the University Bookstore, Cambridge; or they can be obtained through the mail by sending \$2.50 to James Bliss, Cambridge.

THE "ANNEX."

THE autumn examinations occur Sept. 29-Oct. 1.

THE *New York Times*, July 5, contained an article of two and a half columns, giving the history of the Annex, written by the Rev. Julius H. Ward, who interviewed the students, wrote to the professors, and hunted up every scrap of history to be found regarding the movement.

APPLICATIONS for the special courses are now coming to the secretary from this part of the country, from the West, and the North-west. One applicant desires instruction in astronomy. Several wish Latin and Greek, in order to continue the studies of the high schools and higher private institutions.

IN his annual report, President Barnard of Columbia College gives a full and excellent account of the colleges for women in England, and adds a very cordial notice of the Annex. The account of the movement for the higher education of women in England is one of the best ever made, and is worth reading by all interested in the subject.

SEVENTEEN young ladies presented themselves at the entrance examinations of July 1. Two of these intend to take Greek only. The others enter for the four-years' course.

THE candidates for the special courses will not offer themselves generally until autumn. Some of those who took special studies the first year have given notice of an intention to return.

THE marks of the students for the first year were high, running from 98 down. The number was greater of those who obtained marks above 80, than of those who obtained lower than 70. So far as now reported, but two obtained less than 60 for the year's work.

It has been decided that after next year the examination held under the auspices of the Women's Educational Society, called the "Harvard Examination for Women," will be made to correspond with the college entrance examination. This will much simplify the announcements of the Annex, which have heretofore permitted candidates who have passed the Harvard Examinations for Women to enter its courses, and has given in its circulars a description of them. There will now be a single standard, and it will be that which is set for men.

POLITICS.

CHARLES L. FLINT (1849), Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, will address the union mass-meeting of the grangers' and farmers' clubs which is to be held at Sterling, Aug. 12.

SAMUEL PASCO (1858) is one of the Democratic presidential electors for the State of Florida. He is the chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and at the recent State Convention he received 60 of the 252 votes cast for candidate for governor. On the fourth ballot his name was withdrawn, and the whole convention gave "three cheers for Jefferson County and Sam. Pasco," with "such ringing intonation that an old confederate general was reminded of the 'rebel yell' in Virginia." He was then chosen Florida member of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

Mr. Pasco is vice-president of the "Survivors' Association," which, on July 30, is to unite the survivors of the Third Florida Regiment. It is said that "he will be the nominee for governor four years hence."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1852) of New York was chairman, and made the opening address, at the first Republican meeting for the ratification of the nominations of Garfield and Arthur. The meeting was under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, and took place at the Cooper Institute, New York, June 5.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871) made an address Friday evening, July 23, at the Republican flag-raising at Nahant. His remarks showed him to be one of the progressive men of the party, who believe the old war issues are buried, and think that the Republican party has still a useful work to do in the development of the country.

PRESIDENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

IN 242 years there have been twenty-two presidents of Harvard, an average length of service of eleven years. President Edward Holyoke was longest time in office, thirty-two years; Cornelius Conway Felton, the shortest, two years. The first graduate of Harvard who was president was Leonard Hoar, 1674-1675, at which time the office was regarded as a "bed of thorns;" one writer saying, "That academic sceptre has more of solicitude than charms, more anxiety than profit, more trouble than remuneration." Increase Mather was the first native American who became president. The first president was Henry Dunster, 1640-1654, who was probably thirty years of age at the time of his appointment, but nothing definite as to his age is known. With that exception, President Eliot is the youngest person ever elected to the presidency. The following table gives a complete list of the presidents.

NAME.	Age when Elected.	Term of Service.	Age at Death.
Henry Dunster	30	1640-54	49
Charles Chauncy	62	1654-72	81
Leonard Hoar	43	1674-75	45
Urian Oakes	44	1675-81	49
John Rogers	52	1682-84	54
Increase Mather	46	1685-1701	84
Samuel Willard	62	1701-07	68
John Leverett	45	1708-24	62
Benjamin Wadsworth	50	1725-37	68
Edward Holyoke	45	1737-69	79
Samuel Locke	54	1770-73	72
Samuel Langdon	54	1774-80	74
Joseph Willard	43	1781-1804	64
Samuel Webber	47	1806-10	51
John Thornton Kirkland	40	1810-28	70
Josiah Quincy	57	1829-45	84
Edward Everett	52	1846-49	61
Jared Sparks	60	1849-53	77
James Walker	59	1853-60	80
Cornelius Conway Felton	53	1860-62	55
Thomas Hill	44	1861-68	..
Charles William Eliot	35	1869-	..

THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School is in need of a generous benefactor, one who will provide for the erection of a suitable building. Professor C. C. Langdell in his annual report gave many reasons why there should be a new Law-School building; yet he barely alludes to one noticeable defect of the present building, that is, insufficient room for study in the library. It is a fact, however, that the library is incapable of furnishing comfortable seats to the students who require them. The school has 165 members, all of whom wish to spend at least a part of the day in the library; yet for their accommodation there are only seven tables seating sixty students, and three lines of narrow benches, poorly providing for forty more. The space, moreover, is so contracted that in front of the benches it permits the use of only small and immovable stools, and therefore nearly one-third of the students are deprived of the luxury of a common chair, and good light. It is to be hoped that a law school that stands at the head of similar institutions will soon be provided with a building well adapted to its purpose.

PRACTICAL METHODS IN STUDY.

THE elective course, "Graduate 6," has been, during the past year, the field of excellent work. Professor John Williams White, who gave this course, has for some time intended to publish a systematic list of Greek words arranged according to roots. The work of collection, however, was considerable; and in order to relieve himself of a part of this, and to test the value of the results as they were reached, he determined to admit a number of chosen students to a share in his labor. The result has been, for the students of "Graduate 6," a most interesting and valuable experience in etymological investigation.

Employing as a basis of operations Professor George Curtius's *Grundzüge der griechischen Etymologie*, and making

careful use of the most recent and trustworthy investigations and discoveries, the students have collected in groups, arranged according to their roots, a great number of classical Greek words, and all related words of the best authority in Latin and English. Starting from Curtius's small collection of elementary words, and enlarged by means of Vanicek's *Etymol. Wörterbuch* and the standard lexicons, the groups have finally become lists of considerable length. Curtius, on questions which he decides, has been the supreme authority; while, in cases where Curtius is silent or doubtful, the students have made their own decisions, and explained them in notes for Professor White's consideration. These explanations have in many cases amounted to pointed essays, which show in a remarkable manner the value and feasibility of this method of study.

Joined to each group, is a short and concise note explanatory of every thing in the group that might puzzle the reader. Little that is hypothetical is admitted, and rare words are used only for the illustration of principles. Besides the groups thus worked up by the students, and revised by Professor White, there have been written a number of theses on philological subjects, each subject generally being treated independently by each of two students. These theses are to form an introduction to the groups. Prepared at the end of the year by hands now of some experience in such work, they are valuable compilations of philological facts.

It is certain that the members of the course have been given by their work a degree of exactitude of reference, enthusiasm in research, and knowledge of etymology, that no other method of instruction could give; for, in the case of every word, many different works, that were set apart in a room in the library given over to the use of this elective, had to be consulted, in order that no word within the limits of the authors assigned, and no meaning necessary to explain the history of the word, might be omitted. This work required great care, and has been successfully accomplished. It is to be hoped that Professor White will use the experience gained this year, to give courses similar to the one described.

THE NEW COIN-CASE.

IN 1877 Robert Noxon Toppan (1858) of New York presented to the Library a collection of Roman coins, eighty-one in number, illustrating the period from 400 B.C. to Constantine the Great, A.D. 337. The coins are of copper, silver, and gold, and are of exceptional value, owing to their fine state of preservation, many of them being as clear-cut as the recent coinage of the United-States Mint. Copper money was first coined in Rome about 495 B.C., and this collection includes a large copper *as* of 400 B.C. The stamp of the government did not determine the value of the coin: it simply certified that the value existed in the coin. All the Roman emperors before Constantine are represented here. Cleopatra, Julius Caesar, Brutus, Sylla, the Calpurnian, Æmilian, and Acilian families, contribute a coin each, and there are ten of the year 269 B.C.

This collection remained unarranged until quite recently, when the donor presented a handsome case, and personally arranged the coins chronologically, with a descriptive label beneath each coin. The case is of polished rosewood, two feet in height, three feet in length, eighteen inches in depth at the base, and six inches at the top. It has been placed in the Art Room, which is immediately above the Delivery Room, and can be seen at any time by permission of the librarian.

THE PEABODY ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

IT is to be regretted that by reason of lack of funds, all exploring parties of the Museum have been withdrawn from the field.

A LARGE and important collection of pottery and stone implements has recently been received, which were taken from an ancient Indian burial-place in Central America by an exploring party under the direction of Dr. Earl Flint, agent of the Museum.

A VERY interesting collection taken from three Indian mounds in Florida by an exploration conducted by Dr. David Mack of Belmont, has been received. These mounds were undoubtedly erected since the settlement of the country, as is proved by the discovery of a number of articles of iron, silver, and brass, associated with the aboriginal remains.

THE south room on the second floor is being arranged, and will be thrown open to the public about Sept. 1. It will contain the South-American collection of antiquities, consisting of pottery, stone implements, and other objects, from Brazil and Peru, including a number of mummies from Peru. The gallery in this room will contain specimens from the Pacific Islands, Australia, and Eastern Asia.

CHESS-PLAYING AT HARVARD.

THE Chess Club was re-organized this year, and has been remarkably successful. It carried on by correspondence several very interesting games, and in no case suffered a defeat. It was a little unfortunate in not being able to play through several games when the prospects of success seemed very bright; as in the case of Professor William Everett (1859), who resigned on his fifteenth move, because of the death of his sister. It always played a strong game, however, and sustained the high standard that chess has always held at Harvard. The past records show that no Harvard Chess Club ever suffered a defeat, notwithstanding that there have been games with Cornell, Wesleyan, Yale, and other colleges.

The game with the Boston Chess Club naturally attracted most attention this year. It was played to the fourteenth move, when the Boston club decided to stop playing by reason of the lateness of the season. It may be continued next autumn. At present the game stands:—

HARVARD. White.	BOSTON. Black.
1. P—K 4	1. P—K 4
2. P—K B 4	2. P×P
3. Kt—K B 3	3. P—K Kt 4
4. B—Q B 4	4. B—Kt 2
5. P—K R 4	5. P—K R 3
6. P—Q 4	6. P—Q 3
7. Kt—Q B 3	7. Kt—Q B 3
8. Kt—K 2	8. P—Kt 5
9. Kt—Kt sq.	9. P—B 6
10. P×P	10. P×P
11. Kt×P	11. B—K Kt 5
12. Q—Q 3	12. Q—B 3
13. Castles.	13. Q—K 2
14. B—Q Kt 5	

THE CLASS OF 1860.

THE DINNER AT ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

THE twentieth anniversary of graduation was observed by the class of 1860 by a dinner at the Tremont House, Boston, on the evening of June 29. Forty-five members of the class were present. After grace had been said by the Rev. Charles A. Humphreys, the class chaplain, two hours or more were devoted to the good things upon the tables. A "feast of reason and flow of soul" accompanied the material repast, stimulated by the reading of the unique bill of fare which had been prepared for the occasion by the genial class-secretary Dr. Francis M. Weld, Horace Howland, and Edmund Wetmore, all of New York City. In it the names of the viands and liquors of the banquet were interspersed with descriptive citations



from the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English classics. The four illustrations, the productions of Mr. Wetmore, are here reproduced by permission. When full justice had been done to the dinner, the famous class-song with its stirring refrain, "Let us classmates be forever," was sung, and the chairman, Dr. Weld, opened the speech-making with a brief but humorous address. He called upon the Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Springfield, the well-known lecturer, to speak upon the literary



achievements of the class. It is a singular circumstance, Mr. Spaulding said, that the class which was so frequently represented at the meetings of the Faculty during its college-course has never reached the honor of having even a tutor chosen from

its members. It has, however, won no little distinction in various departments of literary work, as well as upon the battle-field and in the practical conduct of affairs. Its score of clergymen have all committed to print at least so much as a sermon apiece, while some of them have been frequent contributors to various magazines. One, the Rev. William C. Gannett, has written some very charming poems, and is the author of a biography, — the Memoir of his father, the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Gannett (1820), which is one of the best works of its kind in modern literature. The physicians in the class have several times dipped into those profound discussions of physiological and therapeutical problems which make the literature of modern medicine so interesting — to doctors. Of the lawyers, one, John T. Morse, jun., is widely known by his various books on legal subjects, and his Life of Alexander Hamilton, as well as



from his present position as one of the editors of the *International Review*. Another, Henry A. Clapp, Mr. Spaulding characterized as an autocrat not of one breakfast-table but of several thousands; wherever, in fact, the columns of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* are consulted for the best dramatic and musical criticism of the day. Other lawyers of eminence in the class are the Hon. George B. Young, Judge of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Edmund Wetmore of New York, and the Hon. Selwin Z. Bowman, member of Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District. The journalistic profession is still further represented in the class by Horace Howland of New York (of the *New-York Daily Times*), and Charles H. Doe of Worcester, the publisher and editor of the *Worcester Evening Gazette*.

The achievements of the class in other than literary fields were alluded to; special mention being made of Gen. Thomas Sherwin, collector of the city of Boston, and Gen. Henry S. Russell, recently the chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of the same city. Mr. Spaulding's address, which was well received, was a comprehensive but by no means exhaustive survey of the post-graduate careers of the more prominent members of the class. It may be added that the speaker



was for several years after graduation the secretary of the class, editing its first report (in 1866), and has always taken a lively interest in its history. Following his remarks came brief and excellent speeches from the Rev. Arthur May Knapp (on the Clergy), Horace Howland (on the Press), Edmund Wetmore (on the Legal Profession), and the Hon. Selwin Z. Bowman (on Political Life). The last-named gentleman paid an eloquent tribute to those members of the class who had given their lives in their country's service. Several extemporaneous speeches were made by various members of the class, and a goodly number of old college songs were sung. An interesting episode in the evening's entertainment was the visit paid to the class by a deputation of the class of 1850, who were dining at the same time in the Tremont House. Their spokesman was James C. Carter (1850), President of the Association of Alumni. He referred to the gift of some choice wines received by the elder from the younger class, as "a spirited and touching tribute from the handsomest, wittiest, and brightest class to the most distinguished."

In addition to the numerous speeches of the evening, the class were favored with a highly entertaining poem and also a fresh version of an old college song, the productions of Charles H. Doe of Worcester. Altogether, it may be said that this dinner of the class of 1860 marked a "red-letter day" in its post-graduate annals, and greatly strengthened the bond of brotherhood which has kept its scattered members a united "band of foster-brothers" for the score of years which have elapsed since its graduation.

THE CLASS OF 1874.

ITS SECOND TRIENNIAL DINNER.

THE second triennial dinner of the class of 1874 was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Tuesday evening, June 29. The number of members present was larger than might have been expected six years after graduation; but this may be explained by the uncharitable supposition that it was due to the fact that the expenses of the dinner were paid from the class-fund.

After due justice had been done to the excellent table spread for the occasion, the president, Wendell Goodwin of New-York City, called the class to order, and made a few well-chosen remarks. He was followed by other members of the class, among whom were the Secretary of the class, George P. Sanger, jun., of Cambridge; the Rev. Adoniram J. Hopkins of Hopkinton, N.H.; Samuel B. Clarke of New-York City; and Louis Dyer, tutor in Greek at Harvard.

The notable event of the evening was the reading of a poem entitled "A Ten Years' Retrospect," by William Reuben Richards of Boston. The author reviewed the general history of the class since it entered Harvard. Frequent allusions were made to interesting events in which members of the class were concerned, such as the placing of a hat on the head of the granite soldier who stands perpetual watch in the Cambridge Common; the narrow escape of some members who were almost blown into eternity by the explosion in Stoughton Hall. And again, how two members, who thought they would get up a little explosion of their own in the rear of Holyoke, were caught in the act by the ever-vigilant chief-of-police, and how one of the offenders was "rusted" for one year as the reward of his iniquity. Or how, during the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to Harvard, the citizens were surprised to see an array of all the available hacks waiting about the College yard in answer to the summons which the deluded hackmen supposed to have been sent by officers of the University. Or, lastly, how advance-sheets of tutor Anderson's examination-papers in Greek were by some unfair means procured, and sold to a select few at high prices the night before the examination; and how crestfallen the poor fellows were the next morning when they were confronted by an entirely different paper, which had been prepared by the shrewd instructor during the evening.

These, and other points which would not be so readily appreciated by non-members, furnished material for pleasant memories of the days past, to be recalled long after the interesting event, — the first that the writer of this has had the pleasure of attending.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE Committee to which was referred the application for a charter, made from Cornell University, and the constitutional questions connected with the power to grant that application, has the honor to report: 1. That the officers of Cornell University, having made a recent application to the Alpha of New York at Union College, have been informally assured that their application will be "cordially furthered;" and they believe that this Alpha need take no action in their behalf at present.

The proper action on the part of the Alpha of New York will be to ask the other Alphas to assent to the grant of a charter to Cornell University. We have already given this assent in our vote of 1870; and no further action on the part of this Alpha is needed, unless the Alpha of New York refuse to act on the application of Cornell.

2. With respect to the constitutional questions involved, we have the honor to make a further report.

It is quite clear that the parent Alpha reserved to itself in the first two charters, that granted to Yale and that granted to Harvard on the same date in 1779, the power to establish other "scions" wherever she might choose.

She gave to Yale the power to establish "scions" in Connecticut, and to Harvard to establish "scions" in Massachusetts Bay, without consulting with her. Beyond that, she gave no power. But, as early as 1787, these two Alphas agreed in giving a charter to the Alpha of New Hampshire, supposing, correctly, that the parent Alpha could not communicate with them. In truth, it had ceased to exist as an active society many years before.

With that extinction of the parent society, the Chapter at Yale (if, as is supposed, the organization of that Chapter antedated ours) became the parent Alpha. With the recent extinction of the Chapter at Yale, the Harvard Alpha became the parent Alpha, and is so generally regarded at the present time.

The Committee has no doubt that, as the parent Alpha, the Harvard Alpha has the right, under the precedents, to establish new branches wherever it may choose. Even in 1829, it thus established the Alpha of Rhode Island, which was organized under our permission. The assent of the other branches

was subsequently obtained, but seems to have been regarded, on all parts, as unnecessary for the complete institution of that Alpha.

In all the charters recently granted by the Alpha at Yale, so far as we can learn from the Yale records, the Chapter created had no power given to it for establishing new Chapters without the consent of all the Alphas of the several States. There has thus been introduced the custom, almost general, which requires that the Alphas of the several States shall be called upon for their assent, wherever a Beta or Gamma is to be established in any State. Nor has any Alpha now existing received power by charter to grant charters outside the State in which it exists, unless all the other Alphas concur. That power seems to belong alone to the Alpha of Massachusetts, as parent Alpha.

The precedents are now so few that it may be convenient to enumerate them: *First*, in 1779, William and Mary gave power to E. Parmelee to establish Alphas at New Haven and at Cambridge. *Second*, without consulting them, William and Mary established a branch at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia. *Third*, in 1787, Harvard and Yale united in the establishment of the Dartmouth Alpha. In 1798, these three Alphas refused charters, on application, from Brown, Princeton, and Williamstown. In 1813 Union applied to Yale for a charter, and in 1816 its request was granted. The Beta and Gamma of New York seem to have been chartered without any application to us. On Oct. 25, 1824, the Alpha of Maine was established, with the consent of all the Alphas, although unquestionably Harvard had a right under her charter to establish an Alpha in the Province of Maine without consulting other Alphas. On Aug. 27, 1829, Harvard voted that a charter should be prepared, and transmitted to Brown University at the approaching Commencement. And, in September of that year, the Alpha of Rhode Island was organized without the action of any other College.

The Beta of Connecticut was established at Hartford at Washington College, now Trinity College, by act of Yale College alone; and in 1845 the Gamma of Connecticut was organized, without the consent of this college, or of the other Alphas, under the undoubted right which the Yale Alpha had, under its charter. In 1838 Harvard refused a charter to Hampden-Sydney, where the society had died out, on the ground that the Alpha of a State should be established at the chief literary institution of that State. In 1845 Dartmouth granted a charter to Burlington, and Yale granted one to the Western Reserve College, on condition that they should obtain the consent of the other Alphas, which consent was obtained. In the view of the Committee, Yale could have granted the Western Reserve this permission without annexing the condition, but she did not choose to use her power. In 1855 the William and Mary Alpha was revived, but soon died again. The Harvard Alpha has, of its own act, established a Beta at Amherst and a Gamma at Williamstown, without asking or obtaining the consent of any other Alpha. The Chapter at Tuscaloosa, Ala., is now defunct. We do not learn from whom its charter came.

Your Committee believes, that, if necessary, Harvard could create an Alpha in any State where no Alpha exists, or a Beta, Gamma, or Delta in States where Alphas exist, as being now the parent Alpha of the country. But your Committee recognizes the convenience of the present system of an appeal to all the Alphas on any application for a new charter.

In case, however, of the refusal of an Alpha to transmit to other Alphas the request of petitioners for a charter, it would seem to be the duty of some neighboring Alpha to undertake that commission. And, as it is easier and better to act when no application is before us, the Committee suggest that the following proposal for future action be submitted to the Alphas of Φ B K throughout the different States.

Voted, That whenever any college shall ask for a charter of Φ B K, the application shall be made to the Alpha of the State in which said college shall be situated. In case no such Alpha exists, then application shall be made to any Alpha of Φ B K, and that such charter shall be granted on a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Alphas of the United States.

In case the Alpha first applied to shall refuse to take action, then application may be made to any other Alpha; and the charter shall be issued by the oldest Alpha voting in the affirmative.

Voted, That, in the event of the assent of all the existing Alphas to this proposal, it be adopted as a new article of the constitution of Φ B K.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD E. HALE.
JAMES B. THAYER.
JOHN ERVING.
GEORGE BACHELOR.

The above report was presented and accepted, and these votes were passed.

THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY.

Two planetary nebulae were discovered by Professor E. C. Pickering, the director of the Observatory, on the evenings of the 13th and 14th of July. Right ascension of the first, 18 h. 25.2 m.; declination, $-25^{\circ} 13'$. Right ascension of the second, 18 h. 4.3 m.; declination, $-28^{\circ} 12'$. Both, but particularly the first, are very minute; and, except by their spectra, can with difficulty be distinguished from the stars. The discovery was not the result of accident, but of a search with a direct vision prism inserted between the objective and eye-piece of the 15-inch telescope. A star appears as a colored line of light, while a planetary nebula forms a bright point, and is recognized instantly as it passes through the field. Many hundred stars can thus be examined very rapidly, and a single nebula picked out from among them. As this method promises to add very greatly to the list of known planetary nebulae, which now number about fifty, probably a systematic search for these objects, covering a considerable part of the heavens, will be made at the Observatory. Knowledge of their distribution will thus be greatly increased, and we shall know that their absence in a certain part of the sky is not due to an omission to look for them.

Any planetary nebula as bright as a star of the twelfth magnitude will probably be detected by the method proposed. Bright lines or other peculiarities in any stellar spectra will also be looked for. Doubt has been thrown on many of the attempts to measure the parallax of planetary nebulae, owing to the haziness of the borders of these bodies. The minuteness of the disks of nebulae, noted above, would permit their position to be determined with great precision, and would thus show a very minute parallax.

This is believed to be the first discovery of the kind made by an American astronomer.

VOL. 12, *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*, containing the results of observations made with the meridian-circle by Professor W. A. Rogers in 1874 and 1875, which was prepared for publication under the direction of Professors Joseph Winlock and Edward C. Pickering, has recently been published. It includes a catalogue, and gives the accurate positions of 618 stars.

HARVARD-YALE RACE.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

THE fifth annual race between Harvard and Yale in eight-oared shells took place on the Thames River at New London, Conn., July 1. Harvard was defeated for the first time in four years. Her light crew rowed in a form far better than that of her rival, but which could not compete, in a four-mile race, with that rival's greater physical power. Yale's time over the four-mile course was 24 minutes, 27 seconds; Harvard's, 25 minutes, 9 seconds. The slow time is explained by the fact that the rowing was against the wind, which hindered quick time and roughened the surface of the river. That the Harvard crew was headed at the finish by such a distance, — about a dozen boat-lengths, — was due to several unfortunate circumstances, for which the crew were not responsible.

The water, which during the greater part of the day was too rough for shell-rowing, became at the approach of the appointed hour sufficiently smooth to admit of rowing the race. Shortly after 5.30 P.M., the eight were at their respective starting boats, ready for the word from the referee, Professor Wheeler of Yale. The Yale crew, having won the toss for position, took the west side. This gave them a slight advantage in the first mile and a half, for the wind was south-west and did not strike the water in which they were to row with so great force as it struck that on the east side of the line of buoys which marked the division line between the courses of the two crews. At the word "Go" from the referee, the boats started together, neither gaining advantage for the first three strokes; but soon Harvard, whose smooth rowing was sure to have its good results, began to show her bow ahead of Yale, and when twenty strokes were pulled she was plainly in the lead. At Harvard's thirty-ninth and Yale's fortieth stroke, the oar of No. 5 of the Yale boat — now a half-length behind — violently splashed the water, or, in boating parlance, "caught a crab," as it seemed to those who were watching the race from the observation-train on the shore and the steamers on the river. After this the Yale crew pulled perhaps a half-dozen strokes, and then stopped. To the referee's inquiry, Rogers, the captain of the Yale boat, replied that a rowlock was broken. Soon after the Yale crew stopped, the Harvard crew also stopped; but, hearing the shout of "Go on" from their friends, they pulled slowly down the course.

Here it is proper to state that the captains of the crews, in conference with the referee, had recently agreed to change the ordinary rule for accidents, viz.: If an accident happen in the first ten strokes, it shall prejudice neither party; after the tenth stroke every boat shall abide by its accidents. It was agreed

to substitute in place of ten strokes, as the limit of non-prejudice by accident, the time when the boats were fairly off according to the referee's decision.

After hearing the statement of Capt. Rogers in regard to the rowlock, the referee discharged his rifle as a signal to the Harvard boat to return, but as they had gone some distance the signal was not heard; and it was not until they had rowed nearly three-quarters of a mile that the referee's tug, which had stopped when the Yale crew did, got near enough for them to hear the signal of recall. That the referee must have stretched his discretion in deciding that the boats were not fairly off when one had rowed thirty-nine and the other forty strokes, there can be little doubt; for it is preposterous to suppose that two eights are not fairly off after both have rowed nearly a quarter of a mile. But the referee probably thought that, if he allowed the Harvard crew to row over the course alone, the disappointment of those who had gathered to witness the race would be the greater of two evils; and so he doubtless chose what he thought was the lesser, namely, that of not adhering too strictly to a technical rule. Had he, however, decided that the race was according to agreement won by Harvard, and then suggested to the Harvard crew that such a result would be unsatisfactory to all, and that they should return and start again after the rowlock was repaired, — a suggestion which the Harvard crew would have readily adopted, — he might have avoided both evils.

When the Harvard crew reached the starting-point, it was found necessary for the Yale crew to return to their boat-house to repair their rowlock. This necessitated a postponement of the race until seven o'clock. The Harvard crew were obliged to return to their boat-house through the rough water, which, together with the other disadvantages under which they labored, doubtless helped their rivals to several lengths in the race.

About 7.15 o'clock the boats were started a second time. As before, the start was even, and Harvard was the first to gain the lead, which at the end of the first third-mile she had increased to nearly a boat's-length; but here the power and endurance in the Yale boat began to tell, and gradually Harvard's hopes faded away with her lead. Slowly, but still perceptibly, the bow of the Yale boat was forced up, until it was, at the half-mile, even with Harvard's. For a few strokes the spurt of Harvard was sufficient to keep the eights bow and bow, and then Yale in turn showed in front. One more desperate spurt by Harvard, and the race of 1880, as far as it was a race, was over. Yale had muscular power enough to win a dozen lengths, and Harvard could not keep her from winning by that distance. That the Yale crew of 1880 was faster than the Harvard crew of 1880, all fair-minded people will say; and they will also say, that, but for Harvard's courtesy in not insisting strictly upon her rights, the superior speed of the "blue" would have been of no avail.

The officers of the race were: *Referee*, Professor Arthur M. Wheeler. *Judges*, Harvard, R. C. Watson (1869), W. R. Thayer (1881); Yale, F. Wood (1875), R. J. Cook (1876). *Time-keepers*, Harvard, W. A. Bancroft (1878); Yale, George Ada (1869).

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

BERNARD B. WHITTEMORE (1839) is editor of the *Nashua Gazette*, Nashua, N. H.

WILLIAM P. FROST (1872) is on the staff of the *Evening Post*, San Francisco, Cal.

HENRY A. CLAPP (1860) is dramatic and musical critic of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

CHARLES H. DOR (1860) is editor and one of the proprietors of the *Worcester Evening Gazette*.

ALEXANDER F. WADSWORTH (1860) is one of the proprietors of the *Worcester Evening Gazette*.

HERBERT B. DOW (1879) is editor of the *Kearsarge Sentinel*, published at Wilmot, N. H.

FITZEDWARD HALL (1846) of Marlesford, Eng., has been one of the chief contributors to the *New-York Nation*; his contributions, during the past five years, exceeding eighty columns of matter, covering a large variety of subjects.

REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE (†. 1862) is one of the editors of the *Unitarian Review*, and associate editor of the *Rising Faith*. Oct. 1, 1862, he was settled over the South Parish Church, Portsmouth, N. H., as the successor of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody.

CHARLES W. PALFRAY (1835) is one of the editors and publishers of the *Salem Register*, one of the oldest papers in the State, and the motto of which, furnished by Judge Joseph Story in 1802, reads as follows, —

"Here shall the PRESS the PEOPLE'S RIGHTS maintain,
Unawed by INFLUENCE, and unbribed by GAIN;
Here PATRIOT TRUTH its glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to RELIGION, LIBERTY, and LAW."

BENJAMIN H. HALL (1851) is editor of the *Troy Daily Whig*, Troy, N.Y., one of the liveliest and most readable of the New-York State newspapers.

THE *American Art Review*,—one of the leading art publications in the world,—published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, has among its contributors the following officers and graduates of Harvard: Professor Charles E. Norton (1846); Frederick W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum; Thomas G. Appleton (1831); Professor William R. Ware (1852); Charles H. Moore, instructor in drawing and design at Harvard; Charles G. Loring (1848); Rev. Henry G. Spaulding (1860).

STATISTICS OF THE FRESHMAN CREW.

(CLASS OF 1883.)

Position.	Names and Residences.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Bow.	John Dickinson Sherwood, San Francisco, Cal.	19	140	5-9
No. 2.	George Paul Keith, Quincy	17	143	5-10½
No. 3.	James Merrill Burch, Dubuque, Ia.	19	145	5-11½
No. 4.	Fred Leland Sawyer, Cumberland Centre, Me.	22	168	5-9½
No. 5.	Edward Twissleton Cabot, Brookline	18	170	5-10½
No. 6.	Chas. Miffin Hammond, Capt., New London, Conn.	18	169	6-¾
No. 7.	Charles Mortimer Belshaw, San Francisco, Cal.	19	171	5-8½
Stroke.	Henry Grafton Chapman, New York, N.Y.	19	141	5-10
Cox.	Julius Buchman, Fort Washington, N.Y.	88		

CLUBS.

At a recent meeting at the rooms of the University Club of New-York City, the Committee on Admissions, which fills its own vacancies, elected the following named gentlemen to fill the places of the outgoing class: T. Frank Brownell (1865), Joseph P. Earle (Brown), Archibald McMartin (Princeton), Thomas C. Lewis (Trinity), John W. Simpson (Amherst), James P. Lowery (College City of New York) Stephen H. Olin (Wesleyan). These gentlemen serve till 1883.

THE University Club of New York has seven hundred and nine members and a long list of candidates for admission, from which fifteen or twenty are elected monthly. The Treasurer's statement shows a surplus of \$42,000 at the end of the first year of the Club's existence, a showing believed to be unprecedented in the history of clubs in this country. The terms of admission are,—

For resident members	\$100
Non-resident members	50
Yearly dues, residents	50
Non-resident members	25

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

Artemas B. Muszey (1824).—"Channing,—an Aftermath." *Christian Register*, June 26.

Casneau Palfrey (1826).—"The Eye of Faith." *Christian Register*, June 19.

"What the Eye of Faith Sees." *Christian Register*, June 26 and July 10.

"Purging the Inward Sight." *Christian Register*, July 24.

James Freeman Clarke (1829).—Address delivered May 25, at the meeting of the New-England Woman-Suffrage Association in Boston. *Woman's Journal*, June 5.

Obituary Notice of George Ripley, LL.D. *Christian Register*, July 10.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829).—"The Welcome to the Clergy." Delivered at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

"The Archbishop and Gil Blas." A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

"Jonathan Edwards." *International Review*, July.

William H. Channing (1829).—"Channing, Parker, and the Step Next." An Address delivered May 28, at the annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston. *Free Religious Index*, July 8.

Henry W. Bellows (1832).—"Rev. Mr. Clayden." *Christian Register*, July 17.

George E. Ellis (1833).—"Dr. Dexter's Congregationalism." Review of Henry Martyn Dexter's "The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years." *Christian Register*, July 3.

William G. Elliot (t. 1834).—Speech made May 27, at the Unitarian Festival in Boston. *Christian Register*, June 5.

"The Inspiration and Work of the Christian Ministry." *Unitarian Review*, July.

C. A. Bartol (t. 1835).—Remarks on Theodore Parker, made at the annual meeting, May 28, of the Free Religious Association in Boston. *Free Religious Index*, July 8.

E. R. Hoar (1835).—Speech made at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

John H. Heywood (1836).—"Antioch and Wilberforce." A report of the graduating exercises at these two Ohio colleges. *Christian Register*, July 10.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839).—"William G. Rhoads." An Obituary Notice. *Haverfordian*, June.

Edward Everett Hale (1839).—"Response for the Clergy." Delivered at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

"Why do not People go to Church?" *Christian Register*, July 17.

"Unitarian Church in Pesth." *Christian Register*, July 17.

Joseph H. Allen (1840).—"The Religion of Humanity." *Unitarian Review*, July.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1841).—Contributions to the *Woman's Journal*:—

"Wellesley College," June 5.

"Founded on a Rock," June 12.

"What Representative Government Means," June 19.

"The Temperance Ballot," June 26.

"The Ethics of Sex," July 3.

"Temperance Suffrage once more," July 10.

"Two Kinds of Thinking," July 17.

"Abroad," July 24.

"Farmers' Wives," July 31.

Other Writings:—

"The Reed Immortal." A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

"Two Anti-Slavery Leaders." *International Review*, August.

Charles C. Perkins (1842).—"Olympia as it was and as it is" (conclusion). *American Art Review*, June.

"Review of Miss Kate Thompson's 'Galleries of Europe,'" *American Art Review*, July.

"Eugene Müntz's book, 'Les Arts à la Court des Papes.'" *Ibid.*, August.

William R. Alger (t. 1847).—An Address on Theodore Parker, delivered at the annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston, May 28. *The Free Religious Index*, July 8.

Francis Tiffany (1847).—Address delivered at the Unitarian missionary meeting in Boston. *Christian Register*, June 5.

Charles A. Joy (t. 1847).—"Biographical Sketch of Frederick Wohler." *Popular Science Monthly*, August.

Horatio Stebbins (1848).—Letters to the Unitarian Festival Committee. *Christian Register*, June 12.

Josiah P. Cooke (1848).—"Oxidation of Hydrochloric Acid Solutions of Antimony in the Atmosphere." *American Journal of Science*, June.

Thomas D. Howard (1848).—"Recollections of the Lecture-Room." *Unitarian Review*, June.

Josiah P. Quincy (1850).—"Intolerance." *Unitarian Review*, June.

Henry W. Haynes (1851).—"The Fossil Man." *Popular Science Monthly*, July.

William F. Allen (1851).—"Mr. Meyer's Classificatory System of Relationships." *Penn Monthly*, June.

"The Study of General History." *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, June.

Charles T. Canfield (1852).—"The Unveiling of God." *Unitarian Review*.

Charles Ellery Stedman (1852).—"A Case of Acute Catarrhal Pneumonia, followed by Hydropneumothorax, and Extreme Dislocation and Rotation of the Heart," Boston. *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 24.

Caleb D. Bradlee (1852). Poem. Printed on the programme of the fifth floral festival of the Harrison-square Church Sunday school, June 13.

Charles W. Eliot (1853).—Opening Address delivered at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

George W. Hartwell (1853).—"Democratic Rallying Song." Sheet-music, published by George D. Newhall & Co., Cincinnati, O., 1880.

Charles G. Conner (1854).—History of the Star in the East Lodge, No. 59, A. F. and A. M. Presented at the 25th anniversary of the Lodge at Exeter, N.H., June 24. Printed in the *Exeter Gazette*, July 1.

Moncure D. Conway (t. 1854).—"A Martin Summer in the Garden of France." *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, August.

William J. Potter (1854).—"The Free Religious Association's Appeal for the new Index." *The Index*, June 3.

Jesse H. Jones (1856).—"The Labor Problem. From the Labor Reform Side." *International Review*, New York, July.

Joseph Lewis Stackpole (1857).—Argument before the Legislative Committee on Education, of the Boston City Council, in reference to the limitation of the expenditures of the Boston School Committee to the amounts appropriated by the City Council: pamphlet, 18 pp.

John Albee (t. 1858).—"Classics of Free Religion,—John Milton." *Free Religious Index*, July 1.

Hasket Derby (m. 1858).—"On the Prevention of Near-sight in the Young." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3.

Robert T. Edes (1858).—"Some of the Symptoms of Bright's Disease." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 24 and July 8.

Francis E. Abbot (1859).—"The Step Next." *The Index*, June 3.

David H. Hayden (1859).—"Recent Progress in the Treatment of Diseases of Children." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 15.

John C. Kimball (t. 1859).—"Shall We let our Light shine?" *Christian Register*, June 12.

Henry G. Spaulding (1860).—"Christian Archaeology." *Christian Register*, June 26.

William E. Copeland (1860).—"Indian Management." *National Quarterly*, January.

Theodore W. Fisher (m. 1861).—"The Commitment and Certification of the Insane." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 17.

J. V. Blake (1862).—"Love and Law." A Poem. *Unity*, June 1.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862).—"Sudden and Transient Swellings of the Lips." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 10.

James De Normandie (t. 1862).—"The Hebrew Sagas,—Babel, or Great Schemes overthrown." *The Rising Faith*, June.

Charles F. Folsom (1862).—"The Pathology of Insanity." A Lecture delivered before the Graduating Class of the Harvard Medical School. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 15.

A. E. Verrill (S. B. 1862). Notice of recent additions to the Marine Fauna of the Eastern Coast of North America. No. 8; Brief Contributions to Zoology from the Museum of Yale College, No. XLV. *American Journal of Science*, February, 1880, pp. 137-140.

A Sketch of Comparative Embryology. IV.—The Embryology of the Sponges. *American Naturalist*, July, pp. 479-485. 4 cuts.

J. Orne Green (1863).—"The Importance of the Early Recognition of Ear-Disease." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1.

"Recent Progress in Otology." June 24.

"Phlebitis of Mastoid Emissary Vein." *American Journal of Otology*, April.

John T. Hassam (1863).—"Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton families, by John T. Hassam, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1880." Pamph., 12 pp.

John W. Chadwick (t. 1864).—"John Milton." *Unitarian Review*, July.

William L. Richardson (1864).—"Recent Progress in Obstetrics." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1.

Henry F. Borden (s. 1865).—"Edema of the Lungs, with Cases." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1.

George Batchelor (1866).—"Heredity and Education." *Unitarian Review*, July.

A. K. Fiske (1866).—"Profligacy in Fiction. I. Zola's Nana. II. Ouida's Moths." *North-American Review*, July.

F. W. Clarke (s. 1867).—"My Fire." *Popular Science Monthly*, July.

F. R. Sturgis (m. 1867).—"On the Affections of the Middle Ear during the Early Stages of Syphilis." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3.

Henry H. A. Beach (m. 1868).—"Recent Progress in Surgery." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3.

John H. Clifford (t. 1871).—"Liberal Principles as opposed to Sectarianism in Education." An Essay read at the annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston, May 28. *The Free Religious Index*, July 15.

Lucius L. Hubbard (1872). (See New Books by Harvard Graduates in this number.)

W. H. Baker (m. 1872).—"Recent Progress in Gynecology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 8.

Clifton E. Wing (m. 1872).—"The Proper Use of the Hot Vaginal Douche." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 17.

Robert M. Lawrence (m. 1873). "A Case of Abnormal Projection of the Costal Cartilages, simulating a Morbid Growth." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 22.

Samuel J. Barrows (t. 1875).—"Library Notes." A review of *The Criminal Code of the Jews, according to the Talmud Massecheth Synhedrin*, by Philip Berger Benny. London, 1880. *Unitarian Review*, July.

George L. Walton (1875) and Charles B. Witherle.—"The Aetiology of Fever." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 10.

Holmes Hinkley (1876). "Beauty," a sonnet. *Woman's Journal*, July 31.

Charles F. Thwing (1876).—"Japanese and Chinese Students in America." *Scribner's Monthly*, July.

J. R. W. Hitchcock (1877). "Recent Original Work at Harvard." *Popular Science Monthly*, August.

Eugene T. Chamberlain (1878).—"Letter from the South." An account of his trip in the Carolinas. *Every Saturday*, Detroit, Mich., March 6.

"The English and American Civil Services." A review of Dorman B. Eaton's "The Civil Service in Great Britain." *Ibid.*, March 13.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878).—"Changes of the Circulation during Cerebral Activity." A notice of the interesting physiological researches of Dr. Angelo Mosso, of Turin. *Popular Science Monthly*, July, pp. 303-311.

Edwin W. Morse (1878).—"A Review of Theatrical Matters in New York City for the current week." *Every Saturday*, Detroit, Mich., May 29.

Willard Everett Smith (1879). "The Cause of Sleep," a paper read at a physiological conference, Feb. 25. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6.

Marshall E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879).—"Report on the Mica Deposits of the Hartford Mica Mining Co. 1880." Pamph., 7 pp.

Leonard Waldo (S.D. 1879).—"Description of a New Position Micrometer." *American Journal of Science*, July.

Ezra Abbot (Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation).—"The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." Continued from the March number. *Unitarian Review*, June.

"The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidence." Pamph., Boston: George H. Ellis. This work is an enlargement of the articles under the above name in the February, March, and June numbers of the *Unitarian Review*; and it will form part of the volume of "Institute Essays," to be published shortly by George H. Ellis, Boston.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1865. Henry William Poor, to Constance E. Brandon, at Grace Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, February, 1880, all of New-York City.

1875. Rev. Richard Montague, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lawrence, to Martha P. Cogswell of Cambridge, in Cambridge, May 20.

1868 s. William Joseph Knowlton of Boston, to Alberta Lorain Cutler, daughter of James H. Cutler, cashier of First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., at Evansville, May 25, by the Rev. John Q. Adams.

1868. James Barr Ames of Cambridge, to Sarah, daughter of the late George R. Russell of Boston, in Boston, June 29, by the Rev. E. B. Willson.

1875. Jonas Edward Bacon of Brockton, to Mary Robinson of Watertown, at Watertown, April 15, by the Rev. E. P. Wilson.

1876 d. Thomas Bradley to Evelyn G. Edmonds, at Kay Chapel, Newport, R. I., March 31, by the Rev. George J. Magill, all of Newport.

1877. Frederick Daggett of Quincy, to Mary C. DeWolf of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, at the house of the bride, July 7.

1880. William Henry Alley of Lynn, to Nellie, daughter of F. B. Gardner of Chicago, Ill., at Chicago, July 6, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1861. Rev. James Edward Wright, a daughter, Rebecca Whitney, born in Montpelier, Vt., July 11.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1818. GEORGE CHOATE, M.D., in Cambridge, June 4, aged 83 years.

Dr. Choate was born in the town of Essex, Mass., Nov. 7, 1796. He graduated at Harvard in 1818, took the degree of A.M. in 1821, and of M.D. in 1822. While he was studying medicine he was for two years the master of the Fcoffees' Latin School in Ipswich. He completed his medical studies in Boston, in the office of Dr. George C. Shattuck, and then established himself in Salem, where he was for almost fifty years one of the most prominent physicians. He was President of the Essex South District Medical Society, and also of the Salem Athenaeum; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, an alderman in 1853, a member of the school-committee, and representative to the General Court. His life was devoted to the interests of Salem, and he will long be remembered as one of her best citizens. His interest in the First Church and its ministers was exceptionally great; and in July, 1846, he conducted the installation service at the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Stone. He joined the Essex Lodge of Freemasons in 1825, and was its master in 1828 and 1829. Dr. Choate for many years has had reasons for being proud of his children, as his four sons—all graduates of Harvard—are men of unquestioned ability of the highest order in their respective professions: Dr. George C. S. Choate (1846), formerly Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, and now practising in New York State; Charles F. Choate (1849), a member of the Suffolk bar, and President of the Old Colony Railroad; William G. Choate (1852), Judge of the United-States Court in New-York City; and Joseph H. Choate (1852), of the well-known New-York law firm, Everts, Southmayd, & Choate. His daughter is the wife of Dr. E. B. Gersdorff, of Boston.

1818. SAMPSON REED, in Boston, July 8.

Mr. Reed was born in West Bridgewater, June 10, 1800, and was son of the Rev. John and Hannah S. Reed. He was fitted for college by his father, and after graduation in the class of 1818 he spent nearly three years at Cambridge in the Harvard Divinity School; but, finding faith in the teachings of Swedenborg, he gave up his idea of becoming a minister of the gospel, and was employed in the drug-store of W. B. White, in Boston. A few years later, he opened a modest drug-store on Hanover Street, and for many years was the head of the firm of Reed & Cutler, wholesale druggists. He was interested in public affairs, having first served the city of Boston as a member of the school-committee; then, in 1852 and 1853, as alderman. He also represented the city in the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and in the House of Representatives, in 1854, where he was Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was deeply interested in the doctrines of Swedenborg, and early joined the New Jerusalem Church in Boston, of which, during his whole life, he was one of the foremost members. Profoundly convinced of the doctrine which he had embraced, he was always an earnest advocate of the Swedenborgian faith, and contributed largely by speech and writing to make its tenets known in this community. He was a frequent contributor to the *New-Jerusalem Magazine*, of which for many years he was an editor. For more than twenty volumes he had the entire control of the *Children's New-Church Magazine*.

Among his contributions to literature are the following: Observations on the Growth of the Mind, 1826 (several editions published); Address before the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem, 1842; Swedenborg and His Mission, 1859. He also wrote a Memoir of the late Rev. Thomas Worcester, whose intimate friend he was during many years.

He was the oldest member of the Bowdoin-street Swedenborgian Church, and greatly beloved and respected by all its members. For fourteen years he was a director of the North American Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, the directors of which passed appropriate resolutions of their high esteem for their late associate.

Two of his sons graduated at Harvard; and one—the Rev. James Reed (1855)—is now the pastor of the Swedenborgian Church in Boston.

1823. GEORGE RIPLEY, in New York City, July 4, in his 78th year.

Dr. Ripley was born Oct. 3, 1802, at Greenfield, Mass. After graduation he remained in Cambridge as a tutor, while pursuing his studies in the Divinity School in 1825 and 1826. In 1826 he took the degree of A.M.; and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1874 by the Lawrence University, and in 1875 by the University of Michigan. In 1828 he received a call as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Purchase Street in Boston, retaining this connection till 1841, when he resigned his charge, at the same time abandoning the profession. He won a high place in the Unitarian denomination at a time when its pulpits were filled by some of the most brilliant preachers and scholars of the time. Channing, Emerson, Frothingham, Ware, Walker, and Greenwood were among his contemporaries of the leaders of the Unitarian denomination. A student always, he devoted himself early to gaining a knowledge of the German language, then a rare accomplishment with American scholars; and, becoming deeply versed in its literature, theology, and philosophy, no one did better service towards promoting the knowledge of German literature in this community than he. In 1838 he began the publication of a series of translations by himself and others, entitled "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," which did much in awakening an interest in the study of German letters; and in this labor N. L. Frothingham, F. H. Hedge, and John S. Dwight were among his principal assistants. To the celebrated periodical, the *Dial*, he was a frequent contributor during its brief existence; and with C. A. Dana, Parke Godwin, and John S. Dwight, from 1844 to 1848, edited the *Harbinger*, a periodical of similar character.

About the year 1838, what was then known as Transcendentalism appeared in the denomination; and Mr. Ripley was one of the foremost among the liberal theologians and cultivated scholars who were identified with this movement, which was vigorously combated by the late Professor Norton and other champions of the old school. From this time Mr. Ripley gradually withdrew from the profession, which he abandoned in 1841, becoming interested in a social scheme which finally took form in the "community" which has since been so widely known as the "Brook Farm." Of this enterprise, Mr. Ripley was the founder, the head, and the main stay during its existence, and he was faithful to it to the end.

When the end came, he removed to New York, becoming, in 1849, the literary editor of the *New-York Tribune*, with which he remained connected to the end of his life. He was for many years president of the Tribune Association. His scholarly ability, and the honest, fearless, and impartial tone of his criticisms during these many years, did not a little to give to the *Tribune* the power and influence which it has attained; while the good service that he has done to the cause of sound scholarship in this country can hardly be over-estimated. During the same period he was the chief literary adviser of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, in which capacity his service was not less useful. Of him in these two positions *Harper's Weekly* says: "In both relations he continued to the end, with an unparalleled independence, sagacity, fidelity, and thoroughness. No man in this country, of equal equipment for his duties, was ever so long connected with a daily journal; and no series of criticisms upon contemporary publications is so remarkable as his for justice and candor, and for generous appreciation. He has reviewed thousands of authors; but we doubt if a single one of them has ever felt unkindly toward his critic, or has suspected any other than the most upright purpose. The range of his information was so wide, the habit of his mind so just, and his love of truth so sincere, that his praise was fame, and his censure had no personal sting. He was an indefatigable and careful literary worker as he was a richly accomplished scholar and profound and accurate thinker." With the aid of Charles A. Dana (1843), who had been one of his family at Brook Farm, he conducted the publication and the revision of Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, which remains a monument of his industry, learning, and discriminating good judgment. The work—an indispensable companion of every scholar, and one which no library and no family in the land can omit from its collection of working books—owes its completeness and its value chiefly to his untiring industry, to his many-sided scholarship, and his unwearied zeal.

In this literary life and occupation, Dr. Ripley thus found in middle life the place that awaited him, and for which he was best fitted; and to these duties he devoted the remainder of his long life.

In the ranks of American journalists, he has left a place difficult to fill; and, in every sphere of usefulness to which he was called, he has left an honorable record. He was a faithful pastor, an earnest though not an eloquent preacher, a whole-souled philanthropist, a scholar and critic who in the newspaper press has left no equal, an honest man, and an estimable friend.

1824. CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN THAYER, June 23, in Boston.

He was born in Lancaster, June 5, 1805, and was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., the minister of that town, widely known and revered, whose two other sons, John E. and Nathaniel Thayer, have been munificent benefactors of the College, devoting a part of their ample wealth to noble ends. In his father's family he had the best opportunities of religious and ministerial training, whose fruits were seen in his after-life. He entered Harvard College in 1820, was a most faithful, industrious, hard-working student, and graduated in 1824 among the highest in his class. Immediately after leaving college he entered the Divinity School in Cambridge, finished his studies there in 1827, and, on the 27th of January, 1830, was settled as pastor of the First Church in Beverly, Mass., where he had a long, pleasant, and harmonious ministry of twenty-eight years, terminated only at his own explicit request, the parish reluctantly consenting to the separation. In a place that required a great deal of pastoral visiting and pastoral attention, his faithful services were never wanting. He was kind-hearted and sympathizing, courteous and prudent, and won the life-long regard and affection of his people. After leaving Beverly, he took up his residence in Boston, and has lived a somewhat retired life, in independent circumstances, withdrawing entirely from pulpit work, but doing good service in many other ways, and by his kindness of heart, his ready sympathy, his pleasant and cordial manners, and his cheerful conversation, helping to brighten the world around him. He leaves a widow, but no children. — *William Newell.*

1831. DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN, in New London, Conn., July 1.

The melancholy accident which resulted in the death of Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. William Appleton threw a heavy shadow over the pleasure-seekers assembled to witness the University race, and also upon citizens of Worcester, Boston, and many parts of the State. The starting-point of the regatta was up stream, above New London; the finish of the race was opposite Lathrop's Point, near the city. A train, having gone up from the city to the starting-point, had turned to come back along with the boats when the word was given. The train was composed of fifteen or twenty cars, with a locomotive at each end. Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Appleton were on a platform-car that had three seats, one, two, and three feet high. Mr. Lincoln occupied the upper end seat, and Mrs. Appleton was directly in front of him. There was on each engine an officer of the road, besides the engineer and fireman. The boats stopped by reason of Yale's broken rowlock. The train was then moving south, and the northern engineer shut off steam suddenly. There was a bursting and a crashing, and the heavy palace-car broke the connecting-link, and that and the locomotive went off south some little distance; the rest of the train had momentum to follow in the same direction a few feet before it stopped. The shock threw Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Appleton over the railing of the car. Mr. Lincoln fell under the wheels, and the front truck passed over him before the train stopped.

Mr. Lincoln was the oldest surviving son of the second Gov. Levi Lincoln, grandson of the first Gov. Levi Lincoln, and a direct descendant of Gov. Edward Winslow, who came over in "The Mayflower." He was born Jan. 16, 1813, at Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practised law for a few years, after which he gave his attention to horticulture and farming. He served one term in the legislature in 1846; was an alderman at Worcester two years, 1858-59; mayor two years, 1863-64; and was active in procuring enlistments during the war of the Rebellion. For a few years he had been chairman of the Worcester Sinking Fund Commission. He filled many places of trust in the city. He was at different times President of the Worcester Agricultural Society, one of the Board of Investment of the Worcester-county Institution for Savings, and a director of the Worcester National Bank, of the Free Public Library, and of the Worcester Citizens' Bank; a trustee of the Rural Cemetery Corporation; a member of the old Worcester Fire Society, of the Worcester Light Infantry, and of the American Antiquarian Society. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Unity, and was always warmly interested in its prosperity.

He was for several years a director, then the vice-president, and later the president, of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and vice-president of the consolidated roads — the Boston and Albany — until Mr. Chapin resigned, and then he succeeded to the presidency. In every thing designed to promote the welfare of the city where he lived, and of the commonwealth, he took an active part. He was courteous and hospitable, simple, direct, and unostentatious in his manners.

Mr. Lincoln's heart and intellect were sound in every part. The directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad passed the following resolutions at a meeting held at Springfield soon after his death: —

"Resolved, That, recognizing the painful dispensation of Providence in the removal by sudden death of our late president, Daniel Waldo Lincoln, we realize the loss of an officer of the strictest integrity and of most untiring devotion to the duties of his position; and we feel that the community has lost a citizen whose superior sagacity and high moral worth it had attested in the numerous civil trusts conferred on him, while his kindness and urbanity had endeared him to all.

"Resolved, That to his family and friends we extend our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on record, and a copy of the same sent to the family of the deceased."

The various railroad-corporations in Boston, as well as many other institutions, passed appropriate resolutions of respect.

Mr. Lincoln married Frances Fish, daughter of Judge Pliny Merrick (1814), who died a few years ago. He leaves one son and two daughters.

His funeral took place on Sunday, July 4, at the Church of the Unity, in Worcester, and called together one of the most remarkable funeral-gatherings ever witnessed in that city. The directors, superintendent, agents, and various employes of the Boston and Albany Railroad; the presidents of the Eastern, Old-Colony, New-York and New-England Railroads, and officers of various other railroads, — were present; also many distinguished men in various walks of life. The pall-bearers were Alexander H. Bullock, James D. Colt, Charles Francis Adams, jun., Dr. Joseph Sargent, J. Henry Hill, and Samuel Woodward. The address was delivered by the Rev. Edward H. Hall. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Lincoln were passed by the various bodies with which he was connected. George Frisbie Hoar concludes a tribute to his memory in the following words: —

"How can we give him up? How can we give him up? — this son of our city, — so strong so faithful, so tender, and so true; this pillar, this ornament, this staff and stay? But we must remember, his children must remember, that he had reached the time of life in which most men old age is far advanced. He had passed the grand climacteric, and was within three years of threescore and ten. A great English poet recorded in his own epitaph that he was thankful to God for the best blessings of life, health prolonged to age, competence, a not inactive mind, a loved and loving wife, kind friends, and excellent children. All these Mr. Lincoln had. The cup of his life, fountain as it was of blessing to his friends and to this city, was sweet and pure to him far beyond the ordinary lot of men.

"The last time the writer saw Mr. Lincoln was a few days ago, as he returned from his day's labor in Boston. He was full of pleasant and kindly converse. He had laid down the great burden of his day's care, and was on his way to the pleasant dwelling whose portal he was to pass so few times again. As he stepped from the street-car at the corner of Elm Street to go home, by the spot where his father's stately mansion stood so long and his boyhood had been spent, those who saw him noticed the youth and spirit in his elastic step and the movement of his manly and vigorous frame. So let him pass out of our sight! So let him forever dwell in our memory!"

1835 m. CHARLES TALBOT, M.D., in Dighton, June 6.

He was born in the year 1810, in Dighton. He spent a few years at Brown University, but before obtaining his degree he left to take up the study of medicine. After a short time spent with his uncle, Dr. Roland Greene, he entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1835. He then practised a few years in Foxborough, whence he moved to his native place, where he succeeded to the extensive practice of his brother-in-law, Dr. Alfred Wood. He represented the Tenth District in the legislature of 1873; has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society over forty years; chairman of the board of health and school-committee; member of the board of selectmen, and a prominent member of the Congregational society. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. Dr. Talbot's death has deprived the society in which he lived of a skilful physician and a public-spirited citizen, and the poor of a warm friend. For many years he had made few charges against his poorer patients, and at his death over forty thousand dollars in accounts with the poor were found which he had requested should not be presented.

1855. CHARLES FREDERICK LYMAN, at Newport, R.I., July 19, at the age of 47.

He was a grandson of the first Theodore Lyman, son of Charles Lyman, and cousin of President Charles W. Eliot. After graduation he lived some years abroad, for the most part in France. During the Italian war of 1859 he served as a volunteer and on the staff of the French general Maurier, one of his fellow-officers being the late Gen. Philip Kearney. On his return to America, he married a daughter of Patrick Grant of Boston. Having ample means, he lived a quiet and studious life in Boston and Newport. His wife died three years ago, leaving two children.

1862. BENJAMIN CROWNINSHIELD MIFFLIN, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, June 16.

He was the son of the late Dr. Charles Mifflin, and brother of George H. Mifflin (1865), well known as member of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. He was born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1839. He studied some time in Paris, France. Returning to this country in 1855, he was fitted for college by Professor George M. Lane (1846). At Harvard, his chum and classmate was the late Gen. William F. Bartlett. Immediately after graduation he was appointed adjutant of the Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Bartlett commanding, which served at New Orleans, La., and Port Hudson, La. A severe attack of diphtheria compelled him to return home before the expiration of his term of service. In 1865 he entered the banking business with his classmate, Murray R. Ballou, under the firm name of Ballou & Mifflin, which was changed, in 1869, to B. C. Mifflin & Co. He leaves a widow, — Sarah, the daughter of Edward Learned of Pittsfield, — but no children. His gentle and unassuming manners had endeared him to a host of friends.

The funeral services were performed at Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, by the Rev. William N. McVicar of New-York City.

1865. FRANK EUSTACE ANDERSON, at Leipsic, Germany, July 15.

Professor Anderson was born in November, 1844, at Goff's Falls, N.H. His family was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father was known for many years in Boston as one of our most energetic and upright business men, the senior partner in the house of Anderson, Heath, & Co. Mr. Anderson was a pupil at the Roxbury Latin school, under Professor A. H. Buck. He entered Harvard College in 1861, with a reputation already formed as a sound and brilliant scholar. He was exposed to very severe competition, and graduated among the highest in 1865, with a very exceptional record for Greek scholarship. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., where his talents at once asserted themselves. It is unquestionably through him that the Hellenists of England first became aware of the immense addition to their resources made by Professor Goodwin, and convinced of serious defects in their own training. Mr. Anderson's single-hearted devotion to classical study was somewhat weakened by the fascinating social atmosphere of Trinity; and he paid much attention to the philosophical and social problems of the day, as investigated in the famous club of the Cambridge "Apostles." He took his degree at Cambridge, in 1869, and then studied some time at Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1870 he was appointed tutor, and in 1873 assistant-professor at Harvard College. His teaching gave a new and powerful impulse to Greek study. It was absurd to call Greek as taught by him a dead language. It was alive: not through any gushing aestheticism, or uncritical perusal; but alive because taught thoroughly, and brought in all its parts — critical, grammatical, literary, historical — right to the inmost minds of his pupils. He was also active outside of the class-room; active in forming and carrying out intelligent schemes for increasing the usefulness of the College, and active as a genial and sympathizing friend to the students. But the devotion to his studies and his friendships was too close for his health, whose laws he sadly disregarded, though with a constitution naturally weak. He was obliged to make frequent visits to Europe, which he enjoyed intensely, but with little gain; and the Corporation was obliged to accept his resignation in 1878. Since then he has lived chiefly at Leipsic, pursuing his favorite studies, but with constantly failing health. His death leaves Harvard College weaker by a most loyal son and servant, and inflicts an irreparable loss upon American scholarship, which it was his constant aim to enrich from the best stores of other lands and times. — *William Everett, in the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

1865. WALTER HENRY DORR, in Boston, June 16.

He was a son of William B. and Mary Dorr of Boston, and was thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death.

1876. ROBERT WHEATON GUILD, June 9, in Boston.

He was born in Boston, Sept. 29, 1855, and was the eldest son of Charles Eliot Guild (1846), and nephew of President Charles W. Eliot. After his graduation from Harvard, he entered the office of Willett, Hamlen, & Co., merchandise-brokers, remaining there until December, 1879, when an attack of typhoid fever, followed by pneumonia, compelled him to leave the office. In February, 1880, he went South, but, his health failing to improve, he returned home, where he died within a week after his return. Mr. Guild had endeared himself to all his associates, and by his interest in the welfare and honor of Harvard had won the esteem of all who knew him in College. His friends and classmates mourn the loss of a true friend; a frank, earnest, and high-minded young man.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. 3.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD, 1822-26.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

WHEN I entered college, all the students were required to board in commons. The exceptions to this rule were very few, and were allowed only for special reasons, and by a vote of the faculty. The price was two dollars and a half a week, and the fare as good as the average student had been accustomed to. Commons had been in former times a frequent cause of disturbance and rebellion, but at that time no complaints were prevalent. The four classes occupied the four halls on the first floor of University, — the seniors and juniors the two outer ones, the sophomores and freshmen the inner ones. The freshman and sophomore halls adjoined each other, and could be thrown into one by folding-doors, and other large openings which were usually kept carefully closed and fastened. On one occasion, however (this was before my day), some of them got open, and a good-humored encounter ensued between the classes. Soon all the dishes, plates, cups, and saucers, of both halls, were in the air; and a tutor was heard to say, as he left the scene, that "he could not breathe an atmosphere of crockery." These halls, with the intervening passages, were at that time the scene of the commencement dinner, which was merely a feeding-time, scarcely a refreshment, after the fatigue of the public exercises. The modern student has probably often speculated with curiosity on the final cause of the large circular blind windows in the inner walls of those halls. They were designed to give as much unity as possible to the whole floor for this annual occasion. But very imperfectly did they answer the purpose. The assembly was a huge promiscuous gathering. No attempt was made to bring classmates together, no public speaking was possible, and even Dr. Pierce's stentorian voice failed of producing perfect time in the singing of the venerable Seventy-eighth Psalm. Subsequently the commencement dinner took place in Harvard Hall, after the modest and seemly architecture of that building had been spoilt by the addition to its front. This place was much better adapted to the purpose than the former; but it is only since *alma mater* has had her present magnificent hall, in which to gather her children about her table, and afford them ample opportunity of public and private social enjoyment, that the partakers of the feast can go away feeling that they have been at a family dinner, and that their sense of mutual relationship has been renewed by the occasion.

Whilst I was in college public attention was drawn to the expenses of education at Harvard, and it was thought expedient to effect as large a reduction of them as possible. The price of commons was lowered to a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, and some articles of the fare that might be considered as luxurious were retrenched. At the same time the facility of getting one's "name out of com-

mons" was increased. Permission, indeed, was granted to all who asked for it. Commons thus became merely one of the many boarding-places in the town. The maintenance of them, however, served to keep down the price of board. Commons were considered preferable to any board that could be found at the same price. In consequence of this change, the number of boarders in commons was so far reduced that two halls were found sufficient for their accommodation. The seniors and sophomores occupied one hall together, juniors and freshmen another.

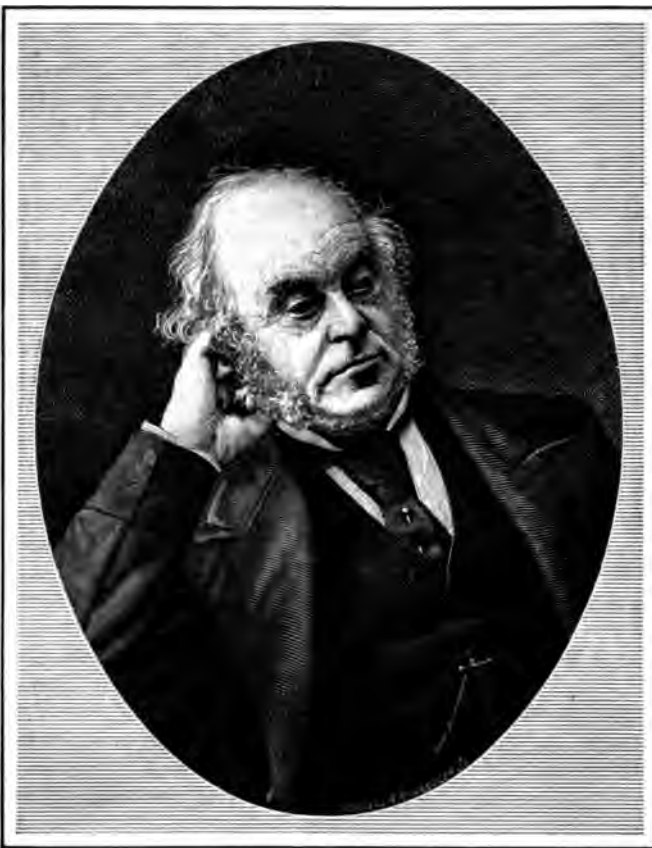
The peace of our freshman year was much disturbed by an innovation on the established college routine, attempted by our Greek tutor, George Bancroft.¹ He had just returned from Germany with new ideas of college organization, and doubtless with commendable zeal for improved methods of instruction, and obtained the sanction of the immediate government for the experiment of dividing the class into sections, which should have different lessons, and proceed at different rates of rapidity, according to their capacity and previous preparation. This measure was exceedingly distasteful to the class, and kept it in a state of chronic irritation, with occasional outbursts of violence, through the first two terms of the year, in the course of which we lost, by means of it, some valuable classmates. It was the more unfortunate, as Mr. Bancroft's brilliant scholarship and enthusiastic nature would have made him an efficient and popular teacher. The project was given up at the end of the second term; and during the third term the whole class read Homer with him, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. When the disturbing cause was removed, his eminent gifts as an instructor were felt and acknowledged. He did much more than merely hearing recitations. He gave valuable instruction, not only on the immediate lesson, but on matters connected with it. Sometimes the hour of recitation was almost wholly occupied by an eloquent extemporaneous lecture on some topic of literature or history suggested by the lesson.

I turn aside a while from the recital of personal experiences, to

mention that this experiment was repeated a few years afterward, in reference to all the college studies, by a decree of the highest college authorities. It was done at the suggestion and recommendation of Professor Ticknor, who was understood to have great influence in the college councils. The experiment, even when tried under such sanctions, succeeded no better than before. After keeping college in a turmoil for a year, it was left to the heads of the several departments of instruction, whether to continue it or not, and was abandoned by them all, except by Professor Ticknor in the department of modern languages. [See Quincy's "History of Harvard University," vol. ii. p. 369.]

Students at the present day, when so large a place in the curriculum is given to the study of history, will be surprised to learn the poor

¹ When Mr. Everett and Mr. Bancroft returned about the same time from Germany, with their degrees of Doctor of Philosophy then first conferred on Americans, the students called them the Great and Little Peedee. Whether posterity will retain these relative designations as the students meant them, time only will disclose.



REV. FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D.D.,
PROFESSOR OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

provision that was made for it at the period I am describing. During the sophomore year, there was one recitation a week, on Saturday morning after breakfast, in Tytler's meagre compend of General History. The most conscientious students cared very little about their preparation for it. It was considered, in fact, a sort of joke. Tytler was rarely spoken of without a smile. On our way into Boston we stopped at the recitation-room, and recited our Tytler, or failed of reciting it, as the case might be. The book was never wholly gone through. At the end of the year, at whatever place in it we might have arrived, our lessons in history came to an abrupt termination, and *alma mater* never opened her lips to us again on the subject.

There was at that time an institution, now I believe fallen into disuse, called study-hours. These commenced at nine A.M., when the "study-bell" was rung, and continued till noon, leaving a free interval till dinner-time, and after dinner till two o'clock, when the study-bell was again rung, and study-hours continued from that time till evening prayers. The evening was free till nine o'clock, when the bell was rung, and study-hours again began. During these hours all students were supposed to be in their rooms, diligently pursuing their studies. Practically this regulation was liberally interpreted, as merely affording an officer ground for suppressing any extraordinary noise or disturbance in these hours; but, provided quiet was preserved, students could enjoy each other's society during those hours as much as they wished.

I think that at that time the prevalent feeling of the students towards college officers, or at least towards those with whom they came into most constant and immediate contact, was that of antagonism; and that feeling could scarcely fail to produce some measure of a corresponding feeling in the other party. There was scarcely any thing of that mutual acquaintance, sympathy, and confidence which might theoretically be supposed to subsist between a body of youth gathered together for the cultivation of their minds and the pursuit of liberal studies, and those whose office it was to guide and assist them. A tutor was understood, indeed, to be always ready to help a student in any difficulty that might occur in his studies; but the privilege was rarely used, and a student who availed himself of it would have subjected himself to the suspicion of what was called "fishing," that is, of attempting to gain the favor of the officer by underhand means. The recitation seemed designed to exhibit what the scholar already knew, rather than to afford an occasion of imparting to him additional knowledge. In matters of discipline, more especially, officers and students seemed to be in the position of natural enemies, in which it was the business of one party to exact, and of the other to evade, as much as possible. And yet, when I think of the charming benignity of President Kirkland, I feel that these remarks need qualification. I believe his feelings toward every student who went through college under his eye were truly parental. He was accustomed to speak of the college as "the family." His singular insight into character seemed to give him a personal acquaintance with each one of us, which appeared wonderful considering the little personal intercourse each had with him. If a student was going wrong, or in danger of it, the President was sure to know it, and never failed to give him the kindest admonition and advice. When any college business brought us into his presence, some pleasant remark, or at least the kindliness of his manner, gave assurance of personal interest; and so graciously could he refuse, that we went from his presence almost equally satisfied whether we had gained our request or not. Yet our contact with him was only occasional and infrequent. There were no regular occasions that brought us under his direct personal influence. There was at that time also a survival of much of the awful reverence that once invested the office, and which had given rise to usages which Dr. Kirkland's benignity softened but did not abolish. I never sat down in the President's study but twice: once at the very commencement of my college life, when, at my matriculation, I signed a promise to obey the college laws; and again at its close, when I carried him a copy of my commencement oration, and had occasion to do some writing respecting it. Between those two points, in all my communications with the President I remained standing. It was a prevalent and perhaps not unnatural impression among persons who never came under Dr. Kirkland's government, that he was lax in his administration, and was

willing to have the odium of unpopular measures shifted upon other shoulders. Nothing could be more erroneous and unjust. No officer of the government was more inflexible than he in the enforcement of steady and uniform discipline, and from no one was a relaxation of law to be less expected.

I would also bear witness to the gentle urbanity of the elder Ware in all his dealings with the students. And Dr. Levi Hedge, with whom we pursued the most important of our studies, and in whose recitation-room we spent more hours than in that of any other of our teachers, though a certain formality of manner ordinarily kept the student somewhat at a distance from him, never failed when occasion required to show a warm and hearty interest in his pupils, and a final placability when causes of offence had arisen.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D.D.

FOR half a dozen years or more the name of Professor Hedge has headed the list of officers of the University by reason of college seniority; and perhaps no name is more justly entitled to this position of honor, for in Cambridge his face, as boy and man, has now been familiar during three-quarters of a century. To a former generation the face of his father, Levi Hedge,—for many years a tutor, and afterward professor of logic,—was equally familiar. He, for half a century after his graduation in 1792 till his death in 1844, was connected with the College, and a well-known citizen of Cambridge, where on Dec. 12, 1805, the subject of our sketch was born. After the usual elementary education, Prof. Hedge enjoyed the opportunity, rare in those days, of a residence of several years in Europe, whither, in 1818, he accompanied the now illustrious historian of the United States, George Bancroft. He studied at the gymnasia of Ilfeld, in Hanover, and Schulpforte, in Saxony, there gaining that intimate knowledge of the German language which gave him an early eminence among American scholars, who then gave but little attention to the acquisition of the modern languages. He returned home in 1823, and, entering college with an advanced standing, graduated in 1825. He has always kept up an active interest in Germany's affairs; and at the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, he was invited by the German citizens of Boston to address them in Faneuil Hall, on which occasion he advocated the German cause.

Completing his studies in the Theological School, he first preached in West Cambridge (now Arlington), where he was ordained in 1829. In 1835 he was settled over the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Bangor, Me., where he resided till 1850, when he received a call to the Westminster Church in Providence, R.I.; removing in 1856 to Brookline, in this State, where he succeeded his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. John Pierce, as pastor of the First Parish, the immediate successor of Dr. Pierce, however, being for a short time the Rev. Frederick N. Knapp (1843). While there Prof. Hedge was appointed (in 1857) by the Corporation professor of ecclesiastical history in the Divinity School, becoming, at about the same time, editor of the *Christian Examiner*, which was then the chief organ of the Unitarian denomination, and held a high rank among the literary periodicals of the day.

He retained his connection with the parish in Brookline till 1872, when he removed to Cambridge. In 1852 he received from the University the honorary degree of D.D., and in 1872 his present appointment as professor of the German language and literature. For this place his early education had admirably fitted him, as his numerous contributions to our literature abundantly prove. His "Prose Writers of Germany," first published in Philadelphia in 1848, embracing copious extracts from the works of twenty-eight representative authors, mainly translated by himself, has done much towards promoting that interest in German literature which has of late become as general as it was formerly exceptional. The work has won high commendation from the most competent critics. A second work by Prof. Hedge, "Reason in Religion" (458 pp., 16mo, 1865), was republished in England; and his third volume, "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" (284 pp., 12mo, 1869), was translated into German and reprinted in Germany.

In connection with the Rev. F. D. (now Bishop) Huntington, he completed in 1853 a volume of hymns, some of which are from his own pen, and retain their place as standard hymns in other later collections. He also prepared a "Christian Liturgy for the Use of the Church," Boston, 1856.

He has been a constant contributor to periodical literature; and among the chief of his articles may be named a review of Coleridge in the *Christian Examiner*, 1833, which gives a sketch of the transcendental philosophy then beginning to attract attention in this region; his oration on "Conservatism and Reform," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society here in 1840; an article on "St. Augustine" in *Putnam's Monthly*, March, 1856; and one on "Leibnitz" in the *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1858; his oration at a meeting of the alumni in 1866, on "University Reform," which had great influence in bringing about the present elective system of college studies. It was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1861, in which magazine also appeared two articles, "Genius" and "Irony."

In 1853 Dr. Hedge delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston on "Mediæval History."

He has also published numerous sermons, essays, translations, and other works, among which may be named the following:—

"The Pretensions of Phrenology examined." *Christian Examiner*, November, 1834.

Introductory lecture before the Bangor Lyceum, 1836.

Oration before the citizens of Bangor, July 4, 1838.

"The Atonement in Connection with the Death of Christ." Pamphlet, n. d.

Discourse on the death of W. H. Harrison. Bangor, 1841.

Sermon on the character of W. E. Channing. Bangor, 1842.

Oration before the Peucinian Society of Bowdoin College, 1843.

Address before the graduating class of the Divinity School in Cambridge, July 15, 1849.

"The Leaven of the Word." Sermon at the ordination of Joshua Young, 1849.

"The Nineteenth Century." *Christian Examiner*, May, 1850.

"Romanism in its Worship." *Christian Examiner*, March, 1854.

"Use of the Word 'Evangelical.'" Sermon. Providence, 1854.

"The Gospel according to Paul." *Christian Examiner*, November, 1857.

"Brooks's 'Faust.'" *Christian Examiner*, July, 1857.

"Conscience and the State." Discourse. Providence, 1857.

"1758 and 1858." A New Year's discourse. Brookline, 1858.

Oration at the Schiller festivity, Nov. 10, 1859.

"The Broad Church." *Christian Examiner*, 1860.

"Dr. Huntington on the Trinity." *Christian Examiner*, March, 1860.

"The National Weakness." Sermon. 1861.

"Old Age and its Lessons." Sermon on the death of B. Goddard, 1861.

Sermon in Brookline, Sept. 26, 1861.

"The Sick Woman." Sermon, 1863.

"Shedd's 'History of Christian Doctrine' reviewed." *North-American Review*, April, 1864.

"Anti-Supernaturalism in the Pulpit." 1864.

"The National Entail." Sermon, 1864.

Funeral sermon on E. Everett. 1865.

"The *North-American Review* on Space and Time." American Unitarian Association's *Monthly Journal*, March, 1865.

"Live Soberly." A sermon. 1867.

"Practical Goodness the True Religion." (One of the tracts of the American Unitarian Association.)

"Memoir of the Rev. N. L. Frothingham." 1870.

"The Method of History." *North-American Review*, October, 1870.

Sermon at the ordination of F. T. Washburn in Milton. 1871.

"The Faithful Servant." Sermon in memory of E. S. Gannett. 1871.

"Shall the Nation proclaim itself Christian?" Sermon. 1872.

"The Mythical Element of the New Testament." (American Unitarian Association tract.) 1872.

"German Prepositions." 1875.

"Ways of the Spirit," and other essays. 367 pp. 1877.

"Theological Progress during the Last Half-Century." Sermon. 1878.

Dr. Hedge was one of the chief editors of the *Christian World*, published in New York some twenty years ago; and has frequently contributed articles to the *Unitarian Review* and *Christian Register*. For several years he was president of the American Unitarian Association, and has been for many years a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Academy, and an honorary member of the Goethe Club of New York.

As a preacher, he ranks among the foremost of the Unitarian denomination. His vigorous, independent thought, clear, logical style,—which is thoroughly English in spite of his German scholarship,—fix the attention of his hearers, and are rendered doubly effective by a sonorous voice and an earnest forcible delivery, which shows no sign of the seventy-five years that have passed by him leaving but few tokens of their passage on his sturdy frame.

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

BY JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

THE realistic spirit which in the last quarter of a century has pervaded all forms of art is gradually extending its influence over literature also, and finally even to history. The synthetic school has still its followers, but they are few in comparison with the growing number of those who devote themselves to close analytic inquiry; and it is just to observe that the pains-taking research of the diligent student requires quite as thorough a training of the mental faculties as the syllogistic philosophy of the more ambitious school. History, after all, is a matter of facts; and the true historian is rather he who establishes beyond peradventure or cavil the precise nature of facts, than he who builds upon them his structure of reason. The truly logical mind at once recognizes the difference between the fact and its *raison d'être*, between the thing itself and the relations of the thing.

It is to the ascertainment of facts that modern investigation is essentially turned, and not to philosophizing upon their causes or consequences. Precision is the one thing needful in this order of investigation. The monograph, which is to-day the favorite form of exposition, affords peculiar advantages for this style of inquiry. A limited field can be subjected to investigation of a microscopic character, and pictures be evolved as nice in finish and detail as a painting of Meissonier or a description of Zola.

A mass of such monographs, even by different hands gathered together, forms the most attractive of historic volumes. Indeed, the master of modern historians in his original construction and method of treatment, John Richard Greene, has just set the example in his "Readings from English History." Daniel Webster considered letters and newspapers the very best sources of history. Only the historian knows the labor which their examination, even for the elucidation of a simple point, demands. We are hardly yet alive in this country to the importance of the preservation of both of these invaluable mementos of passing events. Who of us has not in his experience the memory of masses of old manuscripts destroyed from ignorance of their priceless value? How many more are in daily jeopardy of destruction? Where are the Schuyler papers, the Livingston papers, the Wayne papers, the Clinton papers, the Morris papers, the Jay papers? In close keeping beyond the reach of examination, and subject to accidents which attend private residences. Yet all these must be printed, made public, before the history of the United States can be written in the spirit of modern investigation.

Checked in his pursuit of history under such difficulties, town records have been for some years the student's prolific field of research; an investigation to which a most happy and practical turn was given by President Grant's proclamation requesting the citizens of each town and hamlet to present the record of its history as a Centennial contribution. These alone form a vast storehouse of facts.

None will hesitate to recognize the priceless value of such histories as those of Gordon, Marshall, and Bancroft; but not the contemporaneous merit of the first, nor the calm dispassionate narrative of the second, nor yet the philosophic deductions of the third, satisfy the modern inquirer. He will take nothing upon trust; to him no tradition is sacred, and no evidence conclusive, that is not supported, corroborated, indeed proved, by contemporaneous authority. It is not too much to say that in view of the new material brought to light in the last ten years, our history must be re-written, and the rôles of its characters redistributed in the new light of their importance.

Scholastic theories propounded in didactic sentence have given way to lucid narrative, picturesque in its facts rather than its verbiage. Even great works which blend the two methods, such as Napoleon's eclectic life and Froude's apotheosis of Cæsar, are more delightful as well as more valuable from the wonderful and minute accuracy of their descriptions of life at Rome and in the Mediterranean cities, than from the strained estimates of their common hero. Mankind has more of the attributes of the jurymen than of the judge, and in history cares far more for facts than opinions.

Language has a wondrous charm, and stately periods never seem more fittingly applied than when tracing the story of one of the turning events of the world's history or framing the portraiture of a king of men; but the charm and the grandeur fade as a morning vision if a doubt be thrown upon their integrity of statement. For, of the spirit of modern historic inquiry it may be fairly claimed that its simple, single motto is the significant and sphinx-like question which was asked, but not answered, at the most important crisis of human history,—a crisis to which modern society owes its origin: "What is Truth?"

CHINESE AT HARVARD. NO. 2.

THE Chinese, backward and stationary as to the casual observer they have seemed to be, show, and in some respects to our disadvantage, how even they have been influenced by this progressive age. Foreigners can no longer afford to live like nabobs, nor can they look forward to rapid fortunes, in the marts of the Far East. The five and ten years' limit to a residence in China is now prolonged to almost a lifetime. Long voyages are practically over, and buyer and seller alike have ceased to watch with anxious eyes for the arrival of the next vessel from "round the Cape." Means of rapid transit,—the Suez Canal, the Pacific steamers, the multiplication of ocean-carriers of all nations, steam-navigation along the coast and up the great rivers, with other means of facilitating intercourse,—the machinery of Europe and America,—all these have been made available to some extent by the Chinese as well as by ourselves. They have not been asleep, but only watching and waiting; and, although perhaps the future promises as much for us as for them, they are learning to do without us.

The practical Germans are fast initiating themselves into every line of foreign trade, and are to be found in every track of commerce the world over, and this largely because of their ability to interpret the required negotiations of business. Young men from Germany may be found in the ports of Southern Europe, supplementing their studies by contact with languages as spoken in the several countries. They go everywhere, and to-day are making their influence felt in the East. The far-seeing German has at his command a tongue which he can use in a foreign field, and thus earlier win his way to usefulness and wealth.

The study of a language for commercial purposes, including the building of railroads and telegraph-lines, the working and developing of mines, and many other scientific industries in which men of education and culture are needed, is not limited to dry plodding in the practical direction for which it is sought. Such a study opens pages of literature which may afford much agreeable occupation.

The great and populous empire of China presents, perhaps, as many possible points of contact with our own country as with any other. We can do with it and for it what we cannot with and for any other. It offers a vast and unexplored domain, rich in mineral wealth. Civil engineering will some day find there a wide sphere of operation. Competent interpreters are needed at the ports of Hong-Kong and

Shanghai by the lawyers in their large and growing business with the Chinese; and they will also be needed for the mixed courts, which are to be established for the adjudication of cases arising between foreigner and native at ports where they do not now exist. Our legation at Pe-king provides for both a secretary and an interpreter; and our consulates are in need of competent interpreters, whose duties include such official work as would prepare them for those of the consulship at any time when their services should be required. Possibly our government may some day see the wisdom of emulating Great Britain in the establishment of a consular service for China, so that in time the consular interpreter may reasonably expect promotion; and in any case, the language once acquired under such favorable circumstances as a position in the civil service would afford, the translator or interpreter has earned a *capital* which must not only give him a reputation, but make his services invaluable.

Relative to trade and commerce, it has been remarked that the Chinese merchant is somewhat independent of the foreigner. This is chiefly because he has the command of the language of the country. Thus far in the intercourse with China, the Western merchant, with perhaps a few recent and isolated exceptions, has employed a "comprador," who acts as an interpreter and go-between in every transaction with the native; and thus the principal reaps only a part of the profit of the enterprise, and the comprador not infrequently becomes the successful and affluent merchant and banker. Even in keeping the accounts, the comprador must have his "shroff," who weighs the silver, counts the dollars, and becomes the exchange banker of the concern, knowing the ups and downs of the money-market too well to lose for himself and his master the benefit of the slightest real or possible rise. The qualified interpreter would check many underhand tradings, and could make himself indispensable to his employers. Let a few such men settle in any of the trading ports, and by and by their example will be followed by many others; and not till then may a foreign merchant in China become independent. When the several ports on the coasts and rivers of the great empire have been thrown open to commerce, when railroads and other means of communication have been generally introduced, when the mountains have been probed for their well-known treasures, a knowledge of Chinese will be wealth to its possessor, to whom, also, a career honorable and useful will be opened.

China has entered the family of nations, and is slowly adopting Western ideas. Her ambassadors are being accredited to the most influential governments, and she is beginning to establish consulates at certain necessary points, to watch over her interests. The customs service established at the ports open to Western commerce, for the supervision of foreign trade, is one of the best-regulated civil services in the world, and is under the superintendence of foreigners of various nationalities. Arsenals and shipyards have been established, which turn out most creditable gunboats and weapons of war. The rice tribute which for years has been carried to Tien-tsin, the port of Pe-king, in native junks, now freights powerful steamers owned by Chinese. The telegraph and the telephone are becoming important agents in the Chinese commercial world. Young Chinamen are going forth into other countries to study modern languages and to acquaint themselves with modern sciences. This, however, is but a beginning. The most vivid imagination can hardly exaggerate that future when a people, taught through centuries to make the most of every thing, shall bring to its aid all the newer and finer appliances; when it shall mine deeper, intersect with railroads its vast domains, dredge its great rivers, and improve its old canals; when it shall employ machinery to achieve what the millions now so deftly and beautifully but so laboriously do by hand.

While the introduction of the study of Chinese at Harvard, Yale, Oxford, and other universities may for a time be viewed chiefly as an experiment, those of us who shall live to see a firmer and better alliance between China and the Western nations, and particularly with our own country, will realize that these feeble beginnings toward the more thorough understanding of a great nation whose past, as we learn of it, we must the more revere, have played no unimportant part in the formation of those national ties which are making the world one great family.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.¹ NO. 3.

THE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

A PUBLIC school with little more than thirty years behind it, gathering its pupils almost entirely from the community in which it stands, and holding them for but a few hours a day, surrounded by a multitude of schools organized upon the same general plan and conducted on nearly the same methods, can possess little interest compared with schools which are for a time the homes as well as the training-places of youth, and which have gained dignity and fame from a long line of illustrious graduates. Yet the Cambridge High School stands in a somewhat exceptional position among the high schools of New England. Its nearness to the University has made it one of the principal feeders of the College, and justifies, perhaps, its mention as one of the Harvard preparatory schools.

The school was opened in the fall of 1847, Elbridge Smith master; but had no house of its own till the subsequent year, when it took possession of the upper floor of the Amory-street schoolhouse. It was not long, however, before it overflowed these limits, and occupied the whole building. By 1860 the place had become too strait for the number of pupils, and land was purchased and plans formed for the erection of a new building; but the outbreak of the war delayed the work till 1863. The next year the present building was completed, and was regarded at that time as one of the finest buildings of the kind in New England. Its situation is on Fayette Street, Cambridgeport, about in the centre of population, though far from the geographical centre of the city, which is near the College quadrangle. The Cambridge "City fathers," though proud of the ancient University, and counting it as the chief glory of their city, have always been a little jealous of its influence; and possibly this feeling may have led to the selection of a site remote from the College. It may be questioned, however, if the good or evil influence of the University has not been quite as powerful as if the high school had been placed nearer its august neighbor.

Among the good influences which the school has enjoyed from its vicinity to the College, must be mentioned the fact that it has rarely been without one of the College faculty on its governing committee. In its early days, President Edward Everett, though not a member of the School Board, was a frequent visitor at the school, and graced its public occasions more than once with his presence and his eloquence. It is one of the pleasant traditions of the school, that Professor Louis Agassiz delivered a course of public lectures there in aid of its library and apparatus. Professors Bowen, Torrey, Peabody, Child, and Goodwin, have each served three years or more on the School Board, and have usually been placed at the head of the High School Committee. The Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody has been its chairman for the last five years.

The Cambridge High School — or rather the city of Cambridge — enjoys the benefit of a portion of the fund known as the "Hopkins fund," from the income of which, also, the College "deturs" are fur-

nished. The conditions of this fund are made known in the report of the School Committee for 1870, as follows: —

"In 1839 the Legislature authorized 'the trustees of the charity of Edward Hopkins,' who was the second governor of the Connecticut colony, 'to establish in the town of Cambridge a classical school, the main object of which shall be to prepare boys for admission to Harvard University,' and 'to apply one-fourth part of the net income of their funds to the support of said school.' This school was accordingly established. It was provided, however, in the act above referred to, that at any time thereafter, when the school should 'cease to be supported in said town, the trustees shall annually pay over the said fourth part of the net income of their funds to the treasurer of the town of Cambridge, on condition that the said town of Cambridge shall provide and maintain a school, and perform and comply with the other duties and provisions contained in the next section of this act.' The next section is as follows: 'The town of Cambridge shall annually apply so much of said income as may at any time hereafter be paid to the treasurer thereof, in pursuance of the preceding section, to the instruction of nine boys in the learning requisite for admission to Harvard University; the said instruction to be furnished in a public school in said town, the instructor of which shall be at all times competent to give such instruction; and said town shall, so long as said income shall continue to be paid, receive into said school, and admit to all the benefits, privileges, and advantages

thereof, free of expense, any number of boys not exceeding nine at any time, who, being properly qualified, shall be selected and presented for admission thereto by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and the minister of the First Church in Cambridge, who shall be the visitors of said school for the purpose of seeing that the duties and provisions in this section are duly complied with and performed.' In 1854 the trustees proposed to the city to discontinue the Hopkins School, and, pursuant to the provisions of the statute above recited, to transfer to the city that portion of the income of their fund which had been previously applied to the support of that school. This proposition was accepted by the city, which thereby assumed the obligations above quoted; and the School Committee of that year immedi-



THE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

ately acted in fulfilment of those obligations, by appointing a Hopkins classical teacher."

Since this arrangement was adopted, two or three boys at most have enjoyed the benefit of its provisions; but as the city must have received in all not far from \$20,000 from the income of this fund, and as it must by law furnish the same kind and amount of instruction as it now does, it may be doubted whether the charitable designs of the good Edward Hopkins have been fully carried out. One of the teachers of the school, however, bears the title of Hopkins Classical Instructor, and devotes his time to preparatory work. The present occupant of the position is William F. Bradbury, who has charge of the instruction in Greek and mathematics. He has been connected with the school since 1856, and has at different times had the entire charge of it for a year or more at a time. His term of service is exceeded in length only by that of Miss Mary F. Peirce, who has been a teacher in the school for twenty-nine years. The present master, Lyman R. Williston, was appointed in 1857, resigned in 1862, and was re-appointed in 1870. During the greater part of the interval between Mr. Williston's two terms of service, William J. Rolfe, the editor of Shakspeare's plays, was master of the school.

Among its graduates who are or have recently been connected with the College, are Alexander Agassiz, Dr. William Everett, Professors

¹ No. 1. The Phillips Exeter Academy. No. 2. The Roxbury Latin School.

C. J. White, and E. S. Wood, M.D., and Tutors James G. Crowell, George R. and L. R. Briggs.

The maximum number of pupils, during the past two years, has been about 500; of these nearly one-quarter may be placed under the preparatory course. The average number of graduates sent to Harvard for the last ten years is a little over twelve. But the number of those prepared for college is somewhat larger. Each year the number of girls taking the preparatory course is increasing. Four young ladies passed the examinations for the "Annex" the present year; while, of the three higher classes preparing for college, nearly one-half are girls.

THE STATUS OF ELOCUTION IN HARVARD COLLEGE.

BY HOWARD M. TICKNOR, A.M.

ELOCUTION occupies in Harvard College a strange position for a study recognized by the government, and included in the published curriculum, of a great university. That position, if not one of mere toleration, is certainly one of trial and of doubt—I might almost say, distrust. The department receives no commensurate encouragement, either moral or material. The formal appointment of the instructors is in itself a presumption that they are qualified for the higher grades of teaching: yet they are expected to contribute in return for their very moderate salaries—salaries such as are paid to teachers whose functions are virtually limited to hearing and correcting recitations from text-books—*twice as many hours of instruction* per week as are required of other members of the board of instruction, and *three times* as many as most of these give. It would seem to be thought that to teach right reading and true declamation, is as simple, and as little fatiguing to the mind and nerves, as any merely mechanical task might be; when the fact is, that no other teaching, except that of music, is so exhausting in itself, or requires of the true teacher more study and reflection in his own private hours.

What is really required of the elocutionist who is fit to teach upon an equal footing with the right men in other departments of a first-class college? Not merely proficiency in the gymnastics of the voice,—that mastery for his own use, and for communication to others, of the elements of speech in their varied combinations; not alone the skill to deliver effectively some particular pieces of prose or verse, and to train others to imitate him: these things are within the scope and power of even the charlatans of the profession. Beyond and above this, he must understand those laws of natural relation which make speech and action what they are, and which give him for the guidance of his pupils and himself, not rules, but principles, whereby he knows and can demonstrate that not the grammarian, nor the typographer, nor the formal rhetorician, can prescribe a true inflection and a just pause, but that these have their cause and their correspondence in nature, as surely as the strata of the earth fore-ordain the dicta of the geologist and the topographer, instead of themselves obeying the so-called laws of science. Elocution pre-supposes a knowledge of the principles of literary composition, and a recognition of its beauties and defects, not based upon acquaintance with a few authors or a few striking passages, but upon a studious general consideration of thought and style. It also pre-supposes a sufficiently keen and clear criticism to awaken a like perception in others, and to show them that without such knowledge, properly applied, there can be no good delivery. There is many a fine reader of showy selections and dramatic scenes, who could not convey an exact understanding of a couple of pages of Macaulay or Thackeray or Milton or Hawthorne.¹

It is but fair to say, that it is not at Harvard only, and at this time, that the study of elocution has been and is ignored or misprized. So far back as there are any treatises or critical writings upon this subject and its related topic, dramatic action, the competent in these matters have lamented the apathy or the opposition of the incompetent. The latter still repeat dogmatically that earnestness and

naturalness—undefined and unregulated—are better than judicious study and resultant skill. Did their assertion prove any thing, it would prove too much; for the progress of the world is marked by the steps which science and art have taken in overpassing the ancient and respectable limitations of ignorant or undeveloped good intention.

The grand defect in the department of elocution at Harvard is a want of system. The meagre time for instruction is a great disadvantage, to be sure; but, were this time used systematically throughout the college course, very valuable results might be accomplished. In no other department can a student present himself late in his term, and claim instruction in a study of which he knows absolutely nothing. Even in the earlier years, one who chooses any other elective may be required to give good reason, and to prove a fitness for that course. But the instructors of elocution find themselves with a heterogeneous mass of pupils, from seniors who cannot read a compound sentence intelligibly, to freshmen with a fair disposition for dramatic recitation. As the study is more than elective,—absolutely voluntary,—the instructors have no other control over the student than can be derived from personal relationship and influence; and they could scarcely be censured if, wishing to be well-esteemed, while yet desirous of doing their best, they should sometimes consider more the student's fancy than his needs. Two courses are open to them. The first is to try to instil as much knowledge as time allows of the essential points of vocal culture, of rhetorical and elocutionary analysis, and of the different types of delivery, trusting that the student will build his after-practice upon these fundamental doctrines. The other is to take the aptest students, and train them—I might almost say, cram them—for Boylston-prize speakers; in which capacity they appear well, and carry off most of the awards, while perhaps less qualified for daily exercise in good reading and straightforward talking than others taught according to the first plan, who cannot declaim well enough for a public competition.

The only remedy for existing evils, and the only real hope for the future, lies, not in multiplying independent teachers,—wise, experienced, and successful, in his way, as each may be,—but in such a system as underlies all other departments in the University. Let the study be an elective one, unestimated and unrewarded by marks, if you will; but cause the instruction to be prized by making it cost something,—not in money of course, but in attention, exertion, and acquirement. Make the condition for higher instruction to be a thorough acquaintance with what is elementary and rudimentary, giving fair opportunity for these to be learned with economy of time and trouble. Were this required, the errors uncorrected at home and the ignorance unenlightened at school would soon disappear from the speech of the earnest and ambitious. For all know and use all vocal elements. Any person who hears can distinguish them; if he could not do so, he could not pass a day among his fellows without being entangled in confusion. The real difficulty is to resolve each element from the combinations in which it appears, and to master it by itself. To say that a person has no ear, is like saying that pupils taught upon the Quincy system have no eye, because they cannot *distinguish by name* the individual letters in words which they can read and write. And in all study of elocution,—by which I mean, broadly, the art of general good reading and speaking, and not mere preparation for public exhibitions,—this resolution and recognition of the elements of speech—this learning their philosophy—is the first and absolutely necessary step. These elements can be taught to many persons at once, just as well as the distinctions between two orders of architecture can be taught to five hundred auditors at a Lowell Institute lecture,—*provided* they attend, remember, and reflect. It is a wretched waste of time and strength for an instructor to go over and over these things with each separate pupil; yet, on the other hand, he would neglect his duty were he not to attempt it with every one who needs such enlightenment.

Subsequent training should be gradual and symmetrical, and no student should be allowed to undertake the lyrical and the dramatic until he had attained a creditable proficiency in the narrative and oratorical.

Beside this progressive system of instruction,—the value of which I daily recognize more clearly after twenty years of study and criti-

¹ I doubt if more than one person in twenty, in all the University, from professor to freshman, could do this without previous preparation or the privilege of self-correction; and not a much larger proportion even then.

cism and exercise, — yet more must be conceded by the University. I mean ample facilities for practice. There should be rooms constantly open, into which students could go freely, and practise what they have been taught. For lack of this, much instruction now produces small results. Many men of decided ability appear on public days inferior to others less gifted, who have had private lessons, not only because of their less instruction, but also because they have not had the one or two hours of weekly extra exercise in the master's room.

If the government of Harvard College will show the same active interest in the department of elocution which it has done in some others, providing liberally for the future as if it believed in a good work to be done, and will not merely drift along from year to year, leaving the department without head, system, responsibility, or hearty encouragement, — if it will do this, there is no doubt the College will eventually train up speakers of whom to be proud, and whose elocutionary instruction shall not have been inferior to any in the world. But if this cannot be done, there will continue to be the old alternation of good teachers, bad teachers, and no teachers, and a series of graduates who will talk and speak according to the locality of their birth, and the accidents of their social or business environment.

THE HARVARD BOOK.

Two young men of the class of 1874, in their senior year at college, perpetuated their names among the historians of Harvard University by the editing and publishing of a work that will always form an invaluable part of the history of their *alma mater* and biographies of her officers; not because their own writing was extensive, but by reason of the abundance of matter that they collected together from an almost incomparable list of writers. The editors had neither age nor experience, but energy and good judgment, combined with the practical ability requisite successfully to carry through what to many seemed almost an impossibility. Their scheme met with sufficient approval to draw forth the hearty co-operation of many of the best writers of the time. The title-page of the book reads: —

THE HARVARD BOOK:
A SERIES OF
HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
SKETCHES.
BY
VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Illustrated with Views and Portraits.

COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED BY
F. O. VAILLE AND H. A. CLARK,
CLASS OF 1874.

Although the articles are termed "sketches," they, as a whole, form the most complete and valuable history of the University, — a history with its facts not in chronological order, but for many purposes much more admirably arranged; a history written not in accordance with the thoughts of one man regarding the whole University, but compiled from the results of study and experience of many men who were among the best authorities on each of the subjects on which they wrote. For instance, Samuel Eliot furnished the introductory "Historical Sketch;" John Holmes, — who is said to be not inferior in wit, and even superior in modesty, to his illustrious brother Oliver Wendell Holmes, — the interesting sketches of "Hollis Hall" and "Harvard Square;" the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, the history of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, which he himself built up; John Langdon Sibley, "The Harvard Library," with which he had been connected for two-score years; the Rev. Dr. Oliver Stearns, "The Divinity School," in which he had been a student nearly fifty years before, and with which he had ever since been more or less identified; "The President's House" was the subject of Ex-President Thomas Hill's contribution; the "Law School" chapter

was written by the dean, the late Gov. Emory Washburn; "The Medical School," by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; "The Dental School," by its dean, Dr. Thomas H. Chandler; "The Lawrence Scientific School," by its dean, Professor Henry L. Eustis; "The Botanic Garden," by Dr. Asa Gray, who had been appointed to the Fisher professorship in 1842; "The Bussey Institution," the Harvard school of agriculture and horticulture, by its dean, Professor Francis H. Storer; "The College Yard," by the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis; "Class Day," by James Russell Lowell; "Commons," by Benjamin H. Hall, author of "College Words and Customs," and editor of the *Troy Daily Whig*; but the list of names might be continued almost *ad infinitum*. The chapters were not only from trustworthy and competent authors, but, as an additional precaution against errors, the various proofs were in almost every case read carefully, both by the editors and by several persons who were quite familiar with the respective subjects. The whole work is so completely done and admirably arranged, that nowadays any one desiring information, specific or general, regarding the University as a whole, or any of its departments, needs simply to refer to this one book. It is true that the three preceding histories had thoroughly covered the subject up to their respective dates. The first in book-form was "A History of Harvard University from its Foundation in 1636 to the Period of the American Revolution, by the late Benjamin Peirce, A.M., librarian of the University," 1833; the second was "The History of Harvard University, by Josiah Quincy, LL.D., President of the University," 1840; the third, "A Sketch of the History of Harvard College and of its Present State, by Samuel A. Eliot," 1848. The fourth history is "The Harvard Book," 1874, now under consideration.

Although these are nominally the only four histories of Harvard University, the subject itself has been a favorite theme with foreigner and native, with graduate and student, with historians and "Bohemians." In the histories of the United States, the New-England States, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the counties of Suffolk and Middlesex, the cities of Boston and Cambridge, the history of Harvard College has always found a prominent place. So that, as Mr. Eliot says in the opening sketch in "The Harvard Book," "the history of Harvard College has no need of being re-written. It is already as accessible as any history requires to be." But in addition to his statement that "the only excuse for attempting a fresh sketch of such a history is, that it may lead back to what lies in fuller proportions behind it;" he might have said, that, aside from its better or at least different arrangement, it is well that a history so rich in its details, and so dear to the many alumni and friends, should be printed more elaborately and more attractively than its predecessors. And in this respect "The Harvard Book" stands pre-eminently apart from the other histories of the University. It comprises two large quarto volumes, making upwards of eight hundred pages, printed on fine paper, with press-work as good as the University Press of Cambridge could do. The type used was new, and every line shows the handiwork of a competent and careful pressman. In many respects the illustrations make it the best-illustrated book published in this country prior to 1875. The views of the then-existing buildings and the portraits are heliotype photographs, giving certainly the most accurate pictures possible; and the prints, it is said, will permanently retain their original appearance. The subjects of the illustrations include almost every thing to be looked for in any illustrated book on Harvard University. In one particular, this history meets a want not supplied by the others. It gives historical and descriptive sketches, illustrated with views, of all the societies; and biographies, illustrated with portraits, of the chief officers of all departments.

The whole work elicited so much admiration elsewhere, that a similar undertaking, "The Yale Book," has since been carried out at Yale College. Of "The Harvard Book" there were about five hundred copies of the first edition printed, and perhaps one hundred copies of the second edition. These six hundred copies will enhance in value as time rolls on; for there will probably never be printed another edition, as the illustrations and negatives were wholly consumed by the fire in December last, which destroyed the office and warehouse of the present proprietors and publishers, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., of Boston.

MARK HOPKINS.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D.D.

NONE will be so ready as those who make the nearest approach to him to assign to Mark Hopkins the foremost place among American educators. He holds it probably by his years, as age is commonly reckoned, though he is incapable of growing old. He holds it, by a stronger title, on the score of his power of shaping mind and character.

His great life-work was not of his own choice, but was forced upon him because it needed him. He commenced life as a practising physician of the best promise in the city of New York; but two years' successful service previously as tutor at Williams College led to his being recalled as a professor; and when, shortly afterward, the presidency became vacant, he was the second choice of those on whom the election devolved, perhaps the first of the *alumni* in general. But, by the tradition of the college, only an ordained minister can hold its highest office. He accordingly, with a *minimum* of special preparation, was licensed and ordained as a Congregational minister; thus entering, not by the door, but, as a sailor would say, through the cabin-window, a profession of which he has been one of the most conspicuous and honored members, equally in theological learning, eloquent discourse, and consecration to Christ and his Church.

It may be that Dr. Hopkins was deficient in those superficial gifts that serve as advertisements. He certainly lacked the art of drawing pupils. The classes at Williams were small during his entire presidency, although larger than they have been since; and its financial and administrative concerns needed but little of his time, and probably had less than they needed. He was thus able to make himself the most efficient teacher in the faculty over which he presided, and to enter into the most intimate relations with the individual pupils under his care. It was his wont to take the Freshman class in hand at the very outset. They had a nominal text-book, on hygiene (if I remember aright), which was used merely as suggesting topics for advice and discussion, and affording unlimited scope for forays into any and every fruitful realm of thought. His aim in these exercises was, in the first place, to give all desirable counsel as to health of body and mind, modes of study, choice of books, aims in life, and moral and religious duty; and, secondly, to draw all members of the class into familiar and free conversation, and thus to ascertain all that could be learned as to their respective abilities, tastes, habits, proclivities, and character. In the sophomore and junior years, he had, I believe, no stated class-exercises; but he at times attended recitations in the several departments, always participating in the work of the hour. The senior class came expressly and chiefly under his charge. His aim with them was not so much to teach as to invigorate and empower. His class-room was an arena for the encounter of mind with mind, for the earnest and thorough discussion of the greatest questions and the highest interests of humanity,—the president acting as moderator, referee, and umpire, guiding the course of thought while often seeming to follow it, and letting no subject pass without the distinct and strongly emphasized expression of his own belief, opinion, or feeling. It needs hardly to be said to any who know Dr. Hopkins, that his ultimate aim in all this class-work was the formation of character in the strength and beauty of the evangelic model. With him "the Christian is the highest style of man;" and he deemed himself thoroughly successful only when his pupils crowned their other attainments, not by the effeminate and morbid pseudo-pietism which is the opprobrium of some of our seminaries of learning, but by a truly manly and vigorous piety.

The graduates of Williams who have held high places in Church and State—and they bear a signally large proportion to the number of names in the catalogue—render their unanimous testimony to the unsurpassed if not unequalled training power of their president, and are always ready to crown him with whatever laurels they may win. Nor can those who have attended Commencement under his auspices have failed to observe the skilled and practised method in which the members of the graduating class have handled subjects demanding the most careful and discriminating thought and treatment.

Dr. Hopkins's style in speech and writing has its distinctive char-

acteristics. It is devoid of such graces as come of elaboration; yet it has the spontaneous elegance that must belong to the utterances of a mind incapable of coarseness, feebleness, or flippancy. His words, as was said of Luther's, are blows. In hearing or reading him, one is tempted to apply to his compact, massive sentences, with their majestic cadence and their intense *ictus* on the inward ear, the figure of the sledge-hammer. But this would tell only half the truth. His strokes are heavy, and they never miss their aim; but the hammer has, instead of its blunt head, the most delicate of graving-tools, and makes an impress no less finely cut, clear, and definite, than strong and forceful.

I have used the past tense in part; for Dr. Hopkins is no longer the official and titular president of Williams College. But he is none the less a present force there, in some respects perhaps, even more felt than when the secular affairs of the institution—never congenial to him—were under his direction. He still gives instruction in his favorite department of ethics, and still makes it embrace whatever can minister to the healthy nurture of liberally-educated young men. His quickness and power of mind are those of a life that has not begun to wane; and we trust that the time is still distant when his educational work from a realized benefaction and benediction shall pass into honored, revered, and enduring memory.

STATUE OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

A BRONZE statue of Samuel Adams (1740) was unveiled in Boston on the morning of the 5th of July. It was copied by Miss Anne Whitney of Boston, from her original marble statue in the Capitol at Washington. It is seven feet six inches high, and was cast at Chicopee. Samuel Adams is represented at the close of the famous interview with Gov. Hutchinson and his Council in the Old South Meeting-house, when he stood with folded arms awaiting Gov. Hutchinson's reply to the demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Boston. The statue faces towards the north, which in an artistic point of view is unfortunate; but is unavoidable from the peculiarities of its situation, at the junction of Washington Street and Dock Square. It also faces Bunker-hill Monument, which, as well as Faneuil Hall, is in full view from the spot. It stands on a pedestal of polished granite, resting on a base of cut granite. It is in contemplation to call the locality Adams Square.

The extreme height of the monument is seventeen feet. The following inscriptions, in gilt letters, are cut in the pedestal:—

SAMUEL ADAMS
1722 - 1803
A PATRIOT
HE ORGANIZED THE REVOLUTION
AND SIGNED THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ERECTED A. D. 1880
FROM A FUND BEQUEATHED TO THE
CITY OF BOSTON
BY
JONATHAN PHILLIPS

GOVERNOR
A TRUE LEADER OF THE PEOPLE

A STATESMAN
INCORRUPTIBLE AND FEARLESS

It has been thought that poor taste was displayed in placing these gilded inscriptions on the pedestal; for it is said, a monument is not intended to be a biography of a man, and that a benefactor of his race or his country needs no sketch of his career for those who are acquainted with history; and, to those who are not, inscriptions can convey only a vague knowledge.

In the statue of Samuel Adams, the city of Boston possesses a bronze casting which ranks high as a work of art, and is an admirable conception of a leader of the Revolution. It is full of character, and stands in a firm, dignified attitude. It has a well-defined head, a clearly marked face, and is simple and manly. It is wrought in the spirit of the Revolution by a genuine artist; and of the public statues in Boston, this is the second that is the work of a woman.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

THERE is a long list of American literary and scientific societies which owe their origin or their usefulness to the efforts of Harvard graduates. The youngest of these, the Archæological Institute of America, has recently published its first annual report. It was organized in Boston in May, 1879, with Professor Charles Eliot Norton (1846) as president, Martin Brimmer (1849) as vice-president, O. W. Peabody as treasurer, E. H. Greenleaf as secretary, and Francis Parkman (1844), Henry W. Haynes (1851), William R. Ware (1852), William W. Goodwin (1851), and Alexander Agassiz (1855), as the other members of the executive committee. The establishment of this society is the legitimate outcome of the growing interest in archæological investigations, felt not only by scholars, but by intelligent and cultivated people generally. The Institute, as its name indicates, is not intended to be a local society merely, but it wishes to enroll among its members, and to interest in its support, all persons who recognize the value of its proposed work. To insure a satisfactory performance of this work, considerable sums of money are necessary; and, as the Society is largely dependent upon its membership-fees for its funds, the longer the list of members the more will it be able to accomplish. The fee for annual membership is ten dollars, and for life-membership one hundred dollars.

One of the most interesting objects of the Institute is to investigate the actual life and customs of the Indian tribes that still exist where their predecessors formerly dwelt. This is the essential preliminary to a scientific "study of the monuments of earlier times." For this purpose a gentleman eminently qualified for the work, A. F. Bandelier, well known by his scholarly studies in Mexican antiquities, has already been despatched to New Mexico to study the customs and modes of life of the sedentary Indians of that region, and to make a careful exploration of the ancient pueblos, and other ruins, concerning which our knowledge is still very imperfect. If the Society should be supplied with the requisite means, it hopes to extend its researches gradually southward, and to secure a comprehensive, exact, and scientific survey of the monuments within our own territory and that of Mexico, and thus to obtain trustworthy data for a better estimate of the civilization of the Mexicans, at the time of the Spanish conquest, than has hitherto been practicable.

The Society will not, however, confine its explorations to the American continent: the rich results of Dr. Schliemann's and Gen. di Cesnola's excavations have led to the formation of plans for investigations in more classic soil; and a site for exploration has been chosen, which, it is hoped, will greatly enrich our collections and increase our knowledge of Grecian antiquities. Of this work the executive committee says, "Every new discovery, even if apparently of slight moment, adds precision to our knowledge of a past, the relations of which to the present draw closer as time goes on, and becomes more significant as that past becomes better and better understood. This is especially the case with respect to Greece. The influence of Greek intelligence upon thought has vastly increased dur-

ing the present century, and this is in large measure due to the actual increase of knowledge by discovery. The mastery of Greek intelligence in every field of intellectual expression is acknowledged now as it was acknowledged by their conquerors. The *vivida vis animi* of the Greek still gains the day as of old. The higher the reach of modern effort, the plainer becomes the pre-eminence of the race that established the direction in which modern civilization is still proceeding, and advanced along many paths to a point beyond which their successors have not gone." It is proposed to push this work actively during the coming year. The co-operation of persons interested in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, or in the New York Metropolitan Museum is earnestly requested. These museums might be greatly enriched in this way, as all funds contributed would be intelligently expended, and the results applied as the giver might request.

The report also recommends the establishment of archæological scholarships at Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and other colleges, similar to the travelling scholarship of archæology established at Oxford in 1879.

The report of the committee is followed by three essays, giving the result of the first year's work. These essays are valuable contributions to archæological science, and prove that the Society starts out with all the enthusiasm of youth. The first is by Lewis H. Morgan, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, entitled "A Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines." The second is by W. J. Stillman, on "Ancient Walls on Monte Leone in the Province of Gosseto." The third and most generally interesting paper is "Archæological Notes in Greek Shores," by Joseph Thatcher Clarke, who set out from London in 1878, in the small yacht "Dorian," to make a study of the monuments and ruins of Doric architecture, so as to obtain matter for an exhaustive history of the Doric style, a work that will supply a want long felt by architects and by students of classic art and history. These "Archæological Notes" by Mr. Clarke are written in an excellent style, and give evidence of his eminent qualifications as an observer and investigator. They chiefly relate to the remains of Greek settlements on the Euxine, and the islands and the coast of the Northern Archipelago. His account of Assos is of special interest and importance. A second instalment of his Notes will be given with the next Annual Report of the Institute.



STATUE OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR A CLASSICAL EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON.

To the Editor of The Harvard Register.

Dear Sir,—The Executive Committee of the Archæological Institute are now making arrangements for the investigation of the remains of an ancient Greek city upon Turkish soil. The necessary concession from the Turkish government has been applied for, through the Department of State, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be granted. It is probable that work will begin with the opening of the spring in February. The expedition will have at its head Joseph T. Clarke, and, as his first assistant, Francis H. Bacon. The work to be done is of such extent and variety, that the Committee are desirous to obtain volunteer assistants. The means at their disposal do not permit them to offer any salary; but board and lodging will be provided at the cost of the Institute at the site of exploration.

The inducements for a young man, interested in classical studies, to join the expedition, are very great. Such an opportunity has never

before been offered to our students. It is an opportunity to unite adventure and discovery with study, and to become familiar with one of the most interesting regions of ancient civilization.

I hope that among the recent graduates of Harvard, there may be one or two ready to take part in this expedition, and to assist in rendering its work creditable to the country. I request any one able and desirous to join it, to communicate directly with me.

I am very truly yours,

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 10, 1880.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

BY HENRY WARE.

THE library, like the University itself, owes its origin to the munificence of John Harvard. To establish them he gave "the moiety of his estate, and his whole library of three hundred and twenty volumes." Of these books *one* only remains, saved from the fire which destroyed the first Harvard Hall, Jan. 24, 1764, when it was occupied by the provincial legislature, compelled to leave Boston on account of the prevalence of the small-pox. The library grew slowly during its first century, yet, considering the distance of the colonies from the mother-country, whence all its treasures came, more rapidly than one could have expected. The friends of the infant college were liberal with their gifts in books and in money; so that, at the time of its destruction, there were on the shelves about five thousand volumes. Of these but a very few were saved,—only those which then chanced to be in the hands of members of the legislature.

The most conspicuous name, next to John Harvard's, among the early benefactors of the library, is that of Hollis. The first of the family, Thomas Hollis, began these munificent benefactions in 1719, which, by himself and other members of his family, were continued through upwards of fourscore years down to 1804; the total value of their gifts exceeding £6,000.

Thomas Hollis not only gave money and books, but good counsel. He selected the books himself with care and sound judgment, and had ideas how the library should be managed; and in his own person was equal to a whole board of trustees. He admonishes the college authorities sharply at times for their shortcomings. For instance,—“Your library is reckoned here to be ill managed by the account I have of some that know it, you want seats to sett and read, and chains to your valluable books, like our Bodleian Library, or Sion College in London, you know their methods which are approved, but do not imitate them, you let your books be taken at pleasure, home to Mens houses, and many are lost, your (boyish) students take them to their chambers; and teare out pictures & Maps to adorne the Walls, such things are not good; if you want roome for modern books, it is easy to remove the less usefull into a more remote place, but not to sell any, they are devoted.”

He suggests the propriety of having a catalogue, which the library seems to have been then destitute of.

It meant a good deal then to give a book, and “trunks of books,” as these old benefactors did in those days. Books were scarce, and worth near their weight in gold when they were landed this side of the water. So some came burdened with conditions and subject to easements. For instance, the curious memorandum setting forth the conditions of the gift of a copy of “Stephan's Thesaurus” are amusing enough. President Chauncy made this entry in the college records.

“A copy of Mr Dunster's note given to Mr Scotow. Thes presents witnesse that wheras Joshuah Scottow of Bostō, marcht hath of his owne free accord procured for the library of Harvard College Henry Stephan his Thesaurus in foure volumes in folio, and bestowed the same thereon: it is on this condicōn and wth this promise following. that if ever the said Joshuah during his life shall have occasion to use the said booke or any parcell thereof, he shall have free liberty thereof, and accesse thereto: and if God shall blesse the said Joshuah wth any child or childrē that shalbee students of the Greeke tongue, then the said bookes above specified shalbee unto them delivered, in case that they will not otherwise be satisfied wthout it. In Witnesse wherof this present writing is signed by me Henry Dunster president of the College

abovesaid made at Boston, this twenty eighth of the eight month 1649 Henrie Dunster.”

Scottow, at a later day, “took out” the book, for this further entry is found.

“Recevd of Mr. Uryan Oakes prset ye above Expressed Thesaurus in foure volumes acc'ding to Condition above: upon the demand of my Sonn Thomas Scottow. I say received; pr me Josh. Scottow this 30th of August.”

In 1775, when Cambridge was occupied by the army, and the college buildings occupied as barracks, the library was removed to Andover and elsewhere, whence in 1778 it was brought back again. From that date it was kept in the upper story of Harvard Hall, at first occupying only one of the rooms and at last the whole upper floor, down to 1841, when it was removed to Gore Hall, the number of volumes having then increased to 40,000.

Harvard Hall then differed somewhat externally from its present appearance. The architectural excrescences, which have carried forward the front of the building on the centre and the lower story, did not then exist. There are many views of its former external appearance, but I know of nothing that gives the charming *interior* of the most delightful library-rooms that I have seen anywhere. The Bodleian Library at Oxford recalls more than any thing the look of those old rooms, which *looked* like a library. The *tasteful* old-fashioned architecture of the last century, with its *decorated* carved wooden cornices, its Ionic pilasters, its arched alcoves filled from top to bottom with books, the fine full-length portraits of college benefactors (now in Memorial Hall), the atmosphere of repose that filled the place, alluring one to linger in the charming precincts till the bell and the warning of the old janitor, “One o'clock, gentlemen,” gave notice that the pleasure was one limited to certain hours,—all these things will recur to the minds of older graduates as possessing a great charm among the memories of their college life. There were plenty of chairs in which to “sett and read,” and no “chains” to the books. In spite of the injunction of old Hollis, even the alcoves had no bars; and the student disposed to pass his hours here in roaming through these pleasant old rooms found few checks in his way, and very little, on the other hand, to help him in his researches. Interleaved and interlined volumes of the catalogue, edited by Benjamin Peirce in 1826, were, in 1841, a perplexing guide to the contents of the library. Card-catalogues as yet were not, nor any of the many ways then known by which the researches of modern readers are aided. The library was a place to keep books *in*, and not to let them *out* of. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the library at that date was wonderfully different from that which pervades the library as we know it now, when the sole thought seems to be how to make it most useful to the largest number of readers, and when readers are welcomed and encouraged to frequent the library, and not simply permitted to “sett and read” by sufferance, as was formerly the case.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidences. By EZRA ABBOT, D.D., LL.D., Bussey Professor of New-Testament Criticism and Interpretation. Boston: George H. Ellis. 8vo, 1880.

No more thorough piece of work than this essay of Dr. Abbot's has been done in the department of Christian Evidences since the appearance of Mr. Norton's volumes on the Genuineness of the Gospels, to which this work may be considered a fitting supplement. To the large class of inquirers, even among theological students, who are unable to pursue their investigations to their utmost limits, but are obliged to rely ultimately on the testimony and judgment of accomplished experts, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to come in contact with a mind so cautious, candid, and judicial as this author's. We are glad to learn from him that the epidemic of historical scepticism which has so long prevailed is beginning to assume a milder type; “that there is a wide-spread and deepening conviction among fair-minded scholars, that the theory of the Tübingen school in the form in which it is presented by the coryphæi of the party, as Baur, Schweigler, Zeller, is an extreme view, resting largely on a false interpretation of many passages of the New Testament, and a false view of many early Christian writings;” that Keim, in an able essay on the Apostolic Council at Jerusalem, “demolishes the foundation

of the Tübingen theory, vindicating in the main the historical character of the account in the Acts, and exposing the misinterpretation of the passage in the Epistle to the Galatians, on which Baur and his followers found their view of the absolute contradiction between the Acts and the Epistle." We are glad to hear him say, "I conceive that decided progress has been made in a direction favorable to the possibility (to put it mildly) of the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel. We do not know any thing concerning the theological position of the apostle John which justifies us in assuming that twenty years after the destruction of Jerusalem he could not have written such a work." And again, "Another of these collateral questions on which a vast amount has been written, and on which very confident and very untenable assertions have been made, may now, I believe, be regarded as set at rest so far as concerns our present subject,—the authorship of the Fourth Gospel. I refer to the history of the Paschal controversies of the second century. The thorough discussion of this subject by Schürer has clearly shown, I believe, that no argument against the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel can be drawn from the entangled history of these controversies." "Another point may be mentioned, as to which there has come to be a general agreement; namely, that the very late date assigned to the Gospel by Baur and Schweigler, namely, somewhere between the years 160 and 170 A.D., cannot be maintained." These dicta of so learned a scholar, who has no superior among the writers on whom he sits in judgment, cannot fail of being deeply interesting and of having great weight.

The main topics discussed in the essay are the following:—

1. The general reception of the Four Gospels, as genuine, among Christians in the last quarter of the second century.
2. The question respecting the inclusion of the Fourth Gospel in the "Apostolical Memoirs of Christ" appealed to by Justin Martyr.
3. Its use by the various Gnostic sects.
4. The attestation to this Gospel which has come down to us appended to the book itself.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this notice, worthily to exhibit the thoroughness and completeness, the patient and conscientious labor, the candor and discrimination, the careful avoidance of over-statement, with which these topics, and the incidental questions to which they give rise, and the counter-statements of opponents, are treated in this essay. They make it in every respect a model of what such a work should be. We think Dr. Abbot will be entirely successful in bringing every candid and attentive reader to his own conclusion when he says, "We are authorized, then, I believe, to regard it as in the highest degree probable, if not morally certain, that in the time of Justin Martyr the Fourth Gospel was generally received as the work of the apostle John."

It should be understood that this work does not purport to be a discussion of the whole question, Was the apostle John the author of the Fourth Gospel? but only of the external or historical evidence on that question. Dr. Abbot himself says he has touched "some points" only, even of that part of the subject; that to treat it fully would require a volume, and to treat the internal argument fully would require another and a larger one. But the part of the subject which he undertakes, he treats exhaustively, and, we are inclined to add, unanswerably. He has made a substantial contribution to a final solution of the question. As was said of Mr. Norton's volumes, the work he has done will not need to be done over again. His argument will not be met by rebutting testimony of the same nature, but by an entirely independent train of reasoning drawn from the internal phenomena of the Gospel itself. It is this circumstance that makes this question peculiarly difficult and perplexing. Two lines of argument, each claimed by its advocates to be conclusive, lead to opposite conclusions. Different minds will be swayed to one or the other side, according as they are constitutionally predisposed to be influenced by one or the other of these two kinds of proof. It will be long before these conflicting claims are reconciled, if, indeed, that consummation is ever reached. Meanwhile we claim for Dr. Abbot that he has narrowed the conditions under which a theory of the origin of the Fourth Gospel adverse to the claim of the apostle John can be constructed. Henceforth all such theories must be harmonized with the general acceptance of the Gospel by the Church as an authoritative and apostolic work, early in the second century.—*Cazneau Palfrey.*

The Relation of Modern Philosophy to Liberalism (from "Institute Essays").
By PROFESSOR C. C. EVERETT, D.D.

Professor Everett's very instructive essay traces rapidly the development of modern liberalism, or independent thought in matters of theology, from the impulse given by Descartes, giving a careful exposition of the form of speculation found in Spinoza, and dwelling especially on the influence of Schleiermacher, and his relation to various philosophic schools. The most original and valuable portion of the essay, however, deals with the philosophy of Hegel. The skill with which his much-dreaded speculations were

turned to the service of dogmatic theology is neatly set forth. And, in particular, the value of that system of philosophy is exhibited in two directions: first, as showing all positive dogma to be a symbol or representation (*Vorstellung*) of a truth which cannot be accurately set forth in terms of science; and secondly as a method by which the positive truth and the limiting error in various forms of opinion are successively determined. An extremely important suggestion is made in this connection; viz., "Men rejoice to find that they can still utter something very like the old expressions with something not wholly different from the old meaning. That dogma, they think, has passed a crisis in the history of thought, and it still stands unmoved. They do not know that it has been severed from its root. A creed that one can simply utter is not a creed that lives. A creed, to have permanence, needs behind it an absolute necessity of utterance. . . . When this necessity is removed, the ultimate doom of the creed is sealed." All which we respectfully commend to the attention of the "philosophers" who have been lecturing at Concord the past summer.—*Joseph H. Allen.*

PRENTISS CUMMINGS (1864) is writing a book on "Evidence," which Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. will publish this autumn.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH H. ALLEN (1840), lecturer on ecclesiastical history at Harvard, is writing "Fragments of Christian History," a cloth 16mo, to be published this autumn by Roberts Brothers.

PROFESSOR CHARLES R. LANMAN has already in type the greater part of the proposed one hundred pages of text for his Sanskrit Reading Book. He begins his duties at Harvard College with the opening of the term.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN (1851) will have ready for publication about Oct. 1, "The Early Records of Groton, Mass.," consisting of an exact copy of that town's records from 1662 to 1707. They will make a volume of 183 octavo pages.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S (1821) essays, "Culture, Behavior, Beauty," "Books, Art, Eloquence," "Power, Wealth, Illusions," will form one volume of the "Modern Classics" series to be published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1839) will publish, this autumn, through Roberts Brothers of Boston, a companion volume to "Stories of the War." It will be named "Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors." It will be an illustrated 16mo, cloth binding, black and gilt lettered.

GEORGE M. TOWLE (1863) is at work on a volume entitled "Certain Men of Mark," comprising studies of living characters, including Gladstone, Bismarck, Gambetta, Beaconsfield, Castelar, Victor Hugo, John Bright, and the three emperors,—Alexander, William, and Francis Joseph. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

ARTHUR B. ELLIS (1875) is at work on the "History of the First Church in Boston," and expects to be ready to publish it about the middle of next November. The church, of which the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis (1838) is pastor, was organized July 30, 1630 (O. S.), and celebrates its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary the 18th of November next.

HENRY F. JENKS (1863) and GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS (1875) as members of a committee of the Boston Latin School Association are editing a catalogue of the teachers and pupils of the Boston Latin School. The volume will contain notes relating to the history of the school, officers, and pupils; and provide much invaluable data for the future historian of this old and cherished institution.

THE following notice of the new edition of Professor Goodwin's "Elementary Greek Grammar" appeared in the *Academy* for Jan. 31, 1880, p. 81. It shows that our English cousins are ready to appreciate good work on the part of American scholars:—

"Professor W. W. Goodwin's 'Elementary Greek Grammar,' in spite of its too modest title, is an exceedingly complete and well-arranged summary of the best results of recent study in this direction. The author has been recognized, ever since the appearance of his admirable treatise on 'Greek Moods and Tenses,' as one of the most accurate and original scholars of the day; and his present work is fully worthy of his reputation. The scientific study of Greek syntax has made great advances of late,—advances due in great measure to the researches of Professor Goodwin himself,—and we have no reason to think that the work of reform has reached its ultimate completion, or that the book before us, good as it is, can be regarded as its final expression. But we distinctly think Professor Goodwin's the best Greek grammar that has yet appeared in England, and we are confident that its success will be equal to its merits."

The *British Quarterly Review* for April (p. 548) devotes half a page to a notice of the book, beginning, "We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best Greek grammar in the English language;" and it has also been highly commended in the *Athenaeum*.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. II. SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. 3.

COLLEGE DEGREES.

AT the time of the election of President Eliot, eleven years ago, there was no great value attached to the degrees of A.M., and Ph.D. conferred by Harvard and other colleges; the degree of A.M. being taken in course after a certain time, and upon payment of a small fee. The reason of the low value of the degrees was the ease with which they could be obtained, not only from the leading colleges, but also from a large number of small institutions to which the legislatures had unwisely granted the power of conferring them. Nowadays every degree conferred by Harvard signifies a specified amount of work satisfactorily performed. The governing body of the College had long lamented a condition of things that placed the holder of an American degree at a disadvantage with the recipient of one from a European university. In 1872 it was voted to require residence of at least one year for the Master's degree, of two years for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and of three years for the degree of Doctor of Science, examinations for every degree, and the presentation of theses by candidates for either doctorate. "It is the intention of the University to give all its degrees a serious meaning and a real value," is the language of President Eliot in his "Annual Report" for 1873-74.

The first degrees given under the new system were conferred at Commencement in 1873 on William E. Byerly (1871), Ph.D., John Trowbridge (s. 1865), S.D., and Charles L. Whitney (1871), Ph.D. The Quinquennial of 1880 reports a total of eighty-four candidates who have obtained the Master's and Doctor's degrees on these conditions. This showing, which is greatly in favor of the new system, indicates that the greater the definite amount of knowledge in different branches of study these degrees represent, the more eagerly will they be sought for and the more highly prized by the best scholars. Heretofore they have represented simply the generosity of American colleges who were willing to confer the Master's degree upon their graduates on very simple conditions. Indeed, it is a notorious fact that some Western colleges give the degree of A.M. to any college graduate who is willing to pay for it.

It was partly to meet this evil that the authorities at Harvard determined to give degrees only for faithful work in prescribed studies. Better to secure this end, they opened all the elective courses in the College to candidates for the higher degrees. They also established the "Graduate Department," in which during the year 1879-80 advanced instruction was given in Hebrew, Sanskrit, classical philology, eight courses; modern languages, six courses; philosophy, four courses; history, three courses; Roman law, mathematics, two

courses; physics, three courses; chemistry, three courses; natural history, six courses; and music, two courses. All this has been accomplished within eight years; and yet it is but the beginning of the attempt to provide such thorough and advanced instruction for graduates, as to make it almost unnecessary for any of them to go abroad, as many do, for their further education.

INSTRUCTION BY LECTURES.

THE attempt to introduce at Harvard a true university system of study has led to numerous experimental methods of instruction. For professors who have during many years considered recitations the essential means of college education, and for students who have all their life depended on text-books for their information, any application of the lecture-system has been extremely difficult. Our instruction in Greek is probably the best-conducted and most successful trial of this system yet made. Professors W. W. Goodwin and J. W. White in their elective courses last year pursued the same plan, except that Professor White, with the less advanced students, made use of occasional recitations. Professor Goodwin used annotated editions of his authors, but only for the convenience of his students in the lecture-room. About one hundred lines of poetry were treated at every lecture. The students were expected to get in advance the meaning of the passage which was to form the subject of a lecture. Professor Goodwin, then, on meeting his students, first answered questions on preceding passages. He afterward critically translated the new passage, following the translation with full grammatical and historical comments. The work of the student during the lecture was to take notes of these comments, and later, with their help, once more to read his author carefully. Thus, with three readings or about as many hours' study, the student became thoroughly familiar with the Greek. Professor Goodwin gave his marks on the final examinations. The mid-year examinations were given for the benefit of the students alone, who learned from them how efficiently their half-year's work had been done. The lesson generally taught by these tentative examinations was, that neglect of any one of the three parts of the instructor's plan was detrimental to complete success.

Professor White found monthly recitations, or translations of important passages by the students, a great help to the success of his lecture method, as they acted as a slight but sufficient restriction upon the liberty of unwise students, whose interests our professors still have to consider.

COLLEGE ROOMS.

So far as rent from College rooms is concerned, the University will this year have a larger income than ever heretofore. Every room in the buildings which line the Quadrangle will be rented. Thayer Hall, which last year had twenty-one unrented rooms, will be wholly occupied; the change being caused by the heating of the hallways and the reducing of the rent of rooms. It is almost a certainty that the few rooms now unrented in the buildings outside the College yard will all be rented before Oct. 1, so that the University will receive the fullest income possible from the College dormitories. In fact, a new building is needed to afford the accommodations that are sought by the students. There is an excellent site for a building to form a part of the new quadrangle that is already partially made by Sever Hall, University Hall, and the College Library; and a wealthy per-

son could do nothing better for himself or for the coming generation than to give to the "President and Fellows of Harvard College" a hundred thousand dollars or thereabouts, for the erection of a dormitory that would bear the name of the donor, just as the other dormitories bear the names of Weld, Matthews, Thayer, Gray, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy.

THERE is some satisfaction in publishing a periodical if it meets with the approbation of those who read the successive issues, even though it be published at a pecuniary loss. During the past month our mail has brought in many a kind word, as well as a goodly number of subscriptions. This note from one of the most distinguished names in the Harvard Catalogue is particularly gratifying.

SAIL LES BAINS, LOIRE,
Aug. 7, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I have taken great satisfaction in the numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, which have been sent to me regularly here in Europe, and I am ashamed to have so long neglected to send you the small subscription which you ask.

I sincerely hope you will not be obliged to abandon the work; for, permit me to say, I think it has been conducted with great ability, and is a marvel of resources on all subjects and matters of fact which interest university men.

With great respect,

I am sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. DANA.

Not alone from graduates of Harvard, but also of other universities, do our encouraging letters come. And the following is from one of the most highly esteemed graduates of Yale, the editor-in-chief of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1880.

MY DEAR MR. KING,—Last night my attention was called to your very kind notice of the *Daily in THE HARVARD REGISTER* for August. It was very gratifying to me, and the more so because it was entirely unlooked for. If we could make the *Advertiser* as good for a daily newspaper as THE REGISTER is for a university paper, I should be entirely satisfied.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. GODDARD.

It would undoubtedly have an excellent effect upon the health of future generations of educated men if the founders of new scholarships should require their beneficiaries to pass a medical examination, like that which a well-conducted life-insurance company requires of the persons it insures. If sound health were one of the requisitions for the enjoyment of scholarships, parents who expected to need aid in educating their boys would have their attention directed in an effective way to the wise regimen of health; while young men who had their own education to get would see that it was only prudent for them to secure a wholesome diet, plenty of fresh air, and regular exercise. — *President Eliot*.

LAST year fifty-four students in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the College proper borrowed \$2,075, in sums ranging from \$25 to \$80 each. Many demands had to be refused from lack of sufficient funds. These loans are made out of the "Loan Fund," with simply the notes of the borrowers as security, and without interest, but with the expectation that the money will be repaid at the earliest opportunity after graduation.

THE publisher of THE HARVARD REGISTER will send for one dollar the second volume, comprising the six numbers from July to December, 1880, inclusive, to students of any department of the whole University. These six numbers will contain at least one hundred and twenty pages of matter, having no fewer than twenty wood-engravings.

NOTES.

THE first scholarship in Harvard College was established in 1852. It was named the Abbot Scholarship. Since then 112 scholarships have been founded, which yield to needy students upwards of \$25,000 every year.

JOHN C. SHEA, at one time a member of the class of 1879, has received the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University, and is now admitted to the Middlesex bar. He is practising law in the office of Bicknell & Stacy, Boston.

THE eighth day of September, 1636, was the birthday of Harvard College, antedating the foundation of any other college in this country by many years. The 8th of this month the College enters upon its two hundred and forty-fifth year.

IT is gratifying for us to learn that merit combined with energy will succeed; and as a result of this combination the Lasell Seminary, the Chauncy-Hall School, the school of Dr. E. R. Humphreys, and some others that have advertised in our columns, will open this autumn with exceptionally large numbers.

ORIN D. MYRICK, who was for two years in the class of 1875, is a lieutenant in the United-States revenue marine, and is stationed on board "The Corwin," which is searching for the New-York *Herald* steamer "Jeannette," and for missing whalers in the Arctic Ocean north of Behrings Straits.

GRADUATES.

JONAS E. BACON (1875) is practising medicine in Brockton.

GEORGE G. GAMMANS (1875) is practising law in California.

JOHN F. KENT (1875) is a teacher in the Newton High School.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH (1878) is studying at Leipzig, Germany.

THOMAS P. C. LANE (1851) is an attorney-at-law, at Mattoon, Ill.

JAMES P. SCOTT (1871) is a director of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

OLIVER H. EVERETT (1873) is practising medicine at Worcester.

EDWIN L. CARNEY (1875) is the city attorney of Leavenworth, Kan.

GEORGE H. ELDREDGE (1876) is in the United-States Coast Survey service.

HENRY C. HAVEN (w. 1879) is secretary of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

DR. JOSEPH W. MERRIAM (1856) is the United-States consul at Iquique, Peru.

WILLIAM BOND (l. 1850) is a director of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad.

COL. WICKHAM HOFFMAN (1841) is *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg, Russia.

JAMES H. FLINT (1876) is studying law in the office of Charles L. Flint (1849).

FRANCIS CARTER (1875) has been appointed sub-master in the Lexington High School.

DR. WALTER CHANNING (w. 1872) is secretary of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society.

DR. ARTHUR TRACY CABOT (1872) is secretary of the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

The *Unitarian Review* for September has all its contributions from graduates of Harvard University.

DAVID S. GREENOUGH (1865) is secretary of the Utica, Ithaca, and Elmira Railroad Company at Elmira, N.Y.

FRANCIS RAWLE (1869), of 402 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., is treasurer of the American Bar Association.

BENJAMIN C. CLARK (1853), a classmate of President Eliot, has been re-appointed consul for the Republic of Hayti, at Boston.

JOHN W. CHADWICK (f. 1864) and W. D. Howells (A.M. 1867) were among the after-dinner speakers at the Ashfield fair, Aug. 19.

To Francis J. Humphrey (1832) has been dedicated the little volume of poems recently published by the Rev. Caleb D. Bradley (1852).

ROBERT S. AVANN (1877) has been appointed instructor in Latin and Greek at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N.Y.

HOWARD M. TICKNOR (1856) was offered the recently established professorship of rhetoric and elocution at the University of Minnesota; and, although the new position would yield greater pay, it was declined, so that Mr. Ticknor will retain his position as instructor of elocution at Harvard.

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON (1846) presided at the annual dinner for the benefit of Sanderson Academy, held at Ashfield, Aug. 19.

DR. E. A. DIMMICK (d. 1873), after an absence of several years in Barbadoes, has returned, and resumed his former practice in Newburyport.

WILLIAM ELIOT SPARKS (1869) of Taunton, son of Jared Sparks (1815), is the treasurer of the Cooper Elastic Steel Wheel Company of Cambridgeport.

FREDERICK L. AMES (1854) is a director of the Texas & Pacific, Missouri, Kansas, & Texas, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

HERBERT W. LULL (1874), recently sub-master of the Manchester (N.H.) High School, has been elected principal of the Milford High School, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW (1879) has been appointed an instructor in the High School at Syracuse, N.Y. There were nearly twenty competitors for the position.

HENRY S. RUSSELL (1860) is president of the Boston Driving and Athletic Association, which gives this autumn \$13,000 to be trotted for at Beacon Park, Sept. 7-10.

WILLIAM H. BURBANK (1876), who was recently made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has taken charge of the mission work of that church at Woodville, N.H.

W. I. STRINGHAM (1877), who has taken the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University, will probably continue his mathematical studies at the Leipzig University.

THE names of the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody (1826) and Phillips Brooks (1855) appear in the list of "Visiting Committee" of the Gannett Institute for young ladies, Boston.

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840), well known as a scientist, lecturer, instructor, and author, has recently accepted a position as "reader" on the literary staff of Harper & Brothers, New York.

THE fifteen-page pamphlet issued as a supplement to the "Quinquennial" contains the names of one hundred and one early alumni of Harvard, about whom more information is needed in order to fill out data usually found in the catalogue. It is hoped that every person who may have any knowledge of one or more of the persons whose names are mentioned will forward it promptly to the editor of the "Quinquennial," John Langdon Sibley, Cambridge. The pamphlet also contains the list of biographical questions heretofore printed on the covers of the "Triennial."

AN OLD "HARVARD BOY."—Professor Daniel Kimball Whitaker of New Orleans, who graduated at Harvard in 1820, and was afterward a member of the bar at Charleston, S.C., and who has for many years been a noted writer and lecturer, as well as editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, is spending a few days with relatives here. Professor Whitaker is a remarkable specimen of a gentleman of the olden time, over six feet in height, form erect, courteous and dignified in bearing, and with faculties well preserved, although now in his eightieth year.—*Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer*.

WILLIAM COWPER SIMMONS (1868) has recently been appointed first assistant master of the new Berkeley School in New-York City. At college he led his class, which numbered at graduation seventy-eight; since then he has been successively sub-master of the Boston Latin School, 1868-70; a proctor at Harvard, 1870, while he devoted most of his time to general reading; a teacher of private pupils at Newport, R.I., 1871-73; professor of Greek at the University of Vermont, 1873-77; and teacher at Newport, 1877-80. He is said to be a thorough scholar and an excellent teacher.

To a graduate of the class of 1836, Henry Lee, now one of the overseers of the College, belongs the credit of having established the first public safe-deposit vaults in New England. They were opened in 1868, and have always remained under Mr. Lee's management. They are known as the Union Safe Deposit Vaults, and are situated in the old Union building, No. 40 State Street. They received at the beginning the heartiest approbation of the bankers and leading business men, and have always been conducted so satisfactorily and successfully that two other institutions of the same class have since been established in Boston.

THE Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, R.I., is a local organization, which has issued a report of its second year's work. It aims to secure proper sanitary condition of dwelling-houses, and of the city in general, by special skilled inspection of the houses, sewers, drainage, water-supply, and ventilation. It is said to be the first corporation of its kind established in this country, and is founded on the basis of a similar organization in Edinburgh, Scotland. Among the officers are Francis Brinley (1818), vice-president; Dr. Horatio R. Storer (1850), corresponding secretary; Professor William B. Hills (1871), chemical analyst; Dr. Charles A. Brackett (d. 1873), one of the counsellors.

HENRY LEE (1836) is a member of the Boston Board of Park Commissioners.

EDGAR CHAMPLIN (l. 1880) is junior member of a leading law firm in Lancaster, N.H.

THE oration of Robert D. Smith (1857) on the 4th of July, 1880, has recently been printed.

CYRUS A. BARTOL (f. 1835) delivered a lecture on "God in Nature" at the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 13.

ANDREW P. PRABODY (1826) lectured before the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 14, on "Conscience and Conscientiousness."

FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825) read before the Concord School of Philosophy, a paper on "Ghosts."

JOHN FLEMING WHITE (s. 1877), is connected with the United States Geological Survey at Newport, R.I.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860), of Cincinnati, O., has given \$10,000 towards the fund for erecting a museum of fine arts in that city.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1821) delivered the closing lecture at the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 14; his subject was "Aristocracy."

LOUIS ARNOLD (1855) is connected with the Whittier Machine Company of Boston,—manufacturers of the celebrated elevators, engines, and boilers.

H. G. O. BLAKE (1835) contributed to the interest of the Concord School of Philosophy, by a reading from Henry D. Thoreau's (1837) manuscripts, prefaced by a brief original analysis of Thoreau's character.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD (1858) has withdrawn from the firm of Samuel D. Warren & Co., and established a paper manufacturing business in his own name in Boston. He is the proprietor of the Pepperell Paper Mills.

WILLIAM H. CHANNING (1829) gave a series of four lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy, respectively entitled: "Historical Mysticism," "Man's Fourfold Being," "True Buddhism," "Modern Pessimism."

DR. GEORGE M. STAPLES (w. 1855) is one of a committee of three appointed by the Iowa State Medical Society to draft a bill for creating a State Board of Health. Dr. Staples and his colleagues have been for some time ardently at work on this bill, and succeeded a few weeks ago in getting it passed by the legislature.

FRANKLIN B. SANBORN (1855) was tendered the honor of representing the United States at the International Eleemosynary Congress to be held at Milan, Italy, during the last week in August. Mr. Sanborn's long connection with the various public charities of Massachusetts merited this official recognition of his services.

CHARLES L. FLINT (1849), for twenty-eight years the efficient secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, has resigned that position. His duties as president of the New-England Mortgage Security Company now occupy all his time. He was given a complimentary dinner at the Parker House, Aug. 25.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870), the head master of the new Berkeley School in New York City, took the first Boylston prize for elocution in his freshman year (1866); and was chosen by the faculty—as the best classical scholar in his class—to deliver the Latin oration of welcome at the inauguration of President Eliot.

THE DeVeaux College Register, an annual publication of DeVeaux College, an Episcopal institution incorporated in 1853, at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., has just been received. It contains an autotype photograph of the building. During the year Henry Sylvester Nash (1878) was head master and instructor in Greek, Latin, and English composition; and William Zebina Bennett (1878), was master and instructor in mathematics and science.

CHARLES L. WELLS (1879) was the editor of the *Manataug Pebbles*, a seaside journal issued at Marblehead Neck during the vacation season.

"The name Manataug," says the editor, "chosen as a substitute for Marblehead Neck, will commend itself to almost every one, both on account of its pleasant sound, and because of its connection with the Indians who early dwelt in this vicinity. At any rate, it has a more agreeable sound than Marblehead Neck, and we are tired of being called 'Neckers.'"

THE following note is from the Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to Judge G. W. Warren, secretary of the class of 1830:—

"Somebody correcting one mistake in THE REGISTER has made another. Our classmate was Richard S. Edes, clergyman at Bolton. He had a brother, Henry F., also a clergyman. Their father was a clergyman in Providence, R.I.

"I notice that there is danger of THE REGISTER's being stopped. If taking one more copy would help any, I would do so. Yours truly, E. R. POTTER."

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

Moses King, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. II. SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. 3.

COLLEGE DEGREES.

At the time of the election of President Eliot, eleven years ago, there was no great value attached to the degrees of A.M., and Ph.D. conferred by Harvard and other colleges; the degree of A.M. being taken in course after a certain time, and upon payment of a small fee. The reason of the low value of the degrees was the ease with which they could be obtained, not only from the leading colleges, but also from a large number of small institutions to which the legislatures had unwisely granted the power of conferring them. Nowadays every degree conferred by Harvard signifies a specified amount of work satisfactorily performed. The governing body of the College had long lamented a condition of things that placed the holder of an American degree at a disadvantage with the recipient of one from a European university. In 1872 it was voted to require residence of at least one year for the Master's degree, of two years for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and of three years for the degree of Doctor of Science, examinations for every degree, and the presentation of theses by candidates for either doctorate. "It is the intention of the University to give all its degrees a serious meaning and a real value," is the language of President Eliot in his "Annual Report" for 1873-74.

The first degrees given under the new system were conferred at Commencement in 1873 on William E. Byerly (1871), Ph.D., John Trowbridge (s. 1865), S.D., and Charles L. Whitney (1871), Ph.D. The Quinquennial of 1880 reports a total of eighty-four candidates who have obtained the Master's and Doctor's degrees on these conditions. This showing, which is greatly in favor of the new system, indicates that the greater the definite amount of knowledge in different branches of study these degrees represent, the more eagerly will they be sought for and the more highly prized by the best scholars. Heretofore they have represented simply the generosity of American colleges who were willing to confer the Master's degree upon their graduates on very simple conditions. Indeed, it is a notorious fact that some Western colleges give the degree of A.M. to any college graduate who is willing to pay for it.

It was partly to meet this evil that the authorities at Harvard determined to give degrees only for faithful work in prescribed studies. Better to secure this end, they opened all the elective courses in the College to candidates for the higher degrees. They also established the "Graduate Department," in which during the year 1879-80 advanced instruction was given in Hebrew, Sanskrit, classical philology, eight courses; modern languages, six courses; philosophy, four courses; history, three courses; Roman law, mathematics, two

courses; physics, three courses; chemistry, three courses; natural history, six courses; and music, two courses. All this has been accomplished within eight years; and yet it is but the beginning of the attempt to provide such thorough and advanced instruction for graduates, as to make it almost unnecessary for any of them to go abroad, as many do, for their further education.

INSTRUCTION BY LECTURES.

THE attempt to introduce at Harvard a true university system of study has led to numerous experimental methods of instruction. For professors who have during many years considered recitations the essential means of college education, and for students who have all their life depended on text-books for their information, any application of the lecture-system has been extremely difficult. Our instruction in Greek is probably the best-conducted and most successful trial of this system yet made. Professors W. W. Goodwin and J. W. White in their elective courses last year pursued the same plan, except that Professor White, with the less advanced students, made use of occasional recitations. Professor Goodwin used annotated editions of his authors, but only for the convenience of his students in the lecture-room. About one hundred lines of poetry were treated at every lecture. The students were expected to get in advance the meaning of the passage which was to form the subject of a lecture. Professor Goodwin, then, on meeting his students, first answered questions on preceding passages. He afterward critically translated the new passage, following the translation with full grammatical and historical comments. The work of the student during the lecture was to take notes of these comments, and later, with their help, once more to read his author carefully. Thus, with three readings or about as many hours' study, the student became thoroughly familiar with the Greek. Professor Goodwin gave his marks on the final examinations. The mid-year examinations were given for the benefit of the students alone, who learned from them how efficiently their half-year's work had been done. The lesson generally taught by these tentative examinations was, that neglect of any one of the three parts of the instructor's plan was detrimental to complete success.

Professor White found monthly recitations, or translations of important passages by the students, a great help to the success of his lecture method, as they acted as a slight but sufficient restriction upon the liberty of unwise students, whose interests our professors still have to consider.

COLLEGE ROOMS.

So far as rent from College rooms is concerned, the University will this year have a larger income than ever heretofore. Every room in the buildings which line the Quadrangle will be rented. Thayer Hall, which last year had twenty-one unrented rooms, will be wholly occupied; the change being caused by the heating of the hallways and the reducing of the rent of rooms. It is almost a certainty that the few rooms now unrented in the buildings outside the College yard will all be rented before Oct. 1, so that the University will receive the fullest income possible from the College dormitories. In fact, a new building is needed to afford the accommodations that are sought by the students. There is an excellent site for a building to form a part of the new quadrangle that is already partially made by Sever Hall, University Hall, and the College Library; and a wealthy per-

son could do nothing better for himself or for the coming generation than to give to the "President and Fellows of Harvard College" a hundred thousand dollars or thereabouts, for the erection of a dormitory that would bear the name of the donor, just as the other dormitories bear the names of Weld, Matthews, Thayer, Gray, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy.

THERE is some satisfaction in publishing a periodical if it meets with the approbation of those who read the successive issues, even though it be published at a pecuniary loss. During the past month our mail has brought in many a kind word, as well as a goodly number of subscriptions. This note from one of the most distinguished names in the Harvard Catalogue is particularly gratifying.

SAIL LES BAINS, LOIRE,
Aug. 7, 1880.

DEAR SIR, — I have taken great satisfaction in the numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, which have been sent to me regularly here in Europe, and I am ashamed to have so long neglected to send you the small subscription which you ask.

I sincerely hope you will not be obliged to abandon the work; for, permit me to say, I think it has been conducted with great ability, and is a marvel of resources on all subjects and matters of fact which interest university men.

With great respect,

I am sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. DANA.

Not alone from graduates of Harvard, but also of other universities, do our encouraging letters come. And the following is from one of the most highly esteemed graduates of Yale, the editor-in-chief of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1880.

MY DEAR MR. KING, — Last night my attention was called to your very kind notice of the *Daily* in THE HARVARD REGISTER for August. It was very gratifying to me, and the more so because it was entirely unlooked for. If we could make the *Advertiser* as good for a daily newspaper as THE REGISTER is for a university paper, I should be entirely satisfied.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. GODDARD.

It would undoubtedly have an excellent effect upon the health of future generations of educated men if the founders of new scholarships should require their beneficiaries to pass a medical examination, like that which a well-conducted life-insurance company requires of the persons it insures. If sound health were one of the requisitions for the enjoyment of scholarships, parents who expected to need aid in educating their boys would have their attention directed in an effective way to the wise regimen of health; while young men who had their own education to get would see that it was only prudent for them to secure a wholesome diet, plenty of fresh air, and regular exercise. — *President Eliot*.

LAST year fifty-four students in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the College proper borrowed \$2,075, in sums ranging from \$25 to \$80 each. Many demands had to be refused from lack of sufficient funds. These loans are made out of the "Loan Fund," with simply the notes of the borrowers as security, and without interest, but with the expectation that the money will be repaid at the earliest opportunity after graduation.

THE publisher of THE HARVARD REGISTER will send for one dollar the second volume, comprising the six numbers from July to December, 1880, inclusive, to students of any department of the whole University. These six numbers will contain at least one hundred and twenty pages of matter, having no fewer than twenty wood-engravings.

NOTES.

THE first scholarship in Harvard College was established in 1852. It was named the Abbot Scholarship. Since then 112 scholarships have been founded, which yield to needy students upwards of \$25,000 every year.

JOHN C. SHEA, at one time a member of the class of 1879, has received the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University, and is now admitted to the Middlesex bar. He is practising law in the office of Bicknell & Stacy, Boston.

THE eighth day of September, 1836, was the birthday of Harvard College, antedating the foundation of any other college in this country by many years. The 8th of this month the College enters upon its two hundred and forty-fifth year.

It is gratifying for us to learn that merit combined with energy will succeed; and as a result of this combination the Lasell Seminary, the Chauncy-Hall School, the school of Dr. E. R. Humphreys, and some others that have advertised in our columns, will open this autumn with exceptionally large numbers.

ORIN D. MYRICK, who was for two years in the class of 1875, is a lieutenant in the United-States revenue marine, and is stationed on board "The Corwin," which is searching for the New-York *Herald* steamer "Jeannette," and for missing whalers in the Arctic Ocean north of Behrings Straits.

GRADUATES.

JONAS E. BACON (1875) is practising medicine in Brockton.

GEORGE G. GAMMANS (1875) is practising law in California.

JOHN F. KENT (1875) is a teacher in the Newton High School.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH (1878) is studying at Leipzig, Germany.

THOMAS P. C. LANE (1851) is an attorney-at-law, at Mattoon, Ill.

JAMES P. SCOTT (1871) is a director of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

OLIVER H. EVERETT (1873) is practising medicine at Worcester.

EDWIN L. CARNEY (1875) is the city attorney of Leavenworth, Kan.

GEORGE H. ELDRIDGE (1876) is in the United-States Coast Survey service.

HENRY C. HAVEN (w. 1879) is secretary of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

DR. JOSEPH W. MERRIAM (1856) is the United-States consul at Iquique, Peru.

WILLIAM BOND (l. 1850) is a director of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad.

COL. WICKHAM HOFFMAN (1841) is *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg, Russia.

JAMES H. FLINT (1876) is studying law in the office of Charles L. Flint (1849).

FRANCIS CARTER (1875) has been appointed sub-master in the Lexington High School.

DR. WALTER CHANNING (w. 1872) is secretary of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society.

DR. ARTHUR TRACY CABOT (1872) is secretary of the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

The *Unitarian Review* for September has all its contributions from graduates of Harvard University.

DAVID S. GREENOUGH (1865) is secretary of the Utica, Ithaca, and Elmira Railroad Company at Elmira, N.Y.

FRANCIS RAWLE (1869), of 402 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., is treasurer of the American Bar Association.

BENJAMIN C. CLARK (1853), a classmate of President Eliot, has been re-appointed consul for the Republic of Hayti, at Boston.

JOHN W. CHADWICK (l. 1864) and W. D. Howells (A.M. 1867) were among the after-dinner speakers at the Ashfield fair, Aug. 19.

To Francis J. Humphrey (1832) has been dedicated the little volume of poems recently published by the Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee (1852).

ROBERT S. AVANN (1877) has been appointed instructor in Latin and Greek at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N.Y.

HOWARD M. TICKNOR (1856) was offered the recently established professorship of rhetoric and elocution at the University of Minnesota; and, although the new position would yield greater pay, it was declined, so that Mr. Ticknor will retain his position as instructor of elocution at Harvard.

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON (1846) presided at the annual dinner for the benefit of Sanderson Academy, held at Ashfield, Aug. 19.

DR. E. A. DIMMICK (d. 1873), after an absence of several years in Barbadoes, has returned, and resumed his former practice in Newburyport.

WILLIAM ELIOT SPARKS (1869) of Taunton, son of Jared Sparks (1815), is the treasurer of the Cooper Elastic Steel Wheel Company of Cambridgeport.

FREDERICK L. AMES (1854) is a director of the Texas & Pacific, Missouri, Kansas, & Texas, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

HERBERT W. LULL (1874), recently sub-master of the Manchester (N.H.) High School, has been elected principal of the Milford High School, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW (1879) has been appointed an instructor in the High School at Syracuse, N.Y. There were nearly twenty competitors for the position.

HENRY S. RUSSELL (1860) is president of the Boston Driving and Athletic Association, which gives this autumn \$13,000 to be trotted for at Beacon Park, Sept. 7-10.

WILLIAM H. BURBANK (1876), who was recently made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has taken charge of the mission work of that church at Woodsville, N.H.

W. I. STRINGHAM (1877), who has taken the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University, will probably continue his mathematical studies at the Leipzig University.

THE names of the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody (1826) and Phillips Brooks (1855) appear in the list of "Visiting Committee" of the Gannett Institute for young ladies, Boston.

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840), well known as a scientist, lecturer, instructor, and author, has recently accepted a position as "reader" on the literary staff of Harper & Brothers, New York.

THE fifteen-page pamphlet issued as a supplement to the "Quinquennial" contains the names of one hundred and one early alumni of Harvard, about whom more information is needed in order to fill out data usually found in the catalogue. It is hoped that every person who may have any knowledge of one or more of the persons whose names are mentioned will forward it promptly to the editor of the "Quinquennial," John Langdon Sibley, Cambridge. The pamphlet also contains the list of biographical questions heretofore printed on the covers of the "Triennial."

AN OLD "HARVARD BOY." — Professor Daniel Kimball Whitaker of New Orleans, who graduated at Harvard in 1820, and was afterward a member of the bar at Charleston, S.C., and who has for many years been a noted writer and lecturer, as well as editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, is spending a few days with relatives here. Professor Whitaker is a remarkable specimen of a gentleman of the olden time, over six feet in height, form erect, courteous and dignified in bearing, and with faculties well preserved, although now in his eightieth year. — *Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer*.

WILLIAM COWPER SIMMONS (1868) has recently been appointed first assistant master of the new Berkeley School in New-York City. At college he led his class, which numbered at graduation seventy-eight; since then he has been successively sub-master of the Boston Latin School, 1868-70; a proctor at Harvard, 1870, while he devoted most of his time to general reading; a teacher of private pupils at Newport, R.I., 1871-73; professor of Greek at the University of Vermont, 1873-77; and teacher at Newport, 1877-80. He is said to be a thorough scholar and an excellent teacher.

To a graduate of the class of 1836, Henry Lee, now one of the overseers of the College, belongs the credit of having established the first public safe-deposit vaults in New England. They were opened in 1868, and have always remained under Mr. Lee's management. They are known as the Union Safe Deposit Vaults, and are situated in the old Union building, No. 40 State Street. They received at the beginning the heartiest approbation of the bankers and leading business men, and have always been conducted so satisfactorily and successfully that two other institutions of the same class have since been established in Boston.

THE Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, R.I., is a local organization, which has issued a report of its second year's work. It aims to secure proper sanitary condition of dwelling-houses, and of the city in general, by special skilled inspection of the houses, sewers, drainage, water-supply, and ventilation. It is said to be the first corporation of its kind established in this country, and is founded on the basis of a similar organization in Edinburgh, Scotland. Among the officers are Francis Brinley (1818), vice-president; Dr. Horatio R. Storer (1850), corresponding secretary; Professor William B. Hills (1871), chemical analyst; Dr. Charles A. Brackett (d. 1873), one of the counsellors.

HENRY LEE (1836) is a member of the Boston Board of Park Commissioners.

EDGAR CHAMPLIN (l. 1880) is junior member of a leading law firm in Lancaster, N.H.

THE oration of Robert D. Smith (1857) on the 4th of July, 1880, has recently been printed.

CYRUS A. BARTOL (l. 1835) delivered a lecture on "God in Nature" at the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 13.

ANDREW P. PEABODY (1826) lectured before the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 14, on "Conscience and Consciousness."

FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825) read before the Concord School of Philosophy, a paper on "Ghosts."

JOHN FLEMING WHITE (s. 1877), is connected with the United States Geological Survey at Newport, R.I.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860), of Cincinnati, O., has given \$10,000 towards the fund for erecting a museum of fine arts in that city.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1821) delivered the closing lecture at the Concord School of Philosophy, Aug. 14; his subject was "Aristocracy."

LOUIS ARNOLD (1855) is connected with the Whittier Machine Company of Boston,—manufacturers of the celebrated elevators, engines, and boilers.

H. G. O. BLAKE (1835) contributed to the interest of the Concord School of Philosophy, by a reading from Henry D. Thoreau's (1837) manuscripts, prefaced by a brief original analysis of Thoreau's character.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD (1858) has withdrawn from the firm of Samuel D. Warren & Co., and established a paper manufacturing business in his own name in Boston. He is the proprietor of the Pepperell Paper Mills.

WILLIAM H. CHANNING (1829) gave a series of four lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy, respectively entitled: "Historical Mysticism," "Man's Fourfold Being," "True Buddhism," "Modern Pessimism."

DR. GEORGE M. STAPLES (w. 1855) is one of a committee of three appointed by the Iowa State Medical Society to draft a bill for creating a State Board of Health. Dr. Staples and his colleagues have been for some time arduously at work on this bill, and succeeded a few weeks ago in getting it passed by the legislature.

FRANKLIN B. SANBORN (1855) was tendered the honor of representing the United States at the International Eleemosynary Congress to be held at Milan, Italy, during the last week in August. Mr. Sanborn's long connection with the various public charities of Massachusetts merited this official recognition of his services.

CHARLES L. FLINT (1849), for twenty-eight years the efficient secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, has resigned that position. His duties as president of the New-England Mortgage Security Company now occupy all his time. He was given a complimentary dinner at the Parker House, Aug. 25.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870), the head master of the new Berkeley School in New York City, took the first Boylston prize for elocution in his freshman year (1866); and was chosen by the faculty—as the best classical scholar in his class—to deliver the Latin oration of welcome at the inauguration of President Eliot.

THE DeVeaux College Register, an annual publication of DeVeaux College, an Episcopal institution incorporated in 1853, at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., has just been received. It contains an autotype photograph of the building. During the year Henry Sylvester Nash (1878) was head master and instructor in Greek, Latin, and English composition; and William Zebina Bennett (1878), was master and instructor in mathematics and science.

CHARLES L. WELLS (1879) was the editor of the *Manataug Pebbles*, a seaside journal issued at Marblehead Neck during the vacation season.

"The name Manataug," says the editor, "chosen as a substitute for Marblehead Neck, will commend itself to almost every one, both on account of its pleasant sound, and because of its connection with the Indians who early dwelt in this vicinity. At any rate, it has a more agreeable sound than Marblehead Neck, and we are tired of being called 'Neckers.'"

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Yours truly,
E. R. POTTER."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE HARVARD INTERESTS.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of this association, which took place in Boston from Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, was probably the most successful in every respect that has ever taken place. Its headquarters were at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There were nearly one thousand members present. The papers read included essays on almost every scientific topic. The social features were as numerous and as varied as the scientific essays themselves. A number of Harvard men had more or less to do with this annual meeting. The invocation was by the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D. (1832). The Welcome of the Association, by his Honor the Mayor of Boston, Frederick O. Prince (1836). Additional words of welcome from his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, John D. Long (1857). Notices of deceased members read by the permanent secretary, Frederick W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology).

The Local Committee for the Boston meeting included Professor William B. Rogers, president of the Institute of Technology, chairman; Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862), to whom is due the chief credit for the admirable carrying out of a long, varied, and well-planned programme; Edward Burgess (1871) and F. W. Putnam.

Among the many papers entered and accepted by the Association were the following by Harvard men:—

BENJAMIN PEIRCE (1839):—
"Unity, inversion, and semi-inversion in linear associative algebra."

"Useful practical forms of linear associative algebra."

"Comets of minimum perihelion distance."

"Cooling and possible age of the sun."

"Cooling and possible age of the earth."

(Professor Peirce's papers were not read by reason of his severe illness.)

H. A. HAGEN (professor of entomology):—

"On the Hessian fly."

"On the anatomy of *Produxus decipiens*."

"On some very rare insect deformities."

"On biological collections of insects."

ASA GRAY (Fisher professor of natural history): "Characteristics of the Rocky Mountain vegetation."

W. A. ROGERS (assistant professor of astronomy):—

"Progress made at the observatory of Harvard College in the determination of the absolute coördinates of 109 fundamental stars."

"A simple and expeditious method of investigating all the division errors of a meridian circle."

"The systematic errors of the Greenwich right ascensions of southern stars observed between 1816 and 1831."

"Preliminary determination of the equation between the British imperial standard yard and the metre of the archives."

"The probable error of a single observation at sea, deduced from the observations of W. H. Bacon, Cunard steamer 'Scythia.'"

"The errors of a few English, French, and American stage micrometers."

THOMAS HILL (1843): "Problems in Watson's co-ordinates."

B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854): "Color-blindness."

SAMUEL WELLS (1857): "Apparatus used in photographing microscopical objects."

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM (curator of Peabody Museum):—
"Conventionalism in ornamentation of ancient American pottery."

"On the occurrence in New England of carvings by the Indians of the north-west coast of America."

EDWARD L. MARK (instructor in zoölogy): "Some points in the anatomy of the coccidæ."

STEPHEN P. SHARPLES (s. 1866):—

"Some of the infusoria found in Fresh Pond, Cambridge."

"Commercial testing of sugar, illustrated by samples of sugar and instruments used."

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT (S. D. 1878):—

"Anatomy of the tongue in snakes and other reptiles, and in birds. Exhibition of sections."

"On the summation of muscular contractions."

"Notice of a complete bibliography on Plathelminths."

BURT G. WILDER (s. 1862):—

"Partial revision of the nomenclature of the brain."

"The foramina of Monro in man and the domestic cat."

"The *crista fornicis*, a part of the mammalian brain apparently not hitherto described."

EDWARD C. PICKERING (s. 1865): "New planetary nebulae."

ALBERT R. LEEDS (1865):—

"Action of hyponitric anhydride upon organic substances, with descriptions of three new oxygenated derivatives of the aromatic group,—monoxybenzene, tetroxynaphthalene, and naphthodiquinene."

"Laws governing the decomposition of equivalent solutions of iodides under the influence of actinism, and their application to the actinometry of solar, electric, and magnesium light."

"Action of sunlight in the production of chlorinated addition-products of benzene and naphthalene, with descriptions of two new chlorine derivatives of naphthalene."

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (assistant-librarian of Harvard University): "Annual address of the President of the Entomological Club of A. A. A. S."

EDWARD BURGESS (1871): "On the structure of the mouth organs in the lepidoptera."

JOHN TROWBRIDGE (s. 1865): "Heat produced by magnetizing and demagnetizing iron and steel."

D. W. ROSS (1875): "Theory of primitive democracy in the Alps."

LEONARD WALDO (S. D. 1876): "Methods in use at the observatory of Yale College for the verification of thermometers, and the testing of time-pieces."

WILLIAM K. BROOKS (Ph. D. 1875):—

"Notes on the Medusæ of Beaufort, N.C."

"The rhythmical character of segmentation."

WILLIAM J. BEAL (s. 1865): "Distinguishing species of *Populus* and *Juglans* by the young naked branches."

W. J. KNOWLTON (s. 1868): "Engraved tablet from a mound in Ohio."

HARVEY W. WILEY (s. 1873):—

"Optical properties of commercial starch and glucose."

"Influence of heating with dilute acids, and shaking with bone coal, on rotatory power of glucose."

CHARLES F. MABERRY (s. 1876) and MRS. R. LLOYD: "The substituted acrylic acids."

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph. D. 1879): "The age of the copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior."

CHARLES E. MUNKOE (s. 1871):—

"The action of vegetable acids on tin."

"A modification of Berthier's method for the valuation of coal."

The officers for the ensuing year include:—

As Past Presidents, Benjamin Peirce (1839); Benjamin Apthorp Gould (1844); Asa Gray (Fisher professor of natural history); Joseph Lovering (1833); and Simon Newcomb (s. 1858).

As Members of Preceding Meetings, Alexander Agassiz (1855); Frederick W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody museum); John Trowbridge (s. 1865); and Harvey W. Wiley (s. 1873).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE CAMBRIDGE DAY.

THE visit of this Association to Cambridge made a pleasant episode in the monotonous calm that pervades the city during the college vacation. The scientists, to the number of nearly one thousand, came out by various ways; and many admired the city, and wondered at the numerous University buildings. A map of Cambridge specially prepared for this occasion by the special committee aided the members in finding the places of interest.

The general session opened in Sanders Theatre at eleven o'clock, A.M. After the election of members and transaction of general business, two addresses were made,—one by Alfred M. May on the late "Joseph Henry;" and the other by Alexander Agassiz, on "The Paleontological and Embryological Development of Sea-Urchins."

Mr. Agassiz's address, in spite of the frequent use of purely technical words, was attentively listened to by the large audience, who could easily follow the entire argument. By the best authorities it was considered as one of the most thoughtful and masterly papers of the meeting. Indeed, the assertion was current that it marked an epoch in the process of scientific investigation. After thoroughly treating his subject, Mr. Agassiz concludes as follows:—

"The time for genealogical trees is passed; its utility can, perhaps, best be shown by a simple calculation, which will point out at a glance what these scientific arboriculturists are attempting. Let us take, for instance, the ten most characteristic features of Echini. The number of possible combinations which can be produced from them is so great that it would take no less than twenty years, at the rate of one new combination a minute for ten hours a day, to pass them in review. Remembering now that each one of these points of structure is itself undergoing constant modifications, we may get some idea of the nature of the problem we are attempting to solve, when seeking to trace the genealogy as understood by the makers of genealogical trees. On the other hand, in spite of the millions of possible combinations which these ten characters may assume when affecting not simply a single combination, but all the combinations which might arise from their extending over

several hundred species, we yet find that the combinations which actually exist—those which leave their traces as fossils—fall immensely short of the possible number. Is it astonishing, therefore, that we should fail to discover the sequence of the genera, even if the genera, as is so often the case, represent, as it were, fixed embryonic stages of some sea-urchin of the present day? In fact, does not the very history of the fossils themselves show that we cannot expect this? Each fossil species, during its development, must have passed through stages analogous to those gone through by the Echini of the present day. These stages are the true missing links, which we can no more expect to find preserved than we can expect to find a record of the actual embryonic development of the species of the present day without direct observation at the time. The actual number of species in any one group must always fall far short of the possible number; and for this reason it is out of the question for us to attempt the solution of the problem of derivation, or to hope for any solution beyond one within the most indefinite limits of correctness. If, when we take one of the most limited of the groups of the animal kingdom, we find ourselves engaged in a hopeless task, what must be the prospect should we attack the problem of other classes or groups of the animal kingdom, where the species run into the thousands, while they number only tens in the case we have attempted to follow out? Shall we say '*ignoramus*' or '*impavidi progrediamur*,' and valiantly chase a phantom we can never hope to seize?"

At the conclusion of the addresses the Association, at the invitation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, sat down to an excellent dinner in Memorial Hall. Martin Brimmer (1849) presided. After dinner a visit was made to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, the Physical Laboratory, the Mineralogical Cabinet, the Chemical Laboratories, the Library, the Gymnasium, and other college buildings and places of interest. At four o'clock P.M., the botanists met in the lecture-room at the Botanic Garden, where Professor Asa Gray read a paper on "The Characteristics of the Rocky Mountain Vegetation." Professor George L. Goodale offered a few introductory remarks. At the same hour Professor Edward C. Pickering received the astronomers at the Observatory, and Mrs. T. P. James entertained at her residence, 94 Brattle Street, those who were interested in ceramics. In the evening receptions were given by Professor Gray at the Botanic Garden, and by Professor Pickering at the Observatory.

The grand event of the evening, however, was the generous reception by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the Bell telephone. His magnanimous hospitality was shown by the excellent supper and perfect arrangements for his guests. But while the guests were delighted with Mr. Bell's entertainment, they were surprised at the brilliancy of his paper on "The Production and Reproduction of Sound by Light," which was read by him on the following evening, in Boston. By reason of the importance of the subject and its practical bearing, taken in connection with the scientific methods of research followed by its author, and the generous credit given to others, Mr. Bell's paper was marked as the most brilliant production of the Boston meeting, and showed that its author is among the very foremost scientific men of to-day.

POLITICS.

GEORGE H. FORSTER (1857) was a member of the last New-York Legislature.

GEORGE H. MILLER (1867) was also a member of the last New-York legislature.

NATHAN WEBB (1846) presided at a Republican meeting held at Portland, Me., Aug. 11.

EDWARD B. HALE (l. 1875) is a prominent candidate for the senatorial nomination of Cambridge.

HORACE DAVIS (1849) is the Republican nominee for Congress from the 1st District of California.

JOHN DAVIS LONG (1857) will probably be re-nominated as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GODFREY MORSE (1870) will speak at various Democratic meetings during the present presidential campaign.

WILLIAM F. KIP (1876) was a delegate to the "New-York Anti-Third-Term Convention," held at Albany, in May.

GEORGE W. GREEN (1876) was a delegate to the "New-York Anti-Third-Term Convention," held at Albany, in May.

ISAAC H. WRIGHT (l. 1863) addressed the Young Democracy of Ward 13, South Boston, at Montgomery Hall, Aug. 18.

LOUIS N. LITTAUER (1878) was a delegate to the "New-York Anti-Third-Term Convention," held at Albany, in May.

ALBERT CRANE (l. 1843) has been nominated by the Michigan Democrats as a member of the State Board of Education.

HENRY G. HUBBARD (1874) has received the Democratic nomination for Elector from the Second Connecticut District.

EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN (1878) was actively enlisted in the "Young Scratchers" movement in New-York State last year.

HENRY CAROT LODGE (1871) declined to be a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Fifth Massachusetts District.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE (1855) has declined to be a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the 5th Massachusetts District.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860), one of Cincinnati's best citizens, has been nominated by the Republicans as a member of the State Board of Equalization.

THURLOW WEED BARNES (1876), editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, is president of the Republican General Committee of Albany County, N.Y.

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT (1843) addressed the Central Trades and Labor Union at Boston, Aug. 17, and presided at the Greenback meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Aug. 27.

CHARLES DEVENS (1838), Attorney-General, has accepted invitations to make campaign speeches (Republican) in Minnesota and Indiana, and will deliver speeches in the large cities of the former State in September.

HENRY WALKER (1855) is chairman of the committee of seven appointed to nominate a committee on resolutions, and to recommend the name of a gentleman to preside over the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

THERE is not a Harvard man among the present State officers, so called, in New York. In fact, not one of these officers "ever darkened a college door," except James W. Wadsworth, comptroller, who, when the war broke out, left his class at Yale, to join the army.

EDWARD F. STOKES (1860).—Col. James H. Rion of Fairfield, lately in a speech before the county convention at Winnsboro, said, "If any man in the State can truly claim to have been a consistent (straight-out) Democrat at all times, and under all circumstances, that man is Edward F. Stokes of Greenville." Col. Rion was right: there is no fusion about Stokes. He bows to no "ring," and never deserts principle for policy. — *Abbeville (S.C.) Medium*.

THE Dubuque *Times*, the leading Republican organ in the State of Iowa, speaks of a graduate in the class of 1871, as follows: "Dubuque presents F. B. Daniels, Esq., for district elector, and pledges the district and the cause a very capable, energetic, clear-minded, and pure-handed man. If he is chosen, he will make a thorough canvass, and it will be one that will be as serviceable to the cause as honorable to himself. Mr. Daniels is a collegiate, a lawyer, a popular and energetic speaker, and in every way would honor the position, and we are sure would aid the cause."

THE OBSERVATORY.

THE search for nebulae by the method described in our last issue resulted, on the evening of Aug. 28, in the discovery of a star with a remarkable spectrum, the light of which consisted of a band in the blue, another in the yellow, and a faint continuous spectrum. The new stars that were observed in Corona in 1863, and in Cygnus in 1876, gave a somewhat similar spectrum, but the lines were in a different place. The new star proved to be that known as Oeltzen 17,681. One hundred thousand stars have been examined in this way, although less than a one hundredth part of the heavens has been searched.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES, Ph.D. (1871), has been appointed assistant on Radiates, in the Museum, and will be under the immediate supervision of Alexander Agassiz.

THE accessions to the Museum Library, according to the forthcoming annual report, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1880, have amounted to 772 volumes, 866 parts, and 424 pamphlets, from the following sources:—

Source.	Volumes.	Parts.	Pamphlets.
Gift	102	230	77
Exchange	64	230	
Purchase	249	439	104
Alexander Agassiz	157	187	243
Museum publications	2	10	
Binding parts and pamphlets	198		
	772	866	424

The total number of volumes in the library is 14,098.

FRANCIS E. ABBOT.

A NEAT pamphlet, containing the full report of "The Abbot Dinner," has recently been published. On the last day of June, Francis E. Abbot (1859) retired from the editorship of the *Index*, a position he had ably filled for more than ten years. This step became necessary by the failure of some of the original subscribers to the stock of "The *Index* Association" to redeem their pledges of pecuniary support. Anticipating the date of his retirement, invitations to a dinner to be given him as a recognition of fidelity and ability were sent to friends of Mr. Abbot and sympathizers in his work. About fifty gentlemen assembled at Young's Hotel, Boston, on the evening of June 25. Letters of regret were sent by those unable to be present, all mentioning the high esteem in which the writers held the recipient of the dinner. Addresses were made by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth (1861), who paid a very warm tribute to Mr. Abbot as a student at Harvard; by the Rev. William J. Potter (1854), who spoke of the work done by Mr. Abbot in the cause of liberalism; by the Rev. George Batchelor (1866), who dwelt on Mr. Abbot's literary frankness; and by several other gentlemen, all of whom united in testifying to the value of his work since leaving college, and in wishing him success in his future undertakings.

Mr. Abbot has always had the courage to stand by his convictions, and through a straightforward, manly advocacy of his opinions, has won a host of friends, including many who are by no means prepared to follow him in the path that has led him beyond Theodore Parker to a repudiation of the supernatural element in Christianity.

Mr. Abbot has gone to New-York City to resume his former occupation as a teacher; and, although retiring from official connection with the *Index*, now known as the *Free Religious Index*, he will be a frequent contributor to its columns.

THE BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

ITS PROJECTOR AND FIRST EDITOR.

IT was in 1830, early in July, says the historian of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, that Mr. Lynde M. Walter [Harvard, 1817], a young man of excellent family and education, conceived the idea of establishing an evening paper in Boston. He was born in 1799 in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, a place once boasting thirty thousand inhabitants, — a population of Tories. There his maternal grandfather had been one of the wealthiest settlers; and there also his paternal grandparent, Rev. Dr. William Walter, rector of Trinity Church in this city, had taken refuge when the British evacuated Boston. He was brought here as an infant, and was placed at an early age under the care of the celebrated teacher, Daniel Staniford, by whom he was prepared for Harvard College, which he entered in 1814 at the age of fifteen. He was matriculated a sophomore, having passed the two entrance examinations with great credit.

After leaving college he entered his father's store on Long Wharf; but the war of 1812 and the fatal "embargo" had crippled his father's resources as a shipping merchant, and the son went as supercargo to Brazil, where he remained four years engaged in mercantile affairs. Unsuccessful in these, he returned to Boston at the age of twenty-six, and was employed for a brief season in the Dover Manufacturing Company; but the dissolution of this corporation threw him out of occupation. He had been an early contributor to the Boston *Daily Courier* and the *New England Galaxy*, under the direction of that pungent writer and daring editor, J. Tinker Buckingham. His writings bore the signature "T. O." (Thomas Otway), and appeared as criticisms, satires, and narratives. They are plentifully scattered in the *Galaxy* of 1821, and appear in the *Courier* of 1828 and earlier. These communications evince much versatility, and, considering the youth of the author, exhibit a power over language and that tendency towards sententiousness of expression for which he was afterwards distinguished.

He made a few public addresses, one before the Masonic association of which he was a member, and the opening address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in September, 1828. To this address we find allusion thus made in the Boston *Courier* the day after it was spoken: "Mr. Walter's address on Wednesday evening was eloquently conceived and beautifully expressed; the topics appropriate and happily arranged, and the style of delivery distinct, free, and graceful." This literary aptitude no doubt induced him to undertake the profession of a journalist.

There were papers in those days, excellent papers for the times, but it seemed to young Walter that something different was required, — a paper that would take into the households of its readers something more than politics, ship-news, and market reports; something that would be as welcome at the fireside as were the morning papers (there was no evening newspaper in Boston then) in the counting-room; something

that would be refining and elevating in its influence, and afford information and instruction on many points, which, up to that time, had hardly been thought proper subjects for discussion in the newspapers of the day, which devoted themselves mainly to politics and other "heavy" topics. One need not read long in the first volume of the *Transcript*, now brown with the dust of fifty eventful years, to see that Mr. Walter had at least a trace of the "Spectator" idea in his mind; and internal evidence goes to show that more than once "communications" which appeared in his columns were from his own pen. If at least one of his successors has at times resorted to the same means of communicating with the public in a manner more unrestrained than the editorial columns permit, he has but followed Walter's example, as Walter followed Addison's.

Having worked out his plan in his head, he carried it to Messrs. Dutton & Wentworth, then a young but enterprising firm of job-printers, on Exchange Street. He did not propose a partnership, but wanted a sample paper gotten out at his expense, he to furnish the necessary copy. The first result is before our readers to-day in fac-simile. It was issued on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1830, just fifty years ago to-day. It was a small affair, with a very large proportion of its space devoted to advertisements, very many of which, it is shrewdly suspected, were of the "volunteer" sort. There was not, in those days, the same disposition to give a new journalistic venture a friendly "lift" that exists to-day; and in his second issue, which appeared on the 26th of July, the 25th being Sunday, Mr. Walter speaks of the coldness and silence with which the *Transcript's* advent was received by its contemporaries.

Such was the character of the young man who projected and for twelve years edited the *Transcript*, one of the most dignified, most readable, and most praiseworthy of American dailies. It celebrated in a very pleasant manner its fiftieth anniversary July 24. The exercises consisted of a concert, social gathering, and dinner at the Ocean House at Revere Beach; and closed with a presentation to William Durant, who has been connected with the paper for forty-six years. A little volume giving an historical sketch of the *Transcript* and an account of the celebration was recently published. As an inset, appears a fac-simile copy of the first issue of the paper. The first issue contains as one of its leaders an unqualified indorsement of William Ellery Channing [Harvard, 1798], closing with, "We speak now of his genius and scholarship; and he who, blinded by sectarian or party prejudice, cannot discover or will not acknowledge the superiority of his intellect, is neither to be lauded for his tolerance nor envied for the clearness of his perception." In the historical sketch we find also a kind reference to a member of the class of 1828. The writer says that in the days of the civil war "the editor found a valuable assistant in the late Rev. Thomas B. Fox, a gentleman of the kindest feelings, a graceful writer, and an earnest advocate of the cause of the Union."

AN EPITAPH AT CONCORD.

The following epitaph, on a tombstone in the burial-ground at Concord, refers to Dr. John Cuming, who received the degree of A.M. in 1771.

All must submit to the King of terror.
Thro Christ
we conquer, rise & reign forever.

Here rests in Hope the
Body of John Cuming Esqr
Obt July 3d 1788. Æ. 60.

Naturally active, as to genius & disposition, he early appeared on the stage of life, where he conducted with spirit & dispatch, and acquired honour in different stations. As a Physician, he was, beloved, useful & celebrated. His compassion for the distressed hastened him to their relief, & his hand was as charitable as healing to the poor: — and as a Magistrate he magnified his office, nor held the sword of justice in vain. Constitutionally particular, animated & warm in his disposition & temper, earnestness & zeal, affection & precision were his characteristics: — hence from his youth, in conversation, he was cheerful & affable; in civil business, prompt & expeditious in private & public worship, punctual & fervent in charity, liberal; in piety devout. His learning, dignity & donations procured him an honorary degree at Harvard College: to that society, for the support of a Professor of Physic, & to the Church & Town of Concord for public, charitable & religious purposes, he made generous donations, in his last Will.

The Righteous shall be in everlasting
Remembrance.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

EDWARD D. BRANDEGEE of Utica, N.Y., of the senior class (1881), has been chosen captain of the University crew.

MOSES KING of the senior class (1881) has just published "The Back-Bay District and the Vendome," a neat brochure, thirty-two pages, with twenty-three engravings, illustrating and describing a part of Boston which was reclaimed from the bay, and upon which stand many of the finest public edifices and private residences in this country, including the recently erected Vendome, — Boston's most superb hotel.

HARVARD'S EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.

THE living graduates of Harvard who have been ordained in the Episcopal Church are as follows: —

Henry F. Allen (1860), Boston.
Nathaniel G. Allen (1842), Philadelphia, Penn.
Augustine H. Amory (1877), Boston.
Frank H. Bigelow (1873), Concord.
Walter Baker (1874), New York, N.Y.
Arthur H. Barrington (1875), Fall River.
Ithamar W. Beard (1862), Dover, N.H.
John Binney (1864), Middletown, Conn.
Darius R. Brewer (1838), Westerly, R.I.
Phillips Brooks, D.D. (1855), Boston.
Arthur Brooks (1867), New York, N.Y.
John C. Brooks (1872), Springfield.
William H. Burbank (1876), Woodsville, N.H.
Franklin L. Bush (1864), Lenoir, N.C.
Henry Burroughs, D.D. (1834), Boston.
Nathan H. Chamberlain (1853), Cambridge.
John H. Converse (1857), Racine, Wis.
James I. T. Coolidge, D.D. (1838), Southborough.
John W. Craig (1875), New York, N.Y.
Theodore Edson, D.D. (1822), Lowell.
Samuel M. Emery, D.D. (1830), Amesbury.
Ferdinand C. Ewer, D.D. (1848), New York, N.Y.
Charles Fay (1829), Grand Isle, Vt.
Hercules W. Fay (1862), Westborough.
Charles C. Fiske (1849), Richfield Springs, N.Y.
Francis A. Foxcroft (1829), Cambridge.
James W. Gilman (1877), Lowell.
William J. Gold (1865), Racine, Wis.
Charles C. Grafton (1853), Boston.
William M. Groton (1873), Groton.
Thomas R. Harris (1863), Morrisania, N.Y.
David G. Haskins, D.D. (1837), Cambridge.
Henry H. Haynes (1873), Denver, Col.
Francis W. Hilliard (1852), Pocomoke City, Md.
Samuel H. Hilliard (1859), Washington, Penn.
William A. Holbrook (1861), Baltimore, Md.
Charles W. Homer (1847), Brooklyn, N.Y.
William R. Hooper (1871), Gloucester.
F. D. Huntington, D.D. (1842), Bishop of Central N. York.
George P. Huntington (1864), Malden.
William P. Huntington (1824), Elk Point, Dakota.
William R. Huntington, D.D. (1859), Worcester.
Reuben Kidner (1875), Ipswich.
Arthur Lawrence (1863), Stockbridge.
William Lawrence (1871), Lawrence.
Charles H. Learoyd (1858), Taunton.
Alfred Lee, D.D. (1827), Bishop of Delaware.
George L. Locke (1859), Bristol, R.I.
Robert T. S. Lowell, D.D. (1833), Schenectady, N.Y.
Walter Mitchell (1846), Rutland, Vt.
Charles A. Morrill (1868), Concord, N.H.
Nathan W. Munroe (1830), Boston.
Henry L. Myrick (1852), Boston.
C. McIlvaine Nicholson (1872), Seneca Falls, N.Y.
Andrew Oliver, D.D. (1842), New York, N.Y.
Rolla O. Page (1845), Brooklyn, N.Y.
George S. Paine (1853), Worcester.
Frederick Palmer (1869), Boston.
Henry A. Parker (1864), North Conway, N.H.
Samuel P. Parker, D.D. (1824), Stockbridge.
William L. Parker (1866), Oswego, N.Y.
Charles M. Parkman (1846), New Brunswick, N.J.
William Stevens Perry (1854), Dubuque, Io.
George S. Pine (1876), Hartford, Conn.
Charles A. Rand (1865), Haverhill.
William Richmond (1874), Mankato, Minn.
Edward J. Stearns, D.D. (1833), Easton, Md.
Stephen H. Tyng, D.D. (1817), New York, N.Y.
John H. Watson (1866), Hartford, Conn.
John Lee Watson, D.D. (1815), Orange, N.J.
Charles H. Wheeler (1854), Providence, R.I.
George D. Wildes (1873), Riverdale, N.Y.
Pelham Williams, D.D. (1853), Boston.
William D. Wilson, D.D. (1838), Ithaca, N.Y.
William Withington (1821), Washington, D.C.

THE PEABODY ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

AN article on the Peabody Museum, by Charles F. Thwing, will shortly appear in *Harper's Magazine*.

THE chief obstacle in the way of opening this museum on Sunday afternoons is, we understand, the lack of funds, — the gross cost amounting to about \$100 a year. The success of opening on Sundays the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy might well encourage some one to provide the necessary funds for the Peabody Museum.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* makes a defence of the accusation that "Harvard graduates men upon one year's attendance on medical lectures," or that by mere cramming, and perhaps by bribing some regular practitioner, a young man "can step directly into the third or graduating class, and complete his course by attending one college year, without ever having set foot inside of any other medical school." The editor of the *Journal* replies: —

"We are not surprised that those teachers who are accustomed to the standard of examinations of the old-time system should fall into an error such as that which has been committed by the two distinguished professors. A more careful study of the catalogue would have shown these gentlemen that the examinations alluded to were prepared to bring out knowledge which could have been acquired in the lecture-room and laboratory alone. For particulars concerning the length of time spent at the school by students, we would refer them to the report of the president and treasurer of Harvard University for 1878-79. In 1879 there was one graduate who spent but one year at the school. He was a physician taking the graduate's course. In 1877 there were three, two of whom had already received their degrees, and one had spent eighteen months at another school. We find, among the few cases mentioned, one who had attended a course at no other school; but he had studied three years with a physician, and immediately after graduation he entered the army after a brilliant examination.

"That it is desirable for a student to spend at least three years in school study, we presume few will now deny; but that 'time requirement' will effect this so thoroughly as severity in examinations, we think extremely doubtful. The element of time, then, may be disregarded, provided a school can be trusted to maintain a sufficiently high standard of examinations. Until the members of the association have taken a long step in advance in this direction, it will be safer for them to adhere to the 'three-years term' of study.

"A much higher ideal is that, which, like the system in vogue in the academic departments of our greater universities, relies exclusively upon a carefully devised system of examinations to compel the student to follow the course of study which has been laid out for him.

"We would not be misunderstood as not applauding the best work which the American Medical College Association has yet accomplished. It is an official recognition of the utter worthlessness of the old system, which, we trust, no faculty will hereafter have the face to announce in its annual catalogue."

FOUNDERS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

To Harvard graduates belongs a share of the glory which this country is entitled to by reason of its many large and flourishing educational institutions. Among those in which Harvard men were instrumental in establishing, are those mentioned below.

Henry F. Durant (1841) founded Wellesley College, at Wellesley, — perhaps the most promising institution for the higher education of women.

Jonathan Belcher (1699) deserves to be called the second founder of the College of New Jersey (Princeton College), as he granted it a second charter, "watched over it while he lived, and gave it his library, his pictures, and other adornments when he died." Had he been a little less modest, the college would probably have been called Belcher Hall.

Benjamin T. Reed (1821) was the founder of the Cambridge Protestant-Episcopal Theological School, which now ranks second to no theological school in the Episcopal denomination. Samuel Phillips (1771) established the Phillips Academy at Andover.

John Phillips (1788) was founder of the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H.

John Adams (1755) was founder of the Adams Academy at Quincy.

Joseph H. Choate (1852) is one of the most active and enthusiastic organizers of the Berkeley School, a new preparatory school of the highest grade, to be opened in New-York City, Sept. 23.

Lewis Smith (1828) founded the Waltham Academy, at Waltham.

Cyrus Peirce (1810) established the West Newton English and Classical School, in connection with N. T. Allen.

Amos A. Lawrence (1835) endowed the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.

James Bowdoin (1745) has his name permanently identified with Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. "Member of the legislature, then of the Council, a delegate to the first Congress, president of the convention which adopted the State Constitution, governor of the Commonwealth, and foremost in defending the rights of the colonies against the crown, he was also of the fraternity of letters, and bequeathed to the college something of the spirit of learning and liberty of which he so largely partook." The name of Bowdoin was given to the college by the Legislature in 1794, in honor of Gov. Bowdoin. James Bowdoin (1771), son of the governor, made generous donations to the college.

James Pierpont (1681) was the founder of Yale College, for it was through his desire to have a college established at New Haven, that the people became interested in the matter. "The College Book" says, to him "is due the honor of being its founder. He had ever held the chief place in its councils, and had never ceased to labor for its welfare. One of the last acts of his life was an effort to secure for it a benefaction from Gov. Elihu Yale, a native of New Haven, then residing in England, who had accumulated a fortune in India." The first rector (equivalent to our president) was Abraham Pierson, 1668.

George Bancroft (1817) is thus spoken of by a writer in "The College Book," in his historical sketch of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.: "His scholarship, his varied culture, and his personal familiarity with educational methods, enabled him to appreciate the want of the service, and to devise a way in which it might be supplied. To him the navy owes the foundation of the Naval Academy."

THE CLASS OF 1818.

BY FRANCIS BRINLEY, CLASS SECRETARY.

"We are seven." — *Wordsworth*.

THE obituaries contained in the August number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, of my recently deceased classmates, Dr. George Choate and Hon. Sampson Reed, force on my mind the melancholy fact, that of the ardent young men who graduated from Harvard College in the year 1818, but seven are now living, viz.: —

1. BARTLETT, SIDNEY, born in Plymouth. The *Nestor* of the Boston bar, who has achieved fame and fortune by uninterrupted devotion to a profession of which he is still an active ornament.

2. BRINLEY, FRANCIS, of Newport, R.I., born in Boston. He, too, continues to delve in the arid field of the law, and is the oldest practising lawyer in Rhode Island.

3. FARLEY, FREDERICK A., D.D., born in Boston. Dr. Farley and myself studied law in the office of that distinguished jurist and accomplished gentleman, Hon. William Sullivan of Boston. In about two years after we were admitted to the bar, Mr. Farley entered the Divinity School at Cambridge. He is a prominent Unitarian clergyman, but has resigned the charge of the church in Brooklyn, New York, over which he presided acceptably for many years.

4. GODDARD, WARREN, born in Portsmouth, N.H. He commenced the study of theology with my maternal uncle, the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris, of Dorchester. A change of religious views induced him to study law. He was admitted to the bar, but did not continue long in practice. For many years he has been an esteemed school-teacher at Bridgewater, Mass., occasionally officiating as a clergyman of the Swedenborgian persuasion. He resides in Brockton, Mass.

5. OLIVER, HENRY KEMBLE, born in Beverly. At this time he is the efficient mayor of Salem, Mass. As is well known, Gen. Oliver has honorably filled a great variety of public offices. As adjutant-general of Massachusetts, and subsequently as state treasurer, during the war, when the duties of the latter office were novel and intricate, his services were invaluable. His recent contributions to THE HARVARD REGISTER prove that his keen sense of the humorous and his love of *Latin* defy the crabbéd influence of time.

6. OSBORNE, GEORGE, born in Salem. For many years a careful and successful physician in South Danvers (now Peabody). In 1848 he was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts. I never think of him without remembering his linguistic achievement on the day we graduated, — an oration in *Spanish*!

7. SIVRET, JAMES W., born in Charlestown. He intended to be a merchant; but the times were unpropitious, and he prepared for college. After graduating, he for a time studied law; but, as it was not a congenial pursuit, he gave it up, and removed from Hingham to Boston, where for a great many years he has been employed as a weigher and gauger. Give

as your hand, Jim Sivret: it is good to touch the palm of an industrious, brave, candid man, of stern integrity.

It is worthy of special notice, that of the above seven members, *four* were admitted to the bar; a *fifth* commenced the study of the law; and that *two* of the *four* are still pursuing their professional duties. One might almost believe that a good legal education was a guaranty of longevity.

In the year 1814, when our class entered college, there were ninety-two names on the catalogue. During the first year four more entered, and Henry Livingston of New York, who remained but a short time: his name does not appear on any catalogues. On the catalogue for 1815 there were ninety-one names, being *one* less than the year before; there having been *nine* new ones added, and *ten* left off during the year. If to the ninety-two names on the catalogue of 1814, and nine new ones added during the year, we add that of Livingston, which was not on any of the catalogues, we have one hundred and two names of those who were members during some portion of the first year. On the catalogue of 1816, there were eighty-six names, or five less than the year before; eight having been added during the year, and thirteen having left.

On the catalogue of 1817, there were eighty-three names, or three less than the year before; there having been added one, two left, and two died. Of the eighty-three members, but eighty graduated, three having left. It thus will appear that there were one hundred and ten members of the class at some period of our college life. One name was added to the list of our alumni since the class graduated.

States.—Of the eighty alumni, three were from the District of Maine; seven from New Hampshire; one from Vermont; two from Connecticut; two from New York; one from Pennsylvania; one from Virginia; six from South Carolina. The remaining fifty-seven were from Massachusetts. Of the whole number at some time belonging to the class, viz., one hundred and ten, eighty were from Massachusetts. The class of 1818 was the most numerous of any that had then, and for years after, graduated at Cambridge.

Professions.—So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following, imperfectly perhaps, shows their professions after graduating:—

19	first made choice of	Theology.
29	" " " "	Law.
14	" " " "	Medicine.
5	" " " "	Teachers.
5	" " " "	Trade.
4	" " " "	Navigation.
4	" " " "	Unknown.

Not all, however, continued in the line of occupation first chosen.

I confess, with no little satisfaction, that, with hardly an exception, those of the class who graduated were all useful and influential members of society.

Of the four who had the highest rank in college, one, and the best, Thomas McCulloch, of Wells, Me., died in 1817, at Cambridge, of an epidemic then prevailing. He was buried in the graveyard near the old Episcopal Church. A memorial stone was erected by the class, on which is an inscription composed by George R. Noyes, late professor in the College.

John F. Jenkins, on graduating, retired to his native State, New York, and lived and died as a schoolmaster.

John Fessenden studied divinity. His health obliged him to give up clerical duties; and for many years he led a most retired and obscure life in Dedham, Mass.

John Everett died a few years after graduating, without having lived long enough to attain any special distinction.

It is due to the memory of my classmate, Dr. Jesse Chickering, to state that much of the information contained in this communication was obtained from him. For years before he died, I was more intimate with him than with any other member of the class then living. Whenever he came to Boston, which was almost daily, he passed most of the time with me. Much of his literary work was prepared in my office. I had the greatest regard for him. Not seeing him for a few days, I made inquiry, and ascertained that he was very unwell: before I could visit his home, he peacefully departed this life.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

Casneau Palfrey (1826).—"Purging the Inward Sight." *Christian Register*, Aug. 7.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829).—"The Archbishop and Gil Blas." *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

George A. Bethune (1831).—"Eczema and its Relations. A Rambling Sketch." Paper read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5.

Cyrus A. Bartol (1835).—"Dr. Horace Bushnell and the Quandaries of our Theology." *Unitarian Review*, September.

"Charles Thomas Jackson." A biographical sketch. *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 2.

Frederick O. Prince (1836).—Introduction to Goodrich's Life and Public Services of Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.

Richard H. Dana (1837).—"The Nullity of the Emancipation Edict." *North-American Review*, August.

Edward Everett Hale (1839).—"The Work of Laymen in the Churches." *Christian Register*, Aug. 7.

J. H. Allen (1840).—"Calvinism as a Force in History." *Unitarian Review*, August.

"The Gospel of Liberalism." An address delivered before the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School. *Ibid.*, September.

"Aion Aionios." *Christian Register*.

"Evangelical and Liberal." *Ibid.*

"Three Phases of Modern Theology." Published in September, by George H. Ellis, Boston.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841).—In the *Woman's Journal* the following:—

"Womanly Teaching." Aug. 7.

"A Safeguard for the Household." Aug. 7.

"William Lloyd Garrison." Aug. 14.

"Two o'clock in the Morning Courage." Aug. 21.

"Men's Lefts." Aug. 28.

Charles C. Perkins (1842).—"Ancient Literary Sources of the Formative Arts among the Arts" (conclusion). *American Art Review*, September.

Review of "C. S. Newton's Essays on Art and Archaeology." *Ibid.*

F. C. Ewer (1848).—"Critique in Theology vs. Schoolmen's assertion that 'the Substance of God is an Actus Purissimus.'" Letters sustaining the western dogma of The Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, in answer to Orientalizers in the Anglican Communion. *Church Eclectic Magazine*, 1880.

Essay to fix the number of "The Nantucket Clans," and suggestion for bi-centennial commemoration of each "Clansire," and the erection of a monument by each Clan to its "Sire" on the island of Nantucket. *Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror*, May.

Disquisition, showing the reasons of the Anglican Church in rejecting the Roman doctrine of Ministerial Intention in the Administration of the Sacraments. *Western Church*, September.

John L. Sullivan (m. 1849).—"Death by Lightning." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 19.

Henry W. Haynes (1851).—Review of the "First Annual Report of the Executive of the Archaeological Institute of America." *American Art Review*, September.

Caleb D. Bradlee (1852).—"A Few Poems." Second series, 1880. A 54-page pamphlet collection of Mr. Bradlee's poems.

Thomas H. Gage (m. 1852).—"The Prevention of the Spread of Typhoid Fever." Annual Discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1880. *Medical Communications of the society.* *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5.

Moncure D. Conway (1854).—"The Seven Sleepers' Paradise beside the Loire." *Harper's Monthly*, September.

William J. Potter (1854).—"Equality in Human Conditions." *Free Religious Index*, Aug. 19.

Henry Van Brunt (1854).—"Review of Tilton's *Keramics*." *American Art Review*, June.

Samuel G. Webber (1860).—"Water as a Prophylactic and a Remedy." *New York Archives of Medicine*.

Henry P. Bowditch (m. 1861).—"The Collection of Data at Autopsies." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12.

Wesley Caleb Sawyer (1861).—"F. H. Jacobi." *Methodist Quarterly Review*, July.

Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862).—"Bibliography of Fossil Insects." *Library Bulletin of Harvard University*, No. 15.

Burt G. Wilder (s. 1862).—"Criticism of the Accounts of the Brains of the Lower Vertebrates, given in Packard's *Zoölogy*." *American Journal of Science*, July, pp. 76-78.

"The Cerebral Fissures of the Domestic Cat." An illustrated article. *Science*, July 31.

"The Foramina of Monro: Some Questions of Anatomical History." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12. [Also in pamphlet, 8 pages.]

"The Two Kinds of Vivisection—Sentisection and Callisection." *Medical Record*, Aug. 21. [Also as a leaflet.]

John W. Chadwick (1864).—"Theodore Parker." *Unitarian Review*, September.

George Batchellor (1866).—"Unitarian Propagandism." *Christian Register*, Aug. 14.

Frederic I. Knight (m. 1866).—"Recent Progress in the Treatment of Diseases of the Throat." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5 and 12.

Thomas S. Perry (1866).—"Sir Walter Scott." *Atlantic Monthly*, September.

James J. Putnam (1866).—"Recent Progress in the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System: Nerve Stretching as a Therapeutic Measure." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 26.

William Minot (1868).—"The Game Food of America." *International Review*, August.

Frank D. Millet (1869).—"Mr. Hunt's Teaching." *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

Francis G. Peabody (1869).—"History of the Psychology of Religion." I. and II. *Unitarian Review*, August, September.

William H. Spencer (1869).—"What shall the Liberals teach their Children about God?" *Free Religious Index*, Aug. 19.

Charles W. Wendte (1869).—"The Messianic Hope." *Unitarian Review*, September.

Brooks Adams (1870).—"The Undiscovered Country." *International Review*, August.

William P. Bolles (m. 1871).—"Recent Progress in Materia Medica." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 19.

Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).—"Masson's Life of Milton." *International Review*, August.

William F. Whitney (m. 1871).—"Bacteria, and their Relations to Disease." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5 and 12.

Arthur T. Cabot (1872).—"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 5.

Walter Channing (m. 1872).—An Historical Sketch and Report of Proceedings of the "Boston Medico-Psychological Society." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12.

"The Use of Mechanical Restraint in Insane Hospitals." *Ibid.*, Aug. 19.

Andrew F. Reed (m. 1874).—"Diphtheria and the Resulting Paralysis." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 12.

William N. Bullard (1875).—"Report of Cases in the Service of Dr. Shattuck at the Massachusetts General Hospital." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 26.

J. Walter Fewkes (1875).—Review of "Packard's *Zoölogy*." *American Naturalist*, August, pp. 582-584.

"The Liphonophores. I.—The Anatomy and Development of *Agalma*." *Ibid.*, Sept., pp. 617-630, 6 cuts.

Charles F. Thwing (1876).—"The Pay for Literary Labor." *Independent*, New York, July 29.

George E. Woodbury (1877).—Review of Bryant's "Philosophy of Art," a Translation of the Second Part of Hegel's "Aesthetics." *American Art Review*, June.

Henry C. Haven (m. 1879).—"Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug. 26.

LOUIS FRANÇOIS DE POURTALÉS.

BY ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

LOUIS FRANÇOIS DE POURTALÉS died at Beverly Farms, Mass., in the 57th year of his age, on the 17th of July, 1880. Spite of a magnificent constitution and a manly vigor of body and mind, which seemed to defy disease and to promise years of activity, he sank after a severe illness under an internal malady.

Educated as an engineer, he showed from boyhood a predilection for natural history. He was a favorite student of Professor Agassiz; and when his friend and teacher came to America in 1847, he accompanied him, and remained for some time with the little band of naturalists who, first at East Boston and subsequently at Cambridge, shared his labors. In 1848 Pourtalés entered the United States Coast Survey, where his ability and indefatigable industry were at once recognized; and he remained attached to that branch of our public service for many years. He there became deeply interested in every thing relating to the study of the bed of the ocean. Thanks to the enlightened support of the then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor Bache, and his successors, Professor Pierce and Capt. Patterson, he was enabled to devote his talents and industry to the comparatively new field of "Thalassography," and the biological investigations related to it. The large collections of specimens from the sea-bottom accumulated by the different hydrographic expeditions of the

United States Coast Survey were carefully examined by him, and the results were published in advance of their appearance in the Coast Survey Reports in Peterman's "Mittheilungen," accompanied by a chart of the sea-bottom on the east coast of the United States. So interesting and valuable were the results obtained, not only as an aid to navigation, but in their wider bearing on the history of the Gulf Stream and on the distribution of animal life at great depths, that in 1866 he was sent out by Professor Pierce, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to continue these investigations on a larger scale. During 1866, 1867, and 1868, he was in charge of the extensive dredging explorations carried on by the United States Coast Survey steamer "Bibb," Acting-Master Platt, along the whole line of the Florida reefs, and across the Straits of Florida to Cuba, Salt Key, and the Bahama Banks. The results of these expeditions, published in the bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, excited great interest among zoölogists and geologists. Mr. Pourtales was indeed the pioneer of deep-sea dredging in America; and he lived long enough to see that these expeditions had paved the way not only for similar English, French, and Scandinavian researches, but had led, in this country, to the "Hassler," and finally to the "Blake," expeditions, under the auspices of the Hon. Carlile Patterson, the present Superintendent of our Coast Survey. On the "Hassler" expedition from Massachusetts Bay through the Straits of Magellan to California, he had entire charge of the dredging operations. Owing to circumstances beyond his control, the deep-sea explorations of that expedition were not as successful as he anticipated.

At the death of his father Mr. Pourtales was left in an independent position, which allowed him to devote himself more completely than ever to his zoölogical studies. He resigned his official connection with the Coast Survey, and returned to Cambridge, where he became thenceforth identified with the progress of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. To Professor Agassiz his presence there was invaluable. In youth one of his favorite pupils, throughout life his friend and colleague, he now became the support of his failing strength. The materials of the different deep-sea dredging expeditions, above mentioned, had been chiefly deposited at the museum in Cambridge, and were thence distributed to specialists in this country and in Europe. A large part of the special reports upon them have already appeared. Mr. Pourtales reserved to himself the corals, halcyonarians, holothurians, and crinoids. A number of his papers on the deep-sea corals of Florida, of the Caribbean Sea, and of the Gulf of Mexico, have appeared in the museum publications. He had begun to work at the magnificent collection of halcyonarians made by the "Blake" in the Caribbean Sea, and had already made good progress with his final report on the holothurians. The crinoid memoirs published by him relate to a few new species of Comatulæ, and to the interesting genera *Rhizocrinus* and *Holopus*.

The titles of his memoirs indicate the range of his learning and his untiring industry. His devotion to science was boundless. A model worker, so quiet that his enthusiasm was known only to those who watched his steadfast labor, he toiled on year after year without a thought of self, wholly engrossed in his search after truth. He never entered into a single scientific controversy, nor even asserted or defended his claims to discoveries of his own which had escaped attention. But while modest to a fault, and absolutely careless of his own position, he could rebuke in a peculiarly effective though always courteous manner, ignorant pretensions or an assumption of infallibility.

Appointed keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy after the death of Professor Agassiz, he devoted a large part of his time to the administration of the museum affairs. Always at his post, he passed from his original investigations to practical details, carrying out plans which he had himself helped to initiate for the growth of the institution. As he had been the devoted friend of Professor Agassiz, he became to his son a wise and affectionate counsellor, without whose help in the last ten years the museum could not have taken the place it now occupies.

If he did not live to see the realization of his scientific hopes, he lived at least long enough to feel that their fulfilment is only a matter of time. He has followed Wyman and Agassiz, and, like them, has left his fairest monument in the work he has accomplished, and the example he leaves to his successors. — *American Journal of Science*.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1869. William Scollay Whitwell, M.D., to Blanche P., daughter of P. H. Bonestell, all of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.

1875. Theodore Claudius Pease to Abby F. Cutter, at Somers, Conn., Aug. 25.

1877. Robert S. Avann of Cambridge, to Ella Torbet of Fayette, Io., at the home of the bride's father, Robert A. Torbet, at Shreve, O., by the Rev. James Torbet, Aug. 18.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1873 d. Dr. George Henry Knowles, a son, George Neal, born July 14, 1880, in Central Falls, R.I.

1873. William Thomas, a son, Benjamin Franklin, born at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1829. GEORGE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, in Saugus, July 30.

He was a son of John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, and brother of Wendell Phillips. He was born in Boston, Jan. 3, 1810, and fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He took a high rank at Harvard, and was elected a member of the class committee, and officer of the Harvard Washington Corps.

After his graduation he studied law with Judge Samuel Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1832. Thenceforward he practised his profession in Boston, for some years in partnership with Franklin Dexter. He became known as a sound and judicious lawyer. Of his management of a recent difficult case, Judge Long said, "His argument in ability and effectiveness exceeded every thing since Choate's day."

Mr. Phillips has resided at Saugus for the last thirty years, and has been active in both church and town affairs, but always refused to hold office. He had been married three times, his third wife surviving him.

At the funeral services held in Saugus, Aug. 6, remarks were made by his classmates, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the Revs. James Freeman Clarke, Samuel F. Smith, and Samuel May, secretary of the class.

1829 m. CHARLES THOMAS JACKSON, at Somerville, Aug. 29.

A native of Plymouth, and was born June 21, 1805. In 1827 and 1829 he made, in company with Francis Alger of Boston, a new mineralogical and geological survey of Nova Scotia, an account of which, together with a geological map of the province, was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." He studied in Paris, and later made a journey on foot over a large part of Europe. From the *Boston Daily Advertiser* we learn: "On his return voyage to this country he had for a companion Professor S. B. Morse, afterward the generally-acknowledged inventor of the electric telegraph; and according to Dr. Jackson's testimony the subject of the possible communication by means of electricity was then discussed, and Dr. Jackson claimed to have then suggested the main features of the telegraphic device patented by Professor Morse in 1840. Dr. Jackson further claimed to have constructed and worked, as early as 1834, a telegraph device, though he did not think it could be profitably brought into public use until the invention of the sustaining battery by Daniell in 1837 had furnished the means of a long-continued voltaic current of uniform strength. The controversy between Jackson and Morse on their respective claims to the invention was carried on with much vigor, but was never settled with satisfaction to the friends of both parties. Dr. Jackson settled in Boston, and entered on the practice of medicine; but in a few years he abandoned it to devote himself to chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and subsequently held the positions of geologist of Maine and Rhode Island, and surveyor of the lands of Massachusetts in Maine. In 1844 he explored the then unbroken wilderness of Lake Superior, and made known its mineral resources. He was afterward appointed to superintend a geological survey of the lands of the United States in Michigan. Dr. Jackson was also one of the claimants of the discovery of anesthetics; but his claim was disputed by Dr. W. T. G. Morton and Dr. Horace Wells, and a long controversy was the result. In 1853 a memorial was presented to Congress, signed by a hundred and forty-three physicians of Boston and its vicinity, ascribing the discovery exclusively to Dr. Jackson. About the same time the question

was investigated by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences; and on its report the Academy decreed a prize of twenty-five hundred francs to Dr. Jackson, and another of twenty-five hundred francs to Dr. Morton. Dr. Jackson received orders and decorations from the governments of France, Sweden, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia.

1846. CHARLES WOODWARD WILDER WELLINGTON, Aug. 3, in Hyde Park, Mass.

Mr. Wellington was born in Templeton, Mass., May 17, 1825, and was the youngest son of Rev. Charles Wellington, D.D., and Anna Smith. His mother, of a colonial Boston family, died while he was still young; but his father was the pastor of the Unitarian church in Templeton during fifty years.

Mr. Wellington was prepared for Harvard College at the Deerfield Academy, by Luther B. Lincoln. Not choosing to follow a profession, he embarked in the cotton business at Savannah, Ga. He married, Dec. 4, 1849, Eunice Allen Starr of Deerfield, Mass., and, a short time before, transferred his business interests from Savannah to Concord, N. H., and afterwards to Burlington, Vt. In 1853 he made business engagements in Boston, where for more than twenty-five years he was head book-keeper for the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co. He was highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. Although his mind seemed engrossed by his regular duties, he never laid aside his classics, and for years his Greek lexicon was his companion at the desk. The love of music was born with him, and his voice was one not soon to be forgotten. The practice of music was the enjoyment of his life, whether in the parish choir, the social gathering, or the choruses of the Handel and Haydn Society, of which he was an enthusiastic member. He removed from Cambridge to Hyde Park with the early settlers in that town, and immediately interested himself in every thing connected with its intellectual prosperity. He was an active member of Christ Episcopal Church, as vestryman, then as warden, and was untiring in the founding and establishing of a public library, as also in forming and sustaining social reading-clubs. During the last years of his life he turned his attention to mineralogy; and his vacations were spent, hammer and chisel in hand, among the hills or in districts noted for choice minerals. His collections thus became valuable, and enabled him to exchange with the leading geologists, until he possessed one of the most comprehensive and best-arranged private cabinets in the country. In his zeal for his favorite science, he succeeded in starting a natural-history society for amateurs in Hyde Park, securing lecturers and enlisting intelligent working members.

Mr. Wellington's last illness, which dated from December, 1878, and ended Aug. 3, 1880, was borne with unwavering patience and resignation. Until within a few weeks of his death, he attended to the arranging of his cabinet; and to the last his manners retained their habitual gentleness and cordiality.

1868 m. JOHN WEST, in Manchester, N.H., July 31.

He was born in Bradford, N.H., Nov. 6, 1836, and was the son of Timothy K. West.

After graduating from the Medical School, Dr. West practised medicine in Francestown, N.H., for three years. He then removed to Manchester, where he continued to practise until three years ago, when ill health compelled him to relinquish active work. He had been twice married, his second wife and two children surviving him.

He was a member of the National Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Association, and the Manchester Medical Association.

1875 d. JOSEPH TRAVERSE MORONG, at Taltal, Chili, June 8.

He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Morong of Ashland, and was born at Andover, June 2, 1853. He graduated from the Putnam School, Newburyport, in 1871, and entered the dental office of Dr. Harwood at Salem. In 1873 he began his studies at the Harvard Dental School, graduating in 1875 with the reputation of being one of the best practical dentists the school had ever had. He practised his profession in Melrose and Charlestown until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Chili, where his skill in his profession and his upright character soon won him a large practice and many friends.

1877 m. CHARLES FOSTER, Breckenridge, Col., July 14.

He was a native of Cambridge; born Feb. 28, 1853. Son of the late Rev. Daniel Foster. Immediately after graduating he accepted the position of assistant physician at the Tewksbury Almshouse, remaining there until January, 1880, when he went to Kansas, intending to settle in the West. After a six-months' residence in Kansas, he removed to Colorado, where his dead body was found near Breckenridge, July 14. He had undoubtedly been robbed and murdered. He was an earnest and thoughtful student in his profession, and gave promise of great usefulness.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, OCTOBER, 1880. No. 4.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office as second-class mail matter.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD, 1822-26.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

ABOUT the middle of our college course, the public fell into one of its periodical paroxysms of concern about Harvard University. Apprehensions were spread abroad that the students were idle, the discipline lax, and the institution deteriorating. Although there was no ground for these surmises, and the college had probably never been in a better condition in regard both to study and discipline, the college authorities thought proper to make some changes in deference to public opinion. It had been customary from the beginning of the junior year to diminish the number of recitations, and thus allow the student an opportunity for private reading and studies for which he might be supposed by that time to have acquired a taste. Friday was a day of almost entire freedom from college requirements. Just as our class was about entering on the enjoyment of this privilege, it was abolished, and we were held, as before, to three recitations or lectures a day. I have no doubt the change was a beneficial one. Though the leisure might be an advantage to the few, it was likely to be a detriment to the many. At any rate, the freedom should have been enjoyed under some measure of supervision. The end aimed at has since been more adequately provided for by the system of elective studies. Other changes, which were proved by experience to be less wise, were introduced into the police of the College.

Study-hours were more strictly enforced. Societies were not allowed to protract their meetings beyond the ringing of the nine-o'clock bell. There was to be no more loitering after meals on the piazza which extended along the front of University Hall, and was the college Rialto. There was to be no lying under the trees in summer, no sitting upon door-steps. Three students might walk together through the college yard with impunity; but, if they stopped, they were guilty of an offence technically called "grouping in the college yard." Such restrictions, which amused or vexed us according to our passing mood, tended to lower the tone of the College. We felt that we were treated like children; that the college government relieved us from responsibility for our own conduct by taking it entirely into their own hands. These regulations did not long remain in force. They were probably a pet measure of certain parietal officers of long standing, who soon after retired. When, a year after graduating, I returned as tutor to the college walls, the parietal board had been almost wholly changed, and these petty regulations seemed to have passed into oblivion. Happily I was never called upon to enforce on others restrictions by which I had been so much annoyed myself.

The first movement in the direction of gymnastics made in college was made in my senior year. Dr. Follen, soon after his arrival in Boston, excited an interest in gymnastic exercises, and opened a gymnasium in the city. The medical professors of the College published an appeal to the students, strongly recommending to them the practice of gymnastic exercises; and a meeting of all the classes was held in the College chapel (such a meeting as I do not remember hearing of on any other occasion), at which a response was made to this appeal, and resolutions passed expressing our readiness to follow the suggestions made in it. One of the unoccupied commons halls was fitted up with various gymnastic appliances; and other fixtures were erected on the Delta, the enclosure now occupied by Memorial Hall. But Dr. Follen did not confine his operations to these two localities. One day he was to be seen issuing from the College yard at a dog-trot, with all college at his heels in single file, and arms akimbo, making a train a mile long, bound for the top of Prospect Hill. Great was the amazement and amusement of all passers-by. I was one of the bobs of that living kite; but, as I dropped prematurely, I cannot speak confidently of the end. My impression is, that the procession was stopped by a farmer, who threatened prosecution for trespass. What compromise Dr. Follen made between his zeal for gymnastics and his

reverence for law, whether he reached the top of Prospect Hill, and with what remnant of his train, I cannot tell.

In those days, when students were more limited to the College precincts for amusement and excitement, when as yet there was no boating or base-ball, in the modern sense, to draw off their superfluous spirits, and when, perhaps, they were less manly, all sorts of pranks and practical jokes were more rife than they



THE HARVARD MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY AS IT NOW APPEARS.

probably now are. The memory of every alumnus of the age of which I speak is full of them. They are the staple of conversation at class-meetings and commencement dinners. Of the multitudes that throng my memory I will venture to record a couple, though I fear some readers will think they are two too many.

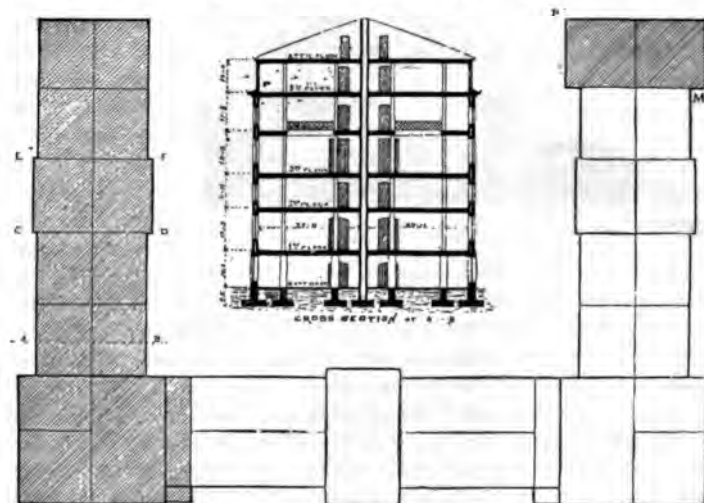
One of my classmates happened to have a key that fitted the door of the proctor of his entry. One day, when the proctor was known to be out of town, a man came round to sell oranges. My classmate told him he had no money, but, if he would sell his oranges for furniture, he would give him a good bargain. Accordingly he took him into the proctor's room, and agreed with him, for the table so many oranges, chairs so many apiece, curtains so many, till he had bought the whole stock of oranges and disposed of most of the furniture. He then told him that he could not spare the furniture that day, but that he might come and get it two days afterwards; and the man went off very well satisfied with the transaction. The interview between the proctor and the vender of oranges, when the latter came with a cart to carry off his furniture, was without witnesses, and, in the absence of an authentic report, must be left to the imagination. It is

sufficient to add that there was no meanness about the perpetrator of this joke, who afterwards became a distinguished friend and benefactor of the college. His victim was not allowed to suffer by the trick, but was suitably compensated for his oranges, his cart-hire, and his disappointment.

In the winter of our senior year, the first entry of Hollis was haunted. Sheeted ghosts, with countenances of marble pallor, were seen stalking through its entries, flitting over its stairs, sometimes startling the occupants of the rooms by suddenly issuing from their closets and gliding out of the doors. An occupant of No. 15 was sitting one evening dozing by his fireside, when he was awakened by a deep groan from the closet. Starting up, he impulsively seized his tongs, and hurled them with all his might at a spectre that appeared at the open door. If those tongs had reached their destination, a Boston bank would most probably have lost an able president, the Old South Church one of its pillars, and many a charitable institution would have missed of the wise counsel and liberal aid which years afterwards proceeded from the nucleus of that ghostly appearance. Happily the missile missed its aim, and imprinted on the closet door a dint that would have been fearfully damaging to a human skull. Thirty-eight years after we graduated, "The Centennial of Hollis Hall" was the subject of a commencement part; and, as some of us at the dinner were talking over what we had seen and done in that building, the man who threw the tongs said, that, unless the door had been changed, he had no doubt he could identify his mark made on that occasion; whereupon we resolved to go to see. Accordingly we went to the room, told the occupant our errand, in which he of course became much interested, and showed us the door, on which the dint unmistakably appeared, still bearing visible and palpable testimony to the event. I made another examination a few years ago, soon after the fire in Hollis, and found that the historical door had been replaced by a new one.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

THE north-west corner of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is rapidly approaching completion; and therefore in a few weeks the building will present the appearance shown by the illustration on preceding page. The Museum was founded only twenty years ago, but has already assumed grand proportions. The plans provide for a build-



GENERAL PLAN OF THE MUSEUM WHEN COMPLETED. (SHADED PART FINISHED.)

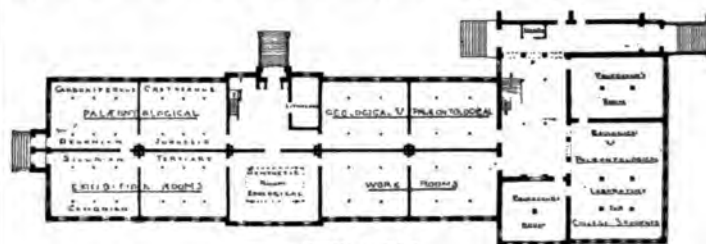
ing having a total length, including the wings, of nearly 1,000 feet, with a width ranging from 65 to 85 feet. The front on Oxford Street is to be 410 feet, and the length of each wing 285 feet. The whole structure is to be of brick and as fireproof as practicable. The wooden mansard roof on a part of the old building is to be removed at the earliest opportunity. The exterior walls are double, and their thickness is as follows: basement, 28 inches; first and second stories, 24 inches; third and fourth stories, 20 inches; and the fifth story, 16 inches. All partition walls are of brick, with plaster attached directly

to it. The floor-joists are 5 feet apart, and are floored over with three-inch planks covered above and below with plaster one inch thick. The Museum building when wholly completed will be one of the largest of its kind in the world, and will have cost upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars.



BASEMENT.

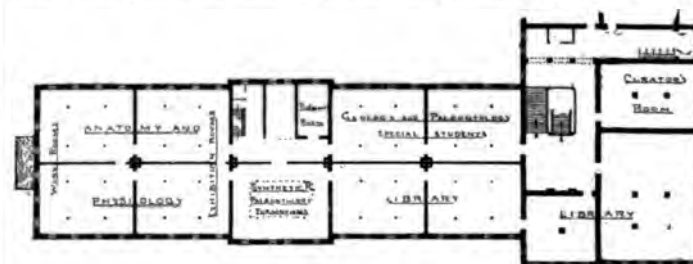
The completed portion itself is a large plain structure, 285 feet in length from the Oxford-street to the Divinity-avenue front, and 65 feet in width in the narrowest and 100 feet in the widest part. The height from the floor of the basement to the ridge of the roof is 80 feet. The clear height of the several stories is as follows: basement, 10' 6"; first, 12' 3"; second, 9' 11"; third, 12' 3"; fourth, 11' 3"; fifth, 10'; attic, 12' 6" to the ridge. The second story is practically a gallery of the first; and the fourth story, a gallery of the third.



FIRST FLOOR.

When the north-west corner is completed, there will be an entrance on the Oxford-street front, as well as on the south side and on the Divinity-avenue front. The accompanying plans of the several floors show the general arrangement of the Museum. The different departments will be accommodated¹ as follows:—

In the north wing, which is now completed, the basement will be devoted to the storage of the alcoholic collections, intended for specialists, and to suitable work-rooms for the assistants. The first story will contain the synoptic room, and the paleontological exhibition rooms, and the storage-rooms for paleontology and geology.



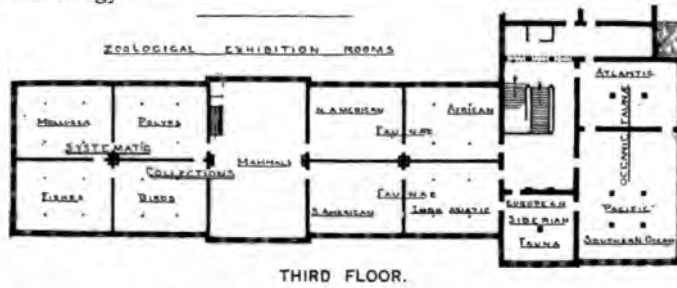
SECOND FLOOR.

The gallery floor of the first story will contain the work-rooms for the assistants and specialists in geology and paleontology, as well as the rooms devoted for the present to comparative anatomy. The second story with its gallery is entirely devoted to exhibition-rooms, containing the systematic and faunal collections; and the mansard story to the entomological department with its work-rooms, the conchological department, and the storage and work rooms devoted to birds, to mammals, to radiates, and to articulates, into which specialists will be admitted under the supervision of the Museum assistants.

In the north-western corner-piece, there will be only three exhibition rooms, one faunal room devoted to Europe, and two large rooms intended for the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Three large laboratories adjoining the paleontological and geological work-rooms of the assist-

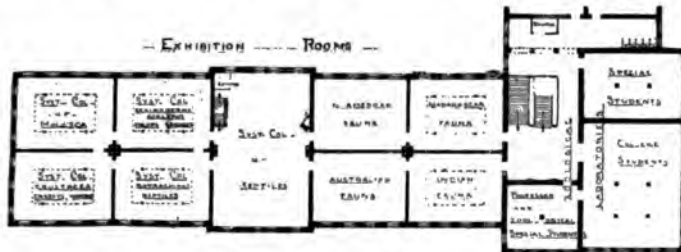
¹ From advance sheets of the curator's Annual Report.

ants, will be devoted to undergraduates, and students in geology and paleontology.



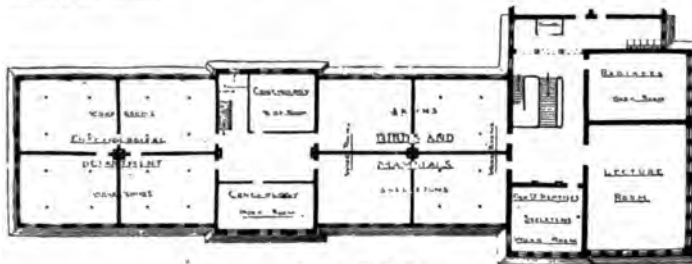
THIRD FLOOR.

Three similar large laboratories will be devoted to biology; the materials for study to be drawn either from the alcoholic and other stores of the Museum, or from the vivarium and aquarium, which are to occupy the greater part of the basement of the corner-piece. In



FOURTH FLOOR.

the former will be kept an ample supply of all the common types necessary for dissection and for embryological study, such as frogs, salamanders, guinea-pigs, fowls, rabbits, etc.; while it is proposed to keep the large aquarium well stocked with the principal fresh-water and marine animals.



FIFTH FLOOR.

The gallery floor of the first story will contain the curator's room, and the library-rooms, which will have, in addition to the reading-room, a shelving capacity of 50,000 volumes, exclusive of the special libraries in the rooms of the assistants. In the mansard there will be a couple of rooms intended for the artist of the Museum, or for special investigations, and a large lecture-room with a seating capacity for three hundred and twenty-five persons.

THE DECREASE OF HARVARD GRADUATES ENTERING THE MINISTRY.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

A PROMINENT religious journal recently devoted what it terms a "broadside" to the discussion of the problem of an over-supply of ministers. The general answer to the question made by several correspondents was, that of the *right* kind there is not, but that of the kind most common there is, an over-supply. Yet the statement is frequently ventured, that the number of college graduates entering the ministry shows an enormous decline. The first authoritative facts presented on the subject were contained in President Eliot's Report for 1874-75.

I have recently caused a thorough examination of the Quinquennial Catalogue to be made, with the view of discovering the exact percentage of decrease for each decade since the graduation of the first class, — 1642. The *exact* accuracy of the table cannot be vouched for;

because at least a few of the graduates, especially of recent years, have received ordination whose clerical profession is not indicated by the italics of the catalogue; but this failure is exceptional, and does not affect the substantial correctness of the estimates.

	GRADUATES.	CLERGYMEN.	PERCENTAGE.
1642-50	45	26	.533
1651-60	71	37	.521
1661-70	69	31	.449
1671-80	49	28	.571
1681-90	89	43	.483
1691-1700	123	68	.552
1701-1710	122	68	.537
1711-1720	151	74	.490
1721-1730	305	136	.372
1731-1740	312	116	.371
1741-1750	239	73	.305
1751-1760	270	90	.333
1761-1770	422	122	.289
1771-1780	408	65	.159
1781-1790	381	79	.207
1791-1800	399	78	.195
1801-1810	405	72	.152
1811-1820	607	88	.144
1821-1830	568	105	.184
1831-1840	502	69	.122
1841-1850	627	59	.094
1851-1860	864	76	.087
1861-1870	997	67	.067

These statistics need no comments. A cursory examination reveals how constant and how great has been the decline. Down to 1701 the percentage of graduates who entered the ministry was .522; in the eighteenth century it was .293; and in the first seven decades of the nineteenth it was .114. The average for the whole period is .309.

The general cause of this remarkable decrease is the diminution of the demand for college-trained clergymen. The supply, statistics prove, is fully equal to the demand; but the demand has lessened. In this general cause, however, are embraced several special reasons.

The attendance on the services of the church has suffered a constant decrease in the period of nearly two hundred and fifty years. In colonial New England, "failure to attend church was not a thing to be tolerated except in cases of utter necessity. People who staid away were hunted up by the tithing-men: for one needless absence they were to be fined; for such absence persisted in four weeks, they were to be set in the stocks, or lodged in a wooden cage."¹ But at the present, only one of every two of the people in the United States could, even if they desired, find seats in its churches;² and even a much smaller proportion desire to find seats. It is notorious, that, at most churches, less than half the sittings are occupied on the ordinary sabbath. Since, therefore, fewer people attend church, the demand for preachers is correspondingly diminished.

The population, moreover, is increasing in compactness. The cities grow more rapidly than the country towns. At the opening of the century, only one twenty-fifth of the population was in cities; at present the proportion is one-fifth. With this increase in density of population occurs an increase in the number of parishioners whom each minister, without additional labor, can reach. Therefore the demand for ministers has diminished, and with the demand the supply.

The rise, once more, of denominations not requiring their clergymen to be college-bred serves to explain the decrease. When the Congregationalist and the Episcopal were the only churches in the colonies, when Hooker and Shepard and Cotton towered in the New-England pulpit, men whose minds were not thoroughly disciplined by continued study neither desired nor received ordination. But to-day the majority of the ministers of the largest denomination are not college-trained. Although the Methodist Church is every decade educating a larger proportion of its ministers, it still fails to lay that emphasis upon the necessity of a college training for its ministry which is the custom of other churches. Yet in the number of organizations, of members, and of edifices, it far surpasses the Presbyterian, the Baptist, or the Congregational body. Therefore, corresponding to the increase in the proportion of those who are not graduates serving in the ministry, is a decrease in the proportion of those who are graduates who do enter that profession.

¹ Tyler's History of American Literature, I., 189. See Higginson's Young Folks' History, 76, 77.

² Census of 1870 reports 21,665,062 sittings in 63,082 edifices.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. NO. 4.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

BY REV. HENRY F. JENKS.

THE Boston Public Latin School is the oldest educational institution in the country. Its first masters might have seen Shakspeare act in his own plays; its second master preceded John Milton and John Harvard at Cambridge by nearly a quarter of a century. "If the tradition is true that Cheever was a pupil at St. Paul's School in London, it is not impossible that John Milton in the deputy Grecian form might have heard Ezekiel Cheever, then in the fourth form, translate his Erasmus, or repeat his '*mas in presenti*.'"¹

A preparatory school should naturally be established before a college: so it is not strange that this school antedates Harvard College by two or three years, justifying the remark of a distinguished graduate of both, that "the Latin School dandled Harvard College on her knees." From the earliest times the pupils of the one have passed on to the other in a stream whose flow, occasionally narrowed or widened, has never been intermitted; and the names of not a few of the most distinguished graduates of the College are borne on the rolls of the school.

The Latin School has always been a democratic institution. Its privileges have been confined to no class. The minister's and the tallow-chandler's sons have sat side by side on its forms, and engaged in friendly rivalry in school-room and on play-ground, and equally enjoyed its privileges. Its honors have been given for merit, and all have had the same chance to gain them. In establishing this school, our fathers reversed the usual methods, and provided at the very beginning a school for teaching the higher branches, instead of for mere elementary instruction.

An interesting article in a volume of the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" shows that the establishment of this school is largely due to John Cotton, who brought to this country a knowledge of the High School which was founded by Philip and Mary in 1554 in Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, in which Latin and Greek were taught. Cotton came to this country in 1633, and was one of the ministers of the First Church. Two years later, the Free School was established; and his will provides that under certain contingencies half his estate should go to Harvard College, and half to the Free School of Boston, which confirms the impression that he was prominent in founding it. A house for the master to live in free of rent, a feature of the English school reproduced here, strengthens this impression.

"The wish and determination of John Winthrop and the other founders . . . was 'to beat Satan in each and all of his lairs,' . . . and they determined that 'for the common defence and for the general welfare should the classical languages be taught at the common charge.' The earliest statute, therefore, for the establishment of free schools, passed ten years after Winthrop's work in founding the Latin School, provided also for classical schools. The General Court nobly explained why they took this order: 'It being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures . . . by persuading from the use of tongues, . . . — that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers.'"

Undoubtedly the American system of free education has taken a broader range, because this, the first free school in the country, made the higher education and preparation for the university its chief object.

The school was established when, on the "13th of the 2d moneth 1635 . . . Att a General meeting upon public notice . . . it was . . . generally agreed upon, that our brother Philemon Pormort shall be intreated to become schole-master for the teaching and nourtering of children with us." Little is known of Mr. Pormort or of his teaching; that he taught Latin rests on the fact that the celebrated John

Hull, for a time one of his pupils, knew something of it. He seems to have followed Wheelwright (banished for his adhesion to Mrs. Hutchinson) to Exeter, N.H., and subsequently to have gone to Wells, Me., and to have returned to Boston about 1642. Of his death there appears no record.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Pormort was the only schoolmaster in Boston. In August, 1636, a subscription was made "by the richer inhabitants, toward the maintenance of a free schoolmaster for the youth with us," and Daniel Maude, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who came to America in 1635, and was then about fifty years old, was chosen to the office. Mr. Maude is called "a good man, of a serious spirit, and of a peaceable and quiet disposition." In 1643 he went to Dover, N.H., as minister to the congregation there, and remained until his death in 1645. In 1637 a garden-plot was assigned to "Mr. Danyell Maude schole-master on condition of his building thereon if need be." There is some doubt as to whether Mr. Maude was an associate or successor of Mr. Pormort.

Beside the subscription already referred to, bequests were from time to time made to the school, sometimes of money, sometimes of lands rented on long leases; and the records frequently speak of the lease of lands, or the loan of legacies, originally given for its benefit. The town of Boston early appropriated to its support the rents of Deer, Spectacle, and Long Islands, in the harbor, which had been granted to the town by the General Court. In 1641, the record says, "It is ordered that Deare Island shall be improved for the maintenance of a Free schoole for the Towne;" and in 1644 it was let for three years for £7 per annum for the use of the school; in 1647, for £14 per annum for seven years; and in 1648, for twenty years at the same rate; while Long and Spectacle Islands were leased for 6d per acre annually for the same purpose. In August, 1645, it was voted "to allow forever £50 to the Master, and an house, and £30 to an Usher . . . and Indians' children were to be taught gratis."

The successor of Mr. Maude was Mr. Woodbridge, supposed to have been the same as the first minister of Andover, mentioned in Mather's *Magnalia*. Nothing more is known of him. The question has been lately raised whether Benjamin Woodbridge, his brother, the first graduate of Harvard College, is not more likely to have been the teacher; but Mr. Sibley is of the opinion that the title "Mr." on the records points to some one other than a mere Bachelor of Arts, who would probably have been called *Sir*.

Robert Woodmansey became the "Scholemaster" in 1650, upon a salary of £50, besides a house to live in. In 1669 his widow is notified that the use of the "Schoole house is needed by the town," and she is desired to provide otherwise for "her selfe," and, three months after, she is allowed an annuity of £8 during her widowhood for the purpose.

Mr. Woodmansey had for an assistant Daniel Hinchman (or Henchman), subsequently one of the most renowned captains of the colony. In 1667 Benjamin Tompson, a well-known physician and poet, became master of the school, remaining about four years. From this time the history of the school emerges from the clouds of tradition into the clearer light of trustworthy history.

Ezekiel Cheever, then a teacher at Charlestown, was invited, Dec. 29, 1670, to become the head master, and Mr. Tompson to remain as his assistant; but Mr. Tompson, having been invited to Charlestown, probably to the place vacated by Mr. Cheever, after three days' deliberation, decided not to remain here, and to accept the invitation there; which acceptance, so Major-Gen. (afterward Gov.) John Leverett, to whom it was signified, declares under his own hand "cannot be any just offence that I knowe of." Mr. Cheever was born in London, Jan. 25, 1614, and came to Boston in June, 1637. The next spring he went to New Haven, where he remained some time as a teacher, and probably wrote "The Accidence," an elementary work in Latin which passed through eighteen editions before the Revolution, and is thought to have done "more to inspire young minds with the love of the study of the Latin language than any other work of the kind since the first settlement of the country." From New Haven he removed in 1652 to Ipswich, thence in 1661 to Charlestown, and remained there till he came to Boston. He was about fifty-six years old when he took this school; but he lived to an advanced age, and during

¹ The sources of this article have been Gould's sketch of the history of the School in the Prize Book; newspaper editorials, and reports of the successive dinners of the Boston Latin-School Association; Dr. Dimmock's Memorial Address upon Dr. Gardner; advance sheets of the Latin-School Catalogue; manuscript reports to the Association by the Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., chairman of the Historical Committee; manuscript notes and letters from old pupils in the possession of the Association; and a memoir of Ezekiel Cheever, by John T. Hassam.

thirty-seven years he trained not a few of New England's most distinguished men. He was remarkable for piety as well as learning. Judge Sewall speaks of him in his diary as "having labored in his calling as teacher, skillfully, diligently, constantly, Religiously, seventy years. A rare instance of Piety, Health, Strength, Serviceableness." He was master of the school until 1708, and was the first master to die in office, an event not to happen again in the history of the school for one hundred and sixty-eight years, and then to occur twice in a single twelvemonth. He died, "Venerable," says Gov. Hutchinson, "not merely for his great age, ninety-four, but for having been the schoolmaster of most of the principal gentlemen in Boston who were then upon the stage. He is not the only master who kept his lamp longer lighted than otherwise it would have been by a supply of oil from his scholars." He was buried from the schoolhouse, and a funeral oration was delivered over his remains by Mr. Williams, his successor.



JOHN LOVELL.

The renowned Cotton Mather, one of his most eminent pupils, in a funeral discourse upon him says, "We generally concur in acknowledging that New England has never known a better teacher. . . . It was noted, that, when scholars came to be admitted into the College, they who came from the *Cheeverian education* were generally the most unexceptionable."

Again he says of him personally, "He so constantly prayed with us every day, and catechized us every week, and let fall such holy counsels upon us; he took so many occasions to make speeches to us, that should make us afraid of sin and of incurring the fearful judgments of God by sin; that I do propose him for imitation. . . . He was well studied in the body of divinity, an able defender of the faith and order of the gospel, notably conversant and acquainted with the scriptural prophecies."

Elsewhere Dr. Mather couples his name with that of the distinguished master of Cambridge, —

"'Tis Corlet's pains and Cheever's we must own,
That thou, New England, art not Scythia grown."

Nathaniel Williams was appointed to succeed Mr. Cheever. He is supposed to have been educated at the school, and, if so, was the first pupil to become its master. He was an agreeable man, a graduate of Harvard College, and ordained as an evangelist for one of the West-Indian Islands; but, finding the climate unhealthy, he returned to Boston. He also practised as a physician while master of the school. "Amidst the multiplicity of his duties as instructor, and physician in extensive practice, he never left the ministerial work."

During his predecessor's time, the number of pupils had so increased, that often there were a hundred in the school. As a single master could not easily instruct so large a number, it had been customary for the masters to employ assistants at their own expense; but in 1709 it was proposed to advance the master's salary to a hundred pounds per annum, and to provide an assistant at the town's charge.

At the same time it was recommended, "for the promoting of Diligence and good Literature, that the Town . . . do nominate and appoint a certain number of Gentlemen of Liberal Education, Together with some of the Rev^d Ministers of the Town, . . . to Visit y^e School from time to time, when and as oft, as they Shall think fit, To Enform themselves of the Methods Used in Teaching of the Schollars and to inquire of their Proficiency, and to be present at the

performance of some of their Exercises, the Master being before notified of their coming. . . . And at their said Visitation, One of the Ministers by turns to pray with the Schollars, and Entertain 'em with Some Instructions of Piety Specially Adapted to their Age and Education."

John Lovell was the next master. During four years he had been assistant master, and forty-two years he was head master. The list of his pupils embraces many of the most illustrious men of the time. He had, and probably deserved, a high reputation for learning; but was severe and rough, a rigid disciplinarian, and thoroughly feared by his pupils. In the Harvard Memorial Hall is his portrait, by his pupil Nathaniel Smibert, "drawn," says Judge Cranch, "while the terrific impressions of the pedagogue were yet vibrating on his nerves. I found it so perfect a likeness of my old neighbor that I did not wonder when my young friend told me that a sudden undesigned glance at it had often made him shudder." Lovell was a rigid loyalist, and, when Boston was evacuated, retired to Halifax, and there closed his life. His son James, for a long time his assistant, was an equally strong patriot. The two masters occupied desks at the opposite ends of the room; and a pupil of a later day pictures them as "pouring into infant minds, as they could from the classics of the empire or the historians of the Republic, the lessons of absolutism or of liberalism." Master John Lovell delivered the first address in Faneuil Hall; Master James the first in commemoration of the Boston Massacre, some of the boys going to hear it in defiance of the old master, who refused them a holiday. Master James was imprisoned in Boston Jail for his political faith, and carried by the British troops to Halifax, where he remained six months before he was exchanged.

Harrison Gray Otis, afterwards mayor of Boston, was a pupil of Lovell's. Coming to school April 19, 1775, he found his way stopped by Percy's brigade drawn up across the head of School Street in preparation for their march to Lexington. He had to pass down Court Street, and come up School; and just entered the room in time to hear Master Lovell dismiss the boys: "War's begun and school's done: *Deponite libros.*"

History says the schoolmaster's daughter played her part in the battle of Bunker Hill. The British officer of ordnance was quite attentive to her, and in consequence neglected his duty, and provided twelve-pound shot for the six-pounders that were to open on the rebel intrenchments, repeating the error, when orders had been sent to correct it, to the intense disgust of the commander.

It was Lovell's boys, too, who had the memorable interview about the destruction of their coast with Gen. Haldimand, — not Gen. Gage, as the story is usually told, — who occupied the house in School Street just below the school. The coast was not on the Common, but down Beacon and School Streets, past the school.



FRANCIS GARDNER.

Master Lovell's house was in School Street, next below that of Gen. Haldimand. It had a large garden, extending back towards Court Street, in which the best boys of the school were allowed, as a reward of merit, to work. They were also allowed to saw the master's wood and bottle his cider, and, while thus engaged, might laugh as loudly as they pleased.

After Lovell's departure, the school was closed for a short time, until, in June, 1776, Samuel Hunt, an old pupil of the school and a graduate of Harvard College, was transferred from the North to the South Grammar School, and remained at its head for about thirty years. He did not have, by any means, an easy time. Conscientious and rigid in discipline, he was occasionally involved in difficulties with

the parents of his pupils, and did not always coincide with the School Committee. He had reason, too, to complain of the treatment by the town, which did not carry out its contract. After some controversy between him and the committee, he resigned in 1805, on a pension secured for him by the exertions of the committee, and moved first to Watertown, and later to Kentucky, where he died.

Dr. James Jackson says of him, "Master Hunt certainly was not well spoken of among his boys when I was in his school; and, if their judgments were to be relied on, he was not among the excellent. But the same was true in respect to most of the schoolmasters I knew when a boy. It seemed to be a matter of course to find fault with the master. And at College the excellent President Willard was spoken of in terms the most opprobrious by the pupils under him; so that it was not till my senior year that I discovered that he was not a cold, austere, heartless despot, but, on the other hand, a man of great sensibility, truly tender-hearted, a lover of justice, but not prone to severity. Master Hunt was a passionate man, and certainly committed errors from this cause. But these were occasional. In general he was kind; and he was, I think, greatly interested in the welfare and improvement of his scholars." After mentioning certain ways in which he used to endeavor to excite his pupils' interest in their studies, he concludes, "I am desirous to do credit to Master Hunt, of whom, since I arrived at years of discretion, I have always thought well. I think his pupils did not do him justice, and that some occasional follies of passion were remembered by them, while many excellent daily services, performed with a good spirit and honest purpose, were overlooked."

In Lovell's time, all that was required for admission was to read a few verses in the Bible. The school was divided into several classes, each of which had a separate bench, or form. The boys sat on these at first in the order in which they came to Lovell's house for examination. "The books used the first year were, 'Cheever's Accidence,' 'Nomenclatura Brevis,' and 'Corderius' Colloquies; the second year, 'Æsop's Fables,' and, towards the close, 'Eutropius' and 'Ward's Lilly's Grammar; the third year, in addition, a book called 'Clark's Introduction.' In the fourth year, the fourth form, as well as the fifth and sixth, being furnished with desks, commenced 'making Latin,' and took 'Cæsar's Commentaries.' After this the three upper classes read 'Tully's Orations,' the first books of the 'Æneid,' and dipped into Xenophon and Homer.

The course of study continued nearly the same under Master Hunt, according to Dr. Jackson, who says, in addition, "We were well drilled in the grammar, so called; made familiar with the inflections of words and with the rules of syntax; required to be exact in the pronunciation of words, and in the accent of quantities."

School began in the morning at seven in summer, and eight in winter, and in the afternoon at one throughout the year. It ended at eleven in the morning, and five in the afternoon, and then the greater part went to writing-school for an hour. On Thursday school broke up at ten A.M., to give opportunity to attend the Thursday lecture. School opened with *Attendamus* to a short prayer; it ended with *Deponite libros*. In the first and most of the lower forms they changed places according to the daily recitations; in the higher forms, not so often. In Greek they read the Greek Testament, and nothing else.

William Biglow, who had for some time previous been a teacher in Salem, succeeded Mr. Hunt. Whatever his qualifications as an instructor, he was no more successful as a disciplinarian than his prede-



EPES SARGENT DIXWELL.

cessor. He is said by those who remember his government to have been harsh and severe. The boys rebelled at his rule, and resisted his authority. Of this, Ralph Waldo Emerson gave an amusing account at the first dinner of the Boston Latin-School Association. The state of the school became at last so unsatisfactory, that Mr. Biglow resigned in 1813.

The committee then determined to choose as master a young man, whose inexperience in teaching would be compensated for by his not being wedded to any particular mode of discipline or instruction, and thus prevented from adapting himself to the requirements of the school.

Acting on the advice of President Kirkland, the choice which they made of Benjamin Apthorp Gould, then a member of the senior class at Harvard College, proved most fortunate for the school, which, under him, regained public confidence. Mr. Emerson, in his speech above referred to, tells the manner in which Mr. Gould was introduced to the school. The older pupils of the school still living, freely testify to their obligation to Mr. Gould, and to their respect for his character. He was a kind-hearted man, and had an excellent faculty for maintaining discipline without severity: he instilled correct principles into the minds of his pupils, and under him the school acquired the elevated character it has since held.

Mr. Gould resigned in 1828 to go into business, and was succeeded by his assistant, Frederick P. Leverett, author of the Latin lexicon. In 1831 he resigned to take charge of a private school, but was re-appointed in 1836, and died before resuming the office.

During the five years between Mr. Leverett's resignation and re-appointment, Charles K. Dillaway, a pupil of the school in 1818, a graduate of Harvard College in 1825, and from 1827 usher or sub-master in the school, was the master. A sketch and portrait of Mr. Dillaway appears in the August number of THE HARVARD REGISTER. He is now the highly esteemed President of the Boston Latin-School Association. Under him the number of pupils increased, and larger accommodations were required, the standard of the school was maintained, and more graduates were sent to College.

After ill health had caused Mr. Dillaway to resign in 1836, and seek less laborious employment, and Mr. Leverett's death, as before mentioned, Epes Sargent Dixwell, a pupil of the school in 1816, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1828, and for a year sub-master of the school, was appointed his successor, and held the office till 1851, when he resigned, and established the private school in Boston with which he was long identified. He is still living, and enjoys the respect and love of his pupils.

His successor was Francis Gardner, a pupil of the Latin School in 1822, a graduate of Harvard College in 1831, and from that time to the day of his death, with the exception of one year spent in Europe, a teacher in the school. To describe Dr. Gardner, or what he did, to a Latin-School boy of the present or last generation, is a work of supererogation. No man was better known in Boston. His classmate, Wendell Phillips, says, "He was, from mere boyhood and life long, eminently a just man, only claiming fair play, and more than willing to allow it to others. I never knew the time, even in his boyhood, when he did not detest or despise a sham." Professor William R. Dimmock, one of his pupils, and afterwards a teacher under him, said, in a memorial address to the Boston Latin-School Association, "This was the uneventful life of Dr. Gardner: his daily course in and out of the same house for more than thirty years, at the same school for forty-three; the regular hours, till age began, at the gymnasium, and early in his life the daily walk to Roxbury Neck; the only relaxation looking in at the book-stores in search of something that he might use in his work; and, at one period of his life, groping among the piles of books at the Public Library; a simple, quiet life, that many men might pass, and yet leave nothing distinctive in their record. . . . The great object that he aimed at in his instructions was that the boys in their classical work should learn Latin and Greek, and not merely to translate certain selections from the languages. . . . He had a certain grim humor, and an odd quaintness of expression, that were very effective in his dealings with the boys, and often very amusing as they were repeated and passed through the school."

At the time of his last illness Dr. Gardner was granted by the

School Committee a leave of absence, which expired on the very day of his death. He was thus the first head master to die in office since the death of Ezekiel Cheever.

Augustine Milton Gay, a graduate of Amherst College in 1850, one of the masters of the school, was made head master in June, 1876; but he was taken ill soon after the close of the summer vacation, and could only attend to his work for a short time each day until November, when he died suddenly.

For the next six months the school was under the charge of Moses Merrill, a graduate of Harvard College in 1856, who was appointed head master in June, 1877.

He became an usher in the school in 1858, and has been connected with it ever since, so that he is thoroughly acquainted with its traditions and imbued with its spirit; under his control the aims of the school have been as high as ever, and it is to-day faithfully discharging its task of thoroughly fitting boys for College.

Such have been the men who, as masters, have for almost two and a half centuries maintained the reputation of the Latin School. They have had worthy assistants to carry out their plans, and second their endeavors. On the roll of assistant teachers we find the names of men who have acquired honor in their day in many a field of human effort, of whom we may mention Professor Edward Wigglesworth, Rev. William Bentley, Rev. Samuel Cooper Thacher, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, Rev. Samuel Gilman, Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Revs. Alexander Young, William Newell, Chandler Robbins, Professor Henry W. Torrey, Rev. Edward E. Hale, Dr. John P. Reynolds, Revs. Joseph Henry Thayer and Phillips Brooks.



MOSES MERRILL.

WOMEN IN HARVARD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

BY MAY WRIGHT THOMPSON.

THE most impressive and one of the most attractive features of the Harvard Dining Hall, said to be the largest and finest of its kind in the world, are the eighty portraits, in oil and marble, which richly decorate its walls. Among them are two paintings, hanging upon opposite sides of the room, and almost facing each other, that are conspicuous as being the only women in the whole group. These two are respectively labelled "Mrs. Thomas Boylston" and "Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton." The former has maintained a place in the collection for fifty-two years; the latter for more than a quarter of a century. Their associates in this gallery are presidents of the University, members of the faculty, distinguished alumni, and munificent benefactors; and consequently the visitor's first question is, "By what claim are these two women here?" No biographical dictionary nor genealogical table nor college history gives any clew. Mrs. Boylston, whose maiden name was Sarah Morecock, was the mother of Nicholas and Thomas Boylston; and her neighbor across the way, whose own name was Margaret Gibbs, was the wife of that Nathaniel Appleton who for more than half a century served as pastor of the Cambridge Church and as Fellow of the corporation of the College.

Of the well-doing and the long-suffering and the generous giving of Nathaniel Appleton and Nicholas Boylston, one can readily find many and eloquent pages; but of the one's mother and the other's wife no word explaining their presence here is to be found in the College histories. One is left to infer, that to their accidental family connection and to the fame of the artist—both are by Copley—do they owe their immortality. It would appear that two decorous matrons of the

last century should be somewhat abashed at finding themselves alone among so many of their male contemporaries, and exposed to the gaze of so many more of male posterity. There is no evidence of it. They seem to be here "by divine right," and look as unconscious as "Our Lady Mary" and "St. Cecilia" on the walls of a Benedictine monastery. No doubt these women's faces have their mission here. If the secret history of their unconscious influence were known, it would probably be found that the hundreds of young men who have passed three hours a day in their presence have for their sake often practised the chastening art of repression. An oath would do violence to the sweet domestic grace typified by Mrs. Appleton's tender face and modest dress; and no equivocal jest or story could find comfortable utterance under the regal glance of Madame Boylston. A member of the class of 1844 told me, that, in his time, it was the custom on certain days for the students to declaim. On those imposing occasions the grave president and dignified professors and pompous tutors all assembled on the platform, above which hung the portrait of Madame Boylston,—not a portrait in his eyes, but a living queen, in the awe of whose presence all fear of the assembled faculty fled, and he spoke to "her majesty" only.

If, however, the shadows of benefactors are to be caught permanently upon these walls, why not increase the number of women's portraits? Surely not because the sex has no representatives among Harvard's benefactors; for Josiah Quincy's "History of Harvard College" names seventy-five women who, down to 1836, had contributed books to the library, etchings, engravings, and paintings to the art treasures, apparatus to the laboratories, and to the funds nearly forty thousand dollars, besides lands of an almost equal value. Nor does this list reveal all of what some of their sisters would call "woman's untimely generosity." For in the donations of anonymous "friends to education and religion" women undoubtedly contributed a share. These contributions dwindle beside those by women of more recent times; but the essential part of a gift is the self-sacrifice involved: measured by this, no later have surpassed those earlier donations. If the aid rendered by women to an institution for man's exclusive culture instances that generosity which is a failing rather than a virtue, it is a failing that "leans to virtue's side."

These women did not give without wisdom; for frequent conditions decreed that their donations should be applied in aid of needy and gifted students. Could not those recipients of their favor who have attained success and competency becomingly express their gratitude by adding the portraits of their benefactors to Harvard's gallery? Would there not also be an appropriateness in hanging beside the portrait of Josiah Quincy that of his competent daughter, Eliza S. Quincy, to whom Harvard is largely indebted for its best history?

It is a popular error that a Harvard "Annex" is a thing of recent origin; but the records show that the University has from its foundation had such an unacknowledged or half acknowledged wing, i.e., Harvard has never been without a Women's Department. But while the members of the earlier nameless "Annex" participated only in Harvard's burdens, those of the later begin to share also its benefits.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN.

THE mention of the name of Thomas Wentworth Higginson is enough to suggest to any one acquainted with early New-England history something of the story of his ancestry. Both the Wentworths and the Higginsons are well represented in the list of those who have contributed to the growth of New-England civilization, to the cultivation of letters, and to the practice of the art of war for the establishment of permanent peace. Statesmanship and authorship are therefore inherited traits in Mr. Higginson's character.

He was born at that centre of literary influence, Cambridge, Mass., in 1823, and that city is now his permanent residence; for, after having spent many of the intervening years elsewhere, he returned, in 1878, to the place of his birth, and has just about established his household gods in a new home on Buckingham Street,—a home of more than ordinary attractiveness.

President Sparks's collection of manuscripts relating to American history, in 168 volumes, is one of the treasures of the library, and so is the valuable collection of manuscripts made by Mr. Prescott for the preparation of his histories. The Lee Papers, of which the library is printing a calendar, and those of Gen. Gage, are other of its treasures of this kind. One of the largest donations, as well as one of the most useful, was Charles Sumner's bequest, comprising his own collection of 4,000 volumes, in addition to about 250 maps, 1,300 volumes, and from 15,000 to 20,000 pamphlets which he had already given during his lifetime. The reason offered by Mr. Sumner for giving thus largely to the College is well worthy of notice. He said, that, by the classification and indexing to which works so given were at once subjected in the library, he could lay his hands on any book he wanted more easily there than in his own house; and in his will he recognizes the service the library had in this way done to him. Others will find that their own books may be made more useful, even to themselves, by placing them on the shelves of the College Library, than by retaining them in their own keeping.

"It was deemed imperative," President Quincy's history tells us in reference to Gore Hall, "that the building erected should be of sufficient capacity to contain the probable accumulation of books during the present century, that it should be as far as possible fire-proof, and that in material and architecture it should be an enduring monument to his memory, and worthy to represent the liberal spirit of the most munificent of all the benefactors of the University." After only thirty years, the building stood a memorial of Christopher Gore, but in all respects unfit for the purpose for which it was intended; being

neither fire-proof, damp-proof, nor in any way suited to the needs of a great library, being without the requisite rooms for the persons necessarily employed in its care, and too small and ill-arranged to contain the books that were crowded upon its floors.

In 1877, however, the eastern transept was extended. It was intended as a receptacle for books, which were to be placed as compactly as possible, safe from fire, damp, and from promiscuous handling by the public. Beside this, the long needed accommodations for the librarian, and his now numerous corps of assistants, were amply provided for in this extension, with all the arrangement which the experience of the few last years has contrived for the convenient administration and carrying-on of large libraries.

The "card catalogue," in some respects one of the greatest conveniences both to readers and attendants of large libraries, had been introduced years before by Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., for many years assistant librarian under Mr. Sibley. To his learning, zeal, and industry, the College is under the greatest obligations. These rare qualifications are now devoted to the service of the Divinity School.

On the completion of the addition to Gore Hall, Mr. Sibley was obliged by failing eyesight to tender his resignation. His connection with the library had existed, with occasional breaks, during almost his

whole life, having begun in his freshman year in college. His services during this long period have been most efficient and zealous. The College owes him a debt of gratitude, and all its alumni hold him in the highest respect and honor. He remains connected with the College as Librarian Emeritus.

Justin Winsor (1853) immediately succeeded Mr. Sibley. A happy accident some years previously had made him a trustee of the Boston Public Library, where the service of a very short time proved him to be not only the fit man to be a trustee, but also the next successor of Professor Jewett as superintendent of that great library, which, during Mr. Winsor's administration, grew to be the largest on the American continent. Without being a great bibliographer, a great linguist, or a great scholar, Mr. Winsor has become a great *librarian*, and is placed by common consent at the head of the profession in this country, and worthily presides over the meetings of the American Library Association, sitting in the chair long used by Antonio Panizzi.

Another happy accident put it in the power of President Eliot to avail himself of Mr. Winsor's services, which were lost to the city by the indifference of its officers, and gained for the College by the unwearied vigilance of its executive.

Although it is not within the scope of this sketch to furnish a biography of Mr. Winsor, a notice of his literary works may prove of interest here. He began with a history of the town of Duxbury, Mass., prepared while he was studying for college and published when he was a freshman. It was a crude book, but was among the pioneer books in that department. After leaving college he studied at Paris and Heidelberg,



GORE HALL.—THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

attending for some years chiefly to the study of modern literatures, and writing occasionally on them in periodicals. During his connection with the Boston Public Library he wrote various essays and reports on literary topics. The bequest of the Ticknor Library to the Public Library opened to him some resources on early Spanish-American history; and some of the last work he did before leaving that library was to prepare some of the more extended bibliographical notes which appeared in the catalogue of the Ticknor collection. The acquisition of the Barton collection by the Public Library renewed an old interest in Shakspearian bibliography; and he edited, in 1877, a large folio treatise on the early quartos and folios of Shakspeare,—a small costly edition of which was printed, with *fac-similes* of the titles, etc., of these early copies. The scheme which he had laid out for the preparation of the Barton catalogue would have given it a much more elaborate bibliographical character than his successor there thought it best to undertake. In preparing guides for readers at the Public Library he became convinced of the necessity of a series of hand-books to the literature of different subjects; and as a specimen of what he thought such a book should be, he printed, in 1879, since his connection with the Harvard library, "The Readers' Hand-book of the American Revolution," intending it to be but the beginning of

the columns of that paper discusses, week by week, the various aspects of the cause to which it is devoted. He has always been an ardent friend of freedom, and was a prominent advocate of the abolition of slavery. In the field of education he has favored the most progressive plans, and has used his influence in connection with the management of his Alma Mater in behalf of the broadest culture.

Almost immediately upon his taking up his abode in Cambridge, Mr. Higginson was returned to the Massachusetts Legislature, where, as a member of the House, he took an active part in debate, and was a member of the Committee on Education, and chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. As a speaker, he is graceful and forcible. His periods are well considered, and he never appears to be at a loss for an apt expression or a pointed illustration.

In person Mr. Higginson is tall and commanding, with a somewhat military bearing. He is in the prime of life, and it is probable that his period of literary productiveness will extend through many years yet. It would be well if his courtesy to friends and generosity to opponents were imitated by those who debate before the country in our legislative halls.

EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

BY ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON.

THE Province of Nova Scotia, with its area of 18,600 square miles and its population of over 400,000 is distinguished among the Canadian provinces not alone for its genial climate, productive soil, rich mineral resources, and fine harbors, but for the active interest taken by its people in all educational matters.

The public schools, free to all over five years of age, are sustained partly by provincial endowment apportioned according to the grade of license held by the teacher, partly by county assessment distributed according to average attendance, and partly by sectional assessment. Attendance is not compulsory; but the condition on which the county-assessment distribution is made serves as a check on non-attendance. The school system, which in its working is uniform throughout the Province, provides for an academy in each county for the head-mastership of which a high grade of scholarship is required; the examination of candidates for teachers' licenses of all grades being held semi-annually in each county.

The administration of the Free School System is committed to a Council of Public Instruction, a chief Superintendent of Education, and nine deputy superintendents or inspectors. From these public schools, boys graduate into all useful trades and professions, — commerce, agriculture, fruit and stock raising, ship-building, mining, etc.

It would be strange if the completeness and thoroughness of the Free School System did not indicate a corresponding interest in higher education, as we find to be the case. Independently of her several fitting schools and private seminaries, Nova Scotia has five colleges. Kings College at Windsor, founded in 1802, is the outgrowth of an endowed Episcopalian school established as early as 1787, and is consequently older than Williams or Bowdoin, and but little younger than Dartmouth. The Archbishop of Canterbury is its nominal patron, and in its earlier years only Episcopalian students were admitted. Its professors are, with one or two exceptions, graduates of the English universities, and its present efficient president, Rev. Canon Dart, is an English clergyman. Under such auspices there is naturally about "Kings" a decided flavor of church establishment. It has property and invested funds to the amount of \$100,578.36.

Dalhousie College, founded in 1820, was named in honor of a governor of Nova Scotia, the Earl of Dalhousie. It is located at Halifax, and is virtually under the control of the Presbyterians. It has ten professors and lecturers, and an endowment of \$96,500.

Acadia College, founded by the Baptists in 1838, is best known to Harvard men from the fact that, during the past ten years, a number of her graduates have entered advanced classes at Harvard, and have taken high rank in their several classes. Younger than either Kings or Dalhousie, Acadia's policy has for some time been more progressive than theirs, her standard higher, her students more numerous, and her endowment larger. She has invested funds and real property to the value of \$159,112. Her president, Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D.,

is a graduate of Dartmouth; one of her professors, Professor James Freeman Tufts, is a Harvard man; one holds the degree of Ph.D. from a German, and one from a Scottish, university. This college is under the control of the Baptists, a sect which stands among the foremost in enlightenment, and which comprises about one-fifth of the population of the Province, or about 80,000, the other sects standing as follows: Presbyterians, 107,000; Roman Catholics, 106,000; Episcopalians, 59,000; Methodists, 46,000; Congregationalists, 4,000. It is situated at Wolfville, a thriving town in the centre of the Province, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and an additional interest gathers about it, from the fact that, as one looks from the hill on which the college buildings stand, he sees before him the vast acres of the old Grand Pré, beyond which the waters of the Basin of Mines glisten in the sunlight, and old Blomidon rears its lofty head. In truth Evangeline may be called Acadia's patron saint; and while boys continue to read and enjoy the earlier stories of James de Mille, the "B. O. W. C.," and the "Boys of Grand Pré School," Acadia College, the scene of those stories, will not be forgotten.

St. Francis Xavier at Antigonishe, and St. Mary's at Halifax, are Roman-Catholic colleges, and quite liberally supported by their sect. Besides those, there is at Sackville, just across the border-line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Wesleyan College of Mount Allison, which receives many students from Nova Scotia, and is the only college in New Brunswick, except the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton.

The University of Halifax, very recently established, is a corporate body for the examination of students and the conferring of degrees. It is modelled after the University of London, and is designed not simply to raise the standard of higher education in the Province, but to enable any who may present themselves for examination to obtain degrees, even if they have not pursued a regular course of study at a college. The corporation consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and twenty-four fellows, with the lieutenant-governor as visitor. On the examining board of this university is to be found the name of Frank H. Eaton, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1875.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY. NO. 2.

BY HENRY WARE.

IN 1841 the library, then numbering 41,000 volumes, had outgrown the limits of Harvard Hall, and was removed to Gore Hall. Mr. Sibley became librarian in 1856, succeeding Dr. Harris; and the account of his administration of the library has been given in the August number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and need not be repeated here. Through Mr. Sibley's zeal and efficiency in soliciting gifts, the number of volumes now rapidly increased, and the fund devoted to the purchase of books was greatly augmented. A new interest was taken in the matter when the new building was occupied. A subscription was raised among the friends of the College, providing the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which was devoted chiefly to procuring modern works in which the library was notably deficient. In 1857 an inquiry was made into the condition of the library, and the testimony of the faculty showed serious deficiencies in many departments. The result of the report made upon their statements was a new subscription, insuring the sum of five thousand dollars annually for five years, to be devoted to making good the gaps existing in the various departments of the library.

Among the collections which have, within this century, been added to the library, may be named, the Ebeling Library of upwards of 3,000 volumes, and 10,000 maps and charts relating to American history, presented by the late Israel Thorndike; and the Warden collection of about 1,200 volumes on the same subject, presented by the late Samuel A. Eliot. The library is naturally especially rich in works relating to American history, and has probably the best collection of American maps known to exist. These have just been re-arranged. A valuable collection of works in Sanscrit was given by the late Henry W. Wales, together with funds for its increase by him and by his brother, Eug. W. Wales. President Walker gave, in addition to former gifts, his library of 2,400 volumes and 300 pamphlets.

lations for its use, books may be taken from it, not only by all graduates, but by other persons properly introduced, on payment of five dollars a year. Open thus to all, it should, as it does, command the grateful recognition of the whole community. Not alone do Harvard's alumni shower gifts upon it in a stream of bounty that has not ceased from John Harvard's time to our day; but others recognize, by their liberal benefactions, the claim that the library has to the support of all who are interested in the advancement of sound learning and the cause of letters.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON.

To the Editor of the Harvard Register,

Dear Sir,—The appeal for volunteers for the expedition of the Archæological Institute for the exploration of an ancient Greek city which you allowed me to make through your columns a month since has met with a cordial response. The number of applicants to be allowed to take part in the expedition is far beyond the present need. To all I would offer the thanks of the Institute. Five out of the number have been accepted, and the list is now full.

The readiness to take part in the expedition at some personal sacrifice displayed by so many young men is a gratifying indication of the general interest in the proposed work, and of increased attention to classical studies.

The Institute, in order to discharge the work committed to it in a manner that shall leave nothing to be desired, requires accessions to its roll of members. Only a very small number of Harvard graduates are on its list. I would appeal to the graduates and undergraduates, not only of Harvard, but of other colleges as well, to give their support, by joining the society, to work undertaken in main part for the sake of promoting good learning and of quickening the zeal among our younger students in the pursuit of the most humanizing studies.

I remain very truly yours,

C. E. NORTON.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 9, 1880.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Iron Gate, and Other Poems. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1880.

This is an exquisite collection of twenty recent poems of Dr. Holmes, including several of his best productions. The volume is an octavo, printed on good white paper, with clear type, and is very tastefully bound in cloth and gilt. The first poem is the "Iron Gate," read at the "breakfast" given by the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* in honor of the poet's seventieth birthday. From the first to the last the volume is one of great interest to the graduates of Harvard, for Dr. Holmes has shown here fidelity to his classmates and devotion to his *alma mater*. The second poem is "Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum," read at the Commencement Dinner in 1879. Later on come two Harvard sonnets, "'Christo et Ecclesie,' 1700," and "1643—'Veritas,'—1878;" directly followed, first by that touching poem, "The Last Survivor," written for his class-meeting in 1878, then by a modernized version of "The Archbishop and Gil Blas," read to his class fifty years after graduation, and thirdly, by "The Shadows," his class-poem for 1880. Here, too, is printed the poetical address to his classmate, James Freeman Clarke. These are only a part of the volume; and among the rest are "The School-Boy," read at the centennial celebration of the founding of Phillips Academy, Andover; "For the Moore Centennial Celebration;" "The Silent Melody;" and others. By permission of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., we reprint "The Last Survivor;" for the sentiments there expressed can well be borne in mind by the members of every class.

THE LAST SURVIVOR.¹

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Yes! the vacant chairs tell sadly we are going, going fast;
And the thought comes strangely o'er me, who will live to be the last?
When the twentieth century's sunbeams climb the far-off eastern hill
With his ninety winters burdened, will he greet the morning still?

Will he stand with Harvard's nurslings when they hear their mother's call,
And the old and young are gathered in the many-alcoved hall?

Will he answer to the summons when they range themselves in line,
And the young mustachioed marshal calls out, "Class of '29"?

Methinks I see the column as its lengthened ranks appear
In the sunshine of the morrow of the nineteen hundredth year;
Through the yard 'tis creeping, winding, by the walls of dusky red—
What shape is that which totters at the long procession's head?

Who knows this ancient graduate of fourscore years and ten,—
What place he held, what name he bore, among the sons of men?
So speeds the curious question; its answer travels slow:
"'Tis the last of sixty classmates of seventy years ago."

His figure shows but dimly, his face I scarce can see,—
There's something that reminds me,—it looks like—is it he?
He? Who? No voice may whisper what wrinkled brow shall claim
The wreath of stars that circles our last survivor's name.

Will he be some veteran minstrel, left to pipe in feeble rhyme
All the stories and the glories of our gay and golden time?
Or some quiet, voiceless brother, in whose lonely loving breast
Fond memory broods in silence, like a dove upon her nest?

Will he be some old *Emeritus*, who taught so long ago
The boys that heard him lecture have heads as white as snow?
Or a pious, painful preacher, holding forth from year to year
Till his colleague got a colleague whom the young folks flocked to hear?

Will he be a rich old merchant in a square-tied white cravat,
Or selectman of a village in a pre-historic hat?
Will his dwelling be a mansion in a marble-fronted row,
Or a homestead by a hillside where the huckleberries grow?

I can see our one survivor, sitting lonely by himself,—
All his college text-books round him, ranged in order on their shelf:
There are classic "interliners" filled with learning's choicest pith,
Each *cum notis variorum*, *quas recensuit doctus* Smith;

Physics, metaphysics, logic, mathematics—all the lot—
Every wisdom-crammed octavo he has mastered and forgot,
With the ghosts of dead Professors standing guard beside them all;
And the room is full of shadows which their lettered backs recall.

How the past spreads out in vision with its far-receding train,
Like a long embroidered arras in the chambers of the brain,—
From opening manhood's morning when first we learned to grieve,
To the fond regretful moments of our sorrow-saddened eve!

What early shadows darkened our idle summer's joy
When death snatched roughly from us that lovely bright-eyed boy!
The years move swiftly onwards; the deadly shafts fall fast—
Till all have dropped around him—lo, there he stands,—the last!

Their faces flit before him, some rosy-hued and fair,
Some strong in iron manhood, some worn with toil and care,—
Their smiles no more shall greet him on cheeks with pleasure flushed!
The friendly hands are folded, the pleasant voices hushed!

.....

My picture sets me dreaming; alas! and can it be
Those two familiar faces we never more may see?
In every entering footfall I think them drawing near,
With every door that opens I say, "At last they're here!"

The willow bends unbroken when angry tempests blow,
The stately oak is levelled and all its strength laid low;
So fell that tower of manhood, undaunted, patient, strong,
White with the gathering snow-flakes, who faced the storm so long.²

And he,³—what subtle phrases their varying lights must blend
To paint as each remembers our many-featured friend!
His wit a flash auroral that laughed in every look,
His talk a sunbeam broken on the ripples of a brook,

Or, fed from thousand sources, a fountain's glittering jet,
Or careless handfuls scattered of diamond-sparks unset;
Ah, sketch him, paint him, mould him in every shape you will,
He was *himself*—the only—the one unpictured still!

Farewell! our skies are darkened, and yet the stars will shine:
We'll close our ranks together, and still fall into line,
Till one is left, one only, to mourn for all the rest;
And Heaven bequeath their memories to him who loves us best!

¹ Annual meeting of the Class of 1829, Jan. 10, 1878.

² William Sturgis.

³ Francis B. Crowninshield.

⁴ George T. Davis.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. II. OCTOBER, 1880. No. 4.

MECHANICAL WORK IN VACATION.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS
IN CAMBRIDGE.

THE College yard usually shares in the profound repose which creeps over Cambridge in the summer vacation. The town so depends upon the College for its life, that in vacation it almost relapses into the country village which older graduates have described in the "Harvard Book." This summer, however, the yard was the scene of an unprecedented activity. Carpenters, plumbers, and sanitary engineers jostled against bricklayers and landscape-gardeners, and vied with each other in efforts to complete their labors before the term should begin. The result is a pleasing one. The most careless observer will note with pleasure the construction of a brick sidewalk connecting the buildings of the Quadrangle from Grays to Holyworthy, so that one may now travel dry-shod all around the yard. Those, however, whom nothing but a plank walk will satisfy will be pleased by the long stroll extending from University to Sever.

Sever Hall, finished and complete, opens its front portals for the first time this term to the coming generation of the sons of Harvard. Long may it stand to attest the munificence of its donor!

University Hall within the last thirty years has been the object of constant experiment and change. Save the entrance-hall and stairways, no part of it has escaped alteration, every room having been altered over and over again. This time it has been the president's quarters which have been attacked. The result is an entire re-arrangement of these premises, giving separate and convenient rooms for the president, dean, registrar, and the other officers of the executive department of the College, beside a large and pleasant apartment, — taken from the floor of what was, not long ago, the College Chapel, — for the meetings of the college faculty.

In the basement of University have been placed large steam-boilers, of ample size to furnish steam for those buildings which needed heating and ventilation; so that now the breezy entries of Thayer and Matthews will be abundantly warmed, and these excellent dormitories be made more agreeable and habitable.

But still more important will be found the means afforded by this steam-apparatus of thoroughly ventilating the *cloaca*, which of late years have been introduced into the cellars of most of the dormitories. Improperly constructed, these great modern conveniences bring sickness instead of health to those who live above them; and the Corporation have done well to spare neither pains nor expense to introduce into the College buildings

the most approved system known to sanitary engineers.

The hand of the restorer has not spared Holden Chapel, which is much improved, having been restored to very nearly its original form. Holden Chapel was built at a cost of £400 sterling, in 1741, for a college chapel, by the munificence of the widow and daughters of Samuel Holden, a merchant of London. It was used as such till some time after the accession of President Kirkland, when the western end of the lower floor of Harvard was devoted to this purpose, until the erection of University Hall. Holden was then divided into two stories, and has since been used as anatomical, achemical, fine-arts, and other lecture and recitation rooms. During the past summer the two stories were made into one large room, which will hereafter be used chiefly for exercises in elocution. The under-graduates make use of it as a place for class-meetings.

The portion of the yard between Sever, University, and Appleton Chapel has been cleared of the *débris* of building, and handsomely graded and grassed, and is now as attractive in its appearance as any part of the College yard.

Outside of the College yard, workmen have been making the large addition to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which is already externally completed. This monument of filial piety to the memory of the great Agassiz is fast assuming the proportions to which his enthusiastic hopes looked forward, if indeed it does not surpass his most sanguine expectations of what was possible within so short a time. Remembering the modest beginning of this institution, its rapid growth is as gratifying as it is unprecedented.

Altogether, the summer has been well improved as regards the local habitations of *alma mater*; and her returning sons cannot but look with pleasure on those indications of her care for their comfort, and rejoice that she and they are so well housed.

PRESIDENT BARNARD AND THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

THE venerable president of Columbia College has announced himself as a firm advocate of the elective system. He has taken great pains to learn that nowadays the average age of students, when admitted to American colleges, is greater by about three years than it was a century ago. Thereupon he adds, "The educational system which is best adapted to the cases of boys between fourteen and eighteen cannot be equally beneficial for young men between seventeen and twenty-one. During the earlier period the mind is plastic; and a uniform system, which disregards native differences between individuals, and assumes that a perfectly equal and symmetrical development is practically possible in every case, is susceptible of being plausibly defended. But experience teaches the hard and unalterable fact that nature cannot be forced beyond a certain limit which time distinctly brings to view; that there are differences between minds as decided as those between faces; and that when, in the process of development, these have become distinctly pronounced, it is worse than a waste of energy to attempt to extinguish them by any process of educational forcing. A true theory of education, a wise theory of education, is one which first seeks to detect these differences, and then endeavors to adapt itself to them. Nothing is easier than their detection. There is no educator of any experience who will not, after a few months' careful observation, pronounce with the

most unhesitating confidence that such or such a pupil will never be a mathematician, or that such or such another will never make a linguist. It does not follow that he will say that these two ought not both to be exercised in both kinds of study. During the formative process uncongenial studies, no doubt, have their uses. But there comes a time when the formative process practically ceases, and then the kind of mental exercise which is educationally profitable will be found in the study of subjects that are congenial.

"The mind must work willingly in order to work profitably. It is the delight of knowing, it is the satisfaction of mastering, which stirs up the faculties to that spontaneity of effort which only can secure the substantial ends of education, increase of knowledge, and increase of vigor at the same time. At the average age, nineteen and a half years, of our college students taken as a body, — an age which they reach, say, at the end of the sophomore year, — it is too late to apply with profit the principle which may very well govern educational methods for children, and which insists on confining every individual to the same unvarying course of study. The time has come, if it is ever coming in the history of a youth, when the inquiry should be, what is it that nature has intended in the fashioning of this mind, and how may we most effectually co-operate with nature for the accomplishment of this end? The scheme of study should, therefore, be copious enough to enable each individual to find in it what is best adapted to his case.

"Nor is the question merely one of tastes: it is a question of possibilities. There are certainly subjects in every strictly prescribed course on which the labor expended by certain individuals is as completely wasted as if the whole time given to them had been employed in pouring water through a sieve. It is as true in education as it is in farming, that the seed must be adapted to the soil, or the crop will be a failure; and it is once more as true in education as it is in farming that the fertilizer which will make one soil prolific will be spent upon another in vain.

"A system of elective study extending through the junior and senior years seems, therefore, to the undersigned, to be a logical necessity of the condition in which we are now placed."

THE NEW RECITATION-HALL.

SEVER HALL was completed during the vacation and is now occupied; so that the days are past when students will be confined to cold, ill-ventilated recitation and lecture rooms. The accommodations of this building are all that could be desired by students or teachers. Its architectural beauties are of a high order, and were shown in the engraving in the February HARVARD REGISTER. Aside from the striking effects produced by the variously-moulded brick used for ornamentation, the four faces of the building are adorned by one hundred and twenty-four pieces of fine carving in brick. The west front has a massive arched doorway, with ponderous oaken doors hung on huge iron hinges, the whole reminding one of a gateway of some mediæval castle. Above this entrance are two large tablets of carved brick, lettered "Sever Hall, 1880." On the north end is a similar tablet, bearing the college seal with its motto, "Veritas." The east side has several pieces of elaborate fruit-carving; and above the entrance are the words "Sever Hall."

Upon entering the building, one is impressed by the appearance of substantialness and elegant sim-

plicity. The vestibule, running east and west between the two entrances, is wide, high, and light; floored with marble, and protected from the cold by swinging doors, of which there are six at the west, and three at the east, entrance. The floors and stairs are of maple, all the other wood-work in the building being of oak. The stairways are unusually wide, and the stairs very easy of ascent. The recitation and lecture rooms are handsomely finished, and commodious in every respect. Comfortable chairs, convenient desks, good blackboards, umbrella racks, and other conveniences, are in every room. The building contains two large lecture-halls, with a seating capacity of from two hundred to three hundred each; nineteen recitation-rooms, with an average seating capacity of about one hundred; eight "retiring-rooms" (for the use of the instructors); and two large fine-art halls. The upper or attic story has a seating capacity of four hundred, and is to be used as an examination-room. In the basement are coal-bins, toilet-rooms, and furnaces. The sanitary arrangements are admirable: every room has apparatus for heating by steam or by hot air, and is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Adequate provision has been made for the safe escape of all who may be in the building at the time of a fire or other calamity. There is no doubt, that, after patiently waiting for many years, Harvard has at last obtained one of the best structures for its purpose that has yet been designed.

THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICS.

IN mathematical instruction at Harvard, the old recitation system has in general given place to lectures. The prescribed courses in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, which form a continuation of the common academical instruction in the same branches, are still given by means of recitations accompanied by standard text-books. The study of analytical geometry, however, serving as an introduction to the elective courses in the higher mathematics, is pursued by means of lectures. Text-books on this subject, as well as on advanced analytics, the calculus of infinitesimals, quaternions, and mechanics, are used only as works of reference or as *texts* for the lectures. This method, while doing away with irksome recitations, renders the study of mathematics by no means easier to the student. It requires continual attendance at lectures, and careful attention to the development of the subjects treated.

As in all pure mathematics, a consideration of examples, or applications of theory, is necessary to a complete grasp of the subject, the students are from time to time required to present solutions of such practical problems as may be presented by the instructor or by the books of reference. In the courses given by Professor J. M. Peirce, one hour a week is devoted to the investigation of problems set in advance to the students. Professor W. E. Byerly gives still more attention to the exemplary method, supplementing every theoretical proposition with explanatory examples. His instruction is by this means rendered clear and impressive, though covering less ground than that of Professor Peirce. By this continual use of special demonstrations, and illustrations the mathematician is made to feel his way more surely than by continual consideration of generalities; but to it objection may be taken on the ground that in advanced study it is not conducive to the great object of the study of pure mathematics, namely, the abstract conception of general principles. By the combination, however, of the special and the

general methods, as presented by Professor Byerly and Professor Peirce, greater working-power is given to the student than he could acquire by either method separately.

THE NEW FRESHMAN CLASS (1884).

FROM the memoranda of the fresh matriculates we learn that the new class has 241 members, although about 270 persons are entitled to membership. Their average age is 18 years and 9 months: the youngest member is 15 years and 2 months, and the oldest 27 years and 5 months. Twenty-one are under the age of 17, thirty-seven over 20, and three over 25. They were fitted for college at the schools named below:—

SCHOOLS.	No.
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.	27
Boston Latin School, Boston	24
Adams Academy, Quincy	15
G. W. C. Noble's, Boston	15
John P. Hopkinson's, Boston	9
Cambridge High School, Cambridge	9
Roxbury Latin School, Boston	8
Newton High School, Newton	8
St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.	6
E. R. Humphrey's, Boston	5
Salem High School, Salem	3
De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.	3
Worcester High School, Worcester	3
Phillips Academy, Andover	2
Somerville High School, Somerville	2
Sach's Collegiate Institute, New York, N.Y.	2
Boys' High School, San Francisco, Cal.	2
Concord High School, Concord	2
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	1
Other high schools and academies	37
Private tutors	58
Total	241

The following table shows their places of residence:—

STATES.	No.	STATES AND COUNTRIES.	No.
Massachusetts	135	Wisconsin	2
New York	36	Rhode Island	2
New Hampshire	10	Iowa	1
Pennsylvania	10	Maryland	1
Maine	10	South Carolina	1
Ohio	9	District of Columbia,	1
Illinois	6		
California	4	Canada	1
Vermont	3	Germany	1
Indiana	2	China	1
Kentucky	2		
New Jersey	1	Total	241
Connecticut	2		

A NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.

THE residents and strangers in Cambridge who have occasion to go to the Back-Bay District or the South End of Boston would be glad to learn of a line of public conveyances to Boston by way of Putnam Avenue, the Brookline Bridge, and, say, Commonwealth Avenue. There is such an apparent need for this line that comment is hardly necessary. The route is delightful, and the attractions are numerous. On the Back Bay there are already so many public institutions and prominent buildings that must be frequently reached by Cambridge people, that a line of coaches would be assured of success from the start; and when the several new buildings in process of completion, or projected, are erected, the line is sure to have a generous patronage. If comfortable coaches were run to and from a convenient point in Boston by this route, a great many persons would patronize them in preference to the cars of the Union Railway, which run through an unsightly part of Boston, and land their passengers at a point from which they must pass through crowded and disagreeable streets to the business part of the city.

The number of visitors to the College is constantly increasing, and for the credit of the city and the pleasure of the visitors this line would be the most popular route. It will be but a short while before a bridge will connect West Chester Park with Cambridge, and then a shorter route to Boston than by the West-Boston Bridge will be secured.

It seems, therefore, to be a good opportunity for an enterprising firm to establish a profitable line of coaches by the present route, and when the bridge is completed to change to the shorter route.

PRIZE ESSAYS BY YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE Harvard Natural History Society offers prizes for essays on natural history subjects, to be competed by students of either sex who enter, attend, or graduate from public or private schools in 1880. The subjects are

1. Dissemination of seeds.
2. Make a collection of plants of one family, and note the peculiarities and station of each plant.
3. Characters of insect sub-orders.
4. The flight and other movements of birds.
5. Anatomy of any common animal.
6. A microscopical study of the intercellular spaces of our larger water plants.
7. Any subject selected by the essayist, provided it meet the approval of the committee.

The essays must be sent in before Nov. 15. The first prize is \$25 and a collection of seventy fossils and ten geological models; the second is \$20; and the third is \$10. A circular giving full information about these essays can be had free by addressing William M. Davis, Cambridge.

THE prospects for large classes at the colleges in the near future are very promising. During the years of business depression that has prevailed over the country, especially from 1873 to 1878, there were hundreds of families who were actually prevented from sending their sons to the preparatory schools. This depression is now passing away; and it is a matter of fact that the leading preparatory schools have a larger number of pupils than ever before, notwithstanding there have been many new schools established within the past few years.

OUR advertising pages I to X are well worth an examination by all of our readers. There is no publication in the world on which more effort is spent to gather interesting and high-toned advertisements, which will serve to aid the publisher in supporting his periodical and at the same time furnish new and interesting matter to his subscribers. We have rejected many pages of advertisements because they contained matter which we have studiously persisted in keeping out of the columns of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

FIFTEEN years ago the number of young men from New-York City (Manhattan Island alone) in attendance on Harvard University was thirteen; the number at Yale College was thirty-two; and the number at Princeton was fourteen. During the past year the corresponding numbers have been, for Harvard, forty-eight; for Yale, forty-four; and for Princeton, thirty. — *President Barnard of Columbia College.*

IT is a noteworthy, and yet unaccountable fact, that the Lawrence Scientific School opens this year with double the number of students present last year; last year there being seventeen, and this year thirty-four.

THERE is a good deal of significance in the fact that eight students have voluntarily entered the "fourth-year class" at the Harvard Medical School. Not many years ago medical-school students could get their degrees after studying the smaller part of two years; now three full years are required, and a fourth-year course is advised. With the present assurance of the approval of the best students, it is probable that before many years pass by the fourth year also will be required of all students who desire to obtain the degree of M. D. at Harvard.

TEN thousand dollars has just been received by the Harvard Divinity School from the estate of Abner W. Buttrick of Lowell. The bequest was probably influenced by Mr. Buttrick's brother-in-law, the late Professor Noyes. The income is to be devoted to the education of needy students who intend to become clergymen.

THE office of "Secretary of Harvard College" has been abolished; and the work formerly done under the name of the late James W. Harris, and his successor, Amory T. Gibbs, will hereafter be done in the name of the Dean, Professor Charles F. Dunbar, or Registrar, Professor C. J. White.

NOTES.

THE Dental School has eleven new students in the first-year class.

ALBERT E. FLETCHER, at one time in the class of 1869, is a member of the banking-firm of Fletcher & Sharpe, Indianapolis, Ind. He is regarded as one of the most enterprising and generous citizens of that city.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & Co. have just published a new and exquisite little volume of poems, folk-songs, and sonnets, with the title "Ultima Thule," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who, although not a graduate of Harvard, was one of her professors for eighteen consecutive years.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY opens this year with two hundred and twenty pupils, a larger number than were ever before members of the school at any one time. They are distributed in classes as follows: senior, 41; middle, 71; junior, 59; preparatory, 49. This is as large a number as the Academy ought to have with its present accommodations.

GRADUATES.

ALEXANDER T. BOWSER (s. 1880) is in St. Louis, Mo.

FRANK L. CRAWFORD (1879) is studying in Germany.

GEORGE G. GAMMANS (1875) is practising law at Portland, Ore.

NAT M. BRIGHAM (1880) gave a concert at Hotel Wellesley, Wellesley, Sept. 6.

DR. W. R. BULLARD (1857) is practising his profession at Helena, Montana.

FRANK A. BATES (1877) is with the firm of Bates & Despard, New-York City.

JOHN H. DILLINGHAM (1862) has moved from Philadelphia to West Chester, Penn.

CHARLES S. MACK (1879) is at the Columbia School of Medicine, New York.

NATHAN H. HARRIMAN (1877) is president of the Athletic Association of Brookline.

F. W. TOMKINS, jun. (1872), is the rector of St. Paul's parish, Minneapolis, Minn.

HENRY D. HOBSON (1876) is practising law at Caledonia, Traill County, Dakota Territory.

THE Berkeley School of New York, John S. White (1870) principal, opened with forty boys.

GERRIT S. SYKES (1877) has returned from Europe, and is now engaged in private tutoring at Cambridge.

WILLIAM BANCROFT HILL (1879) has entered the junior class of the Columbia Law School, New-York City.

THE class of 1873 contributes eight to the number of living ordained ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH M. CUSHING (1855) is senior member of the book and stationery firm, Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore, Md.

FRANCIS W. ANTHONY (1879), for the past year principal of Patten Academy, is this year principal of the High School at Weston.

FRANK W. ELWOOD (1874) is practising law at Rochester, N.Y. His office is in the Elwood Memorial Building erected by him in 1879.

EDWARD P. USHER (1873) is practising law, and has his office at No. 31 Milk Street, Boston, and his residence at No. 26 Mall Street, Lynn.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER (1870) has, at 20 West 43d Street, New-York City, a "Class for Boys," designed to prepare boys for Harvard and other colleges.

THEODORE L. SEWALL (1874) is secretary of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Literary Club. Dec. 27 he will read before the society a paper on "Thoreau."

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874) read some of his selections before the Town and Country Club at the house of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at Newport, R.I., in September.

CHARLES H. WISWELL (1877) is instructor in G. W. C. Noble's preparatory school in Boston. He has changed his residence from Somerville to Cambridge.

MURRAY R. BALLOU (1862) has been re-elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange. This is the eleventh consecutive year that he has filled the office.

HAROLD WHEELER (1877) leaves Cambridge for San Francisco, Cal., where he will study law until his admission to the bar, which will probably take place next spring.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE (1859) and Wendell Phillips (1831) will lecture under the auspices of the managers of the Harvard-street lecture course this autumn.

FREDERICK A. GIBBS (1850) sends us from San Francisco, Cal., five dollars as a subscription to THE HARVARD REGISTER for two years and a half, beginning with the first number.

CHARLES B. ELDER (s. 1880) was ordained as minister of the Church of the Unity, Neponset, on the evening of Oct. 6. Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., preached the sermon. Rev. C. A. Staples gave the charge.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) of Easton, Penn., has made a political tour in Northampton County (of which Easton is the county seat), during which he delivered a number of speeches for Hancock and English.

HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER (1818), mayor of Salem, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Latin School Association to preside at its annual dinner on Nov. 10. Gen. Oliver was a pupil of the Latin School from 1811 to 1814.

J. FREDERIC DUTTON (s. 1880) was ordained as pastor of the Hawes-place Congregational Church, South Boston, on Sunday, Oct. 10. Rev. C. C. Everett, D.D., preached the ordination sermon. Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., gave the charge.

WILLIAM ZEBINA BENNETT (1878) has been appointed adjunct professor of chemistry in Wooster University, at Wooster, O. During the past summer he aided Charles F. Maberry in conducting the Harvard Summer School in Chemistry.

W. J. KNOWLTON (s. 1868) has recently added to his already noteworthy Natural History Establishment, No. 168 Tremont Street, Boston, the entire stock recently owned by the late C. G. Brewster, who was among the persons lost in the Narragansett disaster.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854) is actively interested in the bill, to come up before the next session of Congress, in support of a proposed International Commission to agree upon standard tests for color-blindness and visual power in navies and merchant marines, and standard requirements of these faculties.

FIVE surviving members of the class of 1848 have been ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church: Asa Dalton of Portland, Me.; William B. Edson of Clifton Springs, N.Y.; Ferdinand C. Ewer, D.D., of New-York City; Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D., of New-York City; Benjamin Judkins of Windsor, Conn.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (1866) is conducting a successful boarding-school at Media, Penn. He has at present a hundred and five students boarding in the academy, and is erecting a new building to increase the accommodations. He employs fourteen assistants, and has a fine patronage from New York, Pennsylvania, the West, and the South.

JESSE H. JONES (1856) delivered last May at Hanover Four Corners a course of eight lectures on "The Full Scope of Christianity; or, What Jesus Christ aimed to accomplish," the titles of the several lectures under this general subject being, 1. "The Kingdom of Heaven;" 2. "The same continued;" 3. "The Relation of Jesus Christ to the Mosaic Code;" 4. "The Nature of the Kingdom of Heaven;" 5. "The Eternal Life;" 6. "The Problem of the Universe;" 7. "The Song of the Angels;" 8. "The New Jerusalem."

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF (1877), assistant in botany, has for several summers past travelled with two sons of Frederick Ayer of Lowell, in the capacity of private tutor. The trio have passed vacations among the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, and in the Yosemite Valley. This season has been devoted to researches—largely botanical and geological—in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING (1860) has received an unusually large number of applications this season for his courses of illustrated lectures on Rome and Pompeii. His time is all filled up to the middle of January, the courses to be given in Massachusetts, at Northampton, Springfield, Pittsfield, and North Adams; in Connecticut, at Hartford and New Haven; and, in New York, at Troy and Albany; with shorter series and single lectures in several other places.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1838) consented to write an introductory biographical sketch for a book entitled "True Manliness," which is made up of selections by E. E. Brown from the writings of Thomas Hughes. He then wrote for the needful facts and dates to Mr. Hughes, whose answer came in an autobiographical letter so long and so entertaining that Mr. Lowell substituted it entire, with a brief introduction for the sketch he had promised. The letter itself makes the book particularly valuable, because, as Mr. Lowell says, "the letter was not intended for publication, and had, therefore, that charm of unpremeditated confidence which is apt to be wanting in more deliberate autobiographies." The book forms one of the "Spare Minute Series," of which D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston are the publishers, and well merits a careful reading.

PROBABLY in the Faculty of no other institution except Harvard College is there so large a proportion of Harvard graduates as at the Cornell University. The Cambridge element numbers eight full professors, named below, six of whom,—Shackford, Oliver, Wilder, Flagg, Hale, and White,—are at the head of their respective departments: William D. Wilson (s. 1838), registrar, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Charles C. Shackford (1835), professor of rhetoric and general literature; Burt G. Wilder (s. 1862), professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy; J. E. Oliver (1849), professor of mathematics; Isaac Flagg (1864), professor of the Greek language and literature; Lucien A. Wait (1870), associate professor of mathematics; William G. Hale (1870), professor of the Latin language and literature; Horace S. White (1873), professor of German language and literature; C. H. Wing (s. 1870), non-resident, professor of organic chemistry.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

HENRY NORMAN (1881) of the senior class is a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School in the class of 1880.

CHARLES H. HOLMAN (1882) has an article on "Our American Students" in *Andrews's American Queen*, Oct. 2.

GODFREY M. HYAMS (1881) of the senior class assisted Charles F. Maberry in conducting the Harvard Summer School in chemistry.

GEORGE W. PERKINS (1882) has by extra study passed from the freshman to the junior class, thereby taking but three years for his college course.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS (1881) has issued a fourth edition of his unique "Birch Bark Poems." The appearance of the tiny volume is greatly improved by a handsome and appropriately illustrated cover.

PRESIDENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

IN the August HARVARD REGISTER was a list of the presidents, their ages, etc., in which President Quincy's age at death was given at eighty-four years, which is shown to be an error by the following interesting note from Miss E. S. Quincy's edition of her father's life of his father, Josiah Quincy, jun.: "Two thousand pounds sterling were bequeathed by the will of Mr. Quincy to Harvard College in case his son should die a minor. His son lived, and became president of the University in 1829, held the office sixteen years, and survived to the age of ninety-two years. Unwilling that the College should lose the bequest of his father, he gave, in 1848, ten thousand dollars as an equivalent for the loss the institution had sustained by the continuance of his own life. As the departments of the University specified in the will were already endowed with munificence, he gave his donation to the publishing fund of the Observatory founded by his exertions during his presidency, and directed that the following sentence should be inscribed on the title-page of every volume, the expense of which was defrayed from this source: "Printed from funds resulting from the will of Josiah Quincy, who died April 26, 1775, leaving a name inseparably connected with the History of the American Revolution."

plicity. The vestibule, running east and west between the two entrances, is wide, high, and light; floored with marble, and protected from the cold by swinging doors, of which there are six at the west, and three at the east, entrance. The floors and stairs are of maple, all the other wood-work in the building being of oak. The stairways are unusually wide, and the stairs very easy of ascent. The recitation and lecture rooms are handsomely finished, and commodious in every respect. Comfortable chairs, convenient desks, good blackboards, umbrella racks, and other conveniences, are in every room. The building contains two large lecture-halls, with a seating capacity of from two hundred to three hundred each; nineteen recitation-rooms, with an average seating capacity of about one hundred; eight "retiring-rooms" (for the use of the instructors); and two large fine-art halls. The upper or attic story has a seating capacity of four hundred, and is to be used as an examination-room. In the basement are coal-bins, toilet-rooms, and furnaces. The sanitary arrangements are admirable: every room has apparatus for heating by steam or by hot air, and is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Adequate provision has been made for the safe escape of all who may be in the building at the time of a fire or other calamity. There is no doubt, that, after patiently waiting for many years, Harvard has at last obtained one of the best structures for its purpose that has yet been designed.

THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICS.

IN mathematical instruction at Harvard, the old recitation system has in general given place to lectures. The prescribed courses in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, which form a continuation of the common academical instruction in the same branches, are still given by means of recitations accompanied by standard text-books. The study of analytical geometry, however, serving as an introduction to the elective courses in the higher mathematics, is pursued by means of lectures. Text-books on this subject, as well as on advanced analytics, the calculus of infinitesimals, quaternions, and mechanics, are used only as works of reference or as *texts* for the lectures. This method, while doing away with irksome recitations, renders the study of mathematics by no means easier to the student. It requires continual attendance at lectures, and careful attention to the development of the subjects treated.

As in all pure mathematics, a consideration of examples, or applications of theory, is necessary to a complete grasp of the subject, the students are from time to time required to present solutions of such practical problems as may be presented by the instructor or by the books of reference. In the courses given by Professor J. M. Peirce, one hour a week is devoted to the investigation of problems set in advance to the students. Professor W. E. Byerly gives still more attention to the exemplary method, supplementing every theoretical proposition with explanatory examples. His instruction is by this means rendered clear and impressive, though covering less ground than that of Professor Peirce. By this continual use of special demonstrations, and illustrations the mathematician is made to feel his way more surely than by continual consideration of generalities; but to it objection may be taken on the ground that in advanced study it is not conducive to the great object of the study of pure mathematics, namely, the abstract conception of general principles. By the combination, however, of the special and the

general methods, as presented by Professor Byerly and Professor Peirce, greater working-power is given to the student than he could acquire by either method separately.

THE NEW FRESHMAN CLASS (1884).

FROM the memoranda of the fresh matriculates we learn that the new class has 241 members, although about 270 persons are entitled to membership. Their average age is 18 years and 9 months: the youngest member is 15 years and 2 months, and the oldest 27 years and 5 months. Twenty-one are under the age of 17, thirty-seven over 20, and three over 25. They were fitted for college at the schools named below:—

SCHOOLS.	No.
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.	27
Boston Latin School, Boston	24
Adams Academy, Quincy	15
G. W. C. Noble's, Boston	15
John P. Hopkinson's, Boston	9
Cambridge High School, Cambridge	9
Roxbury Latin School, Boston	8
Newton High School, Newton	8
St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.	6
E. R. Humphrey's, Boston	5
Salem High School, Salem	3
De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.	3
Worcester High School, Worcester	3
Phillips Academy, Andover	2
Somerville High School, Somerville	2
Sach's Collegiate Institute, New York, N.Y.	2
Boys' High School, San Francisco, Cal.	2
Concord High School, Concord	2
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	1
Other high schools and academies	37
Private tutors	58
Total	241

The following table shows their places of residence:—

STATES.	No.	STATES AND COUNTRIES.	No.
Massachusetts	135	Wisconsin	2
New York	36	Rhode Island	2
New Hampshire	10	Iowa	1
Pennsylvania	10	Maryland	1
Maine	10	South Carolina	1
Ohio	9	District of Columbia,	1
Illinois	6		
California	4	Canada	1
Vermont	3	Germany	1
Indiana	2	China	1
Kentucky	2		
New Jersey	1	Total	241
Connecticut	2		

A NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.

THE residents and strangers in Cambridge who have occasion to go to the Back-Bay District or the South End of Boston would be glad to learn of a line of public conveyances to Boston by way of Putnam Avenue, the Brookline Bridge, and, say, Commonwealth Avenue. There is such an apparent need for this line that comment is hardly necessary. The route is delightful, and the attractions are numerous. On the Back Bay there are already so many public institutions and prominent buildings that must be frequently reached by Cambridge people, that a line of coaches would be assured of success from the start; and when the several new buildings in process of completion, or projected, are erected, the line is sure to have a generous patronage. If comfortable coaches were run to and from a convenient point in Boston by this route, a great many persons would patronize them in preference to the cars of the Union Railway, which run through an unsightly part of Boston, and land their passengers at a point from which they must pass through crowded and disagreeable streets to the business part of the city.

The number of visitors to the College is constantly increasing, and for the credit of the city and the pleasure of the visitors this line would be the most popular route. It will be but a short while before a bridge will connect West Chester Park with Cambridge, and then a shorter route to Boston than by the West-Boston Bridge will be secured.

It seems, therefore, to be a good opportunity for an enterprising firm to establish a profitable line of coaches by the present route, and when the bridge is completed to change to the shorter route.

PRIZE ESSAYS BY YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE Harvard Natural History Society offers prizes for essays on natural history subjects, to be competed by students of either sex who enter, attend, or graduate from public or private schools in 1880. The subjects are

1. Dissemination of seeds.
2. Make a collection of plants of one family, and note the peculiarities and station of each plant.
3. Characters of insect sub-orders.
4. The flight and other movements of birds.
5. Anatomy of any common animal.
6. A microscopical study of the intercellular spaces of our larger water plants.
7. Any subject selected by the essayist, provided it meet the approval of the committee.

The essays must be sent in before Nov. 15. The first prize is \$25 and a collection of seventy fossils and ten geological models; the second is \$20; and the third is \$10. A circular giving full information about these essays can be had free by addressing William M. Davis, Cambridge.

THE prospects for large classes at the colleges in the near future are very promising. During the years of business depression that has prevailed over the country, especially from 1873 to 1878, there were hundreds of families who were actually prevented from sending their sons to the preparatory schools. This depression is now passing away; and it is a matter of fact that the leading preparatory schools have a larger number of pupils than ever before, notwithstanding there have been many new schools established within the past few years.

OUR advertising pages I to X are well worth an examination by all of our readers. There is no publication in the world on which more effort is spent to gather interesting and high-toned advertisements, which will serve to aid the publisher in supporting his periodical and at the same time furnish new and interesting matter to his subscribers. We have rejected many pages of advertisements because they contained matter which we have studiously persisted in keeping out of the columns of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

FIFTEEN years ago the number of young men from New-York City (Manhattan Island alone) in attendance on Harvard University was thirteen; the number at Yale College was thirty-two; and the number at Princeton was fourteen. During the past year the corresponding numbers have been, for Harvard, forty-eight; for Yale, forty-four; and for Princeton, thirty. — *President Barnard of Columbia College.*

It is a noteworthy, and yet unaccountable fact, that the Lawrence Scientific School opens this year with double the number of students present last year; last year there being seventeen, and this year thirty-four.

THERE is a good deal of significance in the fact that eight students have voluntarily entered the "fourth-year class" at the Harvard Medical School. Not many years ago medical-school students could get their degrees after studying the smaller part of two years; now three full years are required, and a fourth-year course is advised. With the present assurance of the approval of the best students, it is probable that before many years pass by the fourth year also will be required of all students who desire to obtain the degree of M. D. at Harvard.

TEN thousand dollars has just been received by the Harvard Divinity School from the estate of Abner W. Buttrick of Lowell. The bequest was probably influenced by Mr. Buttrick's brother-in-law, the late Professor Noyes. The income is to be devoted to the education of needy students who intend to become clergymen.

THE office of "Secretary of Harvard College" has been abolished; and the work formerly done under the name of the late James W. Harris, and his successor, Amory T. Gibbs, will hereafter be done in the name of the Dean, Professor Charles F. Dunbar, or Registrar, Professor C. J. White.

NOTES.

THE Dental School has eleven new students in the first-year class.

ALBERT E. FLETCHER, at one time in the class of 1869, is a member of the banking-firm of Fletcher & Sharpe, Indianapolis, Ind. He is regarded as one of the most enterprising and generous citizens of that city.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & Co. have just published a new and exquisite little volume of poems, folk-songs, and sonnets, with the title "Ultima Thule," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who, although not a graduate of Harvard, was one of her professors for eighteen consecutive years.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY opens this year with two hundred and twenty pupils, a larger number than were ever before members of the school at any one time. They are distributed in classes as follows: senior, 41; middle, 71; junior, 59; preparatory, 49. This is a large number as the Academy ought to have with its present accommodations.

GRADUATES.

ALEXANDER T. BOWSER (s. 1880) is in St. Louis, Mo.

FRANK L. CRAWFORD (1879) is studying in Germany.

GEORGE G. GAMMANS (1875) is practising law at Portland, Ore.

NAT M. BRIGHAM (1880) gave a concert at Hotel Wellesley, Wellesley, Sept. 6.

DR. W. R. BULLARD (1857) is practising his profession at Helena, Montana.

FRANK A. BATES (1877) is with the firm of Bates & Despard, New-York City.

JOHN H. DILLINGHAM (1862) has moved from Philadelphia to West Chester, Penn.

CHARLES S. MACK (1879) is at the Columbia School of Medicine, New York.

NATHAN H. HARRIMAN (1877) is president of the Athletic Association of Brookline.

F. W. TOMKINS, jun. (1872), is the rector of St. Paul's parish, Minneapolis, Minn.

HENRY D. HOBSON (1876) is practising law at Caledonia, Traill County, Dakota Territory.

THE Berkeley School of New York, John S. White (1870) principal, opened with forty boys.

GERHIT S. SYKES (1877) has returned from Europe, and is now engaged in private tutoring at Cambridge.

WILLIAM BANCROFT HILL (1879) has entered the junior class of the Columbia Law School, New-York City.

THE class of 1873 contributes eight to the number of living ordained ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH M. CUSHING (1855) is senior member of the book and stationery firm, Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore, M

FRANCIS W. ANTHONY (1879), for the past year principal of Patten Academy, is this year principal of the High School at Weston.

FRANK W. ELWOOD (1874) is practising law at Rochester, N.Y. His office is in the Elwood Memorial Building erected by him in 1879.

EDWARD P. USHER (1873) is practising law, and has his office at No. 31 Milk Street, Boston, and his residence at No. 26 Mall Street, Lynn.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER (1870) has, at 20 West 43d Street, New-York City, a "Class for Boys," designed to prepare boys for Harvard and other colleges.

THEODORE L. SEWALL (1874) is secretary of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Literary Club. Dec. 27 he will read before the society a paper on "Thoreau."

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874) read some of his selections before the Town and Country Club at the house of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at Newport, R.I., in September.

CHARLES H. WISWELL (1877) is instructor in G. W. C. Noble's preparatory school in Boston. He has changed his residence from Somerville to Cambridge.

MURRAY R. BALLOU (1862) has been re-elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange. This is the eleventh consecutive year that he has filled the office.

HAROLD WHEELER (1877) leaves Cambridge for San Francisco, Cal., where he will study law until his admission to the bar, which will probably take place next spring.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE (1859) and Wendell Phillips (1831) will lecture under the auspices of the managers of the Harvard-street lecture course this autumn.

FREDERICK A. GIBBS (1850) sends us from San Francisco, Cal., five dollars as a subscription to THE HARVARD REGISTER for two years and a half, beginning with the first number.

CHARLES B. ELDER (s. 1880) was ordained as minister of the Church of the Unity, Neponset, on the evening of Oct. 6. Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., preached the sermon. Rev. C. A. Staples gave the charge.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) of Easton, Penn., has made a political tour in Northampton County (of which Easton is the county seat), during which he delivered a number of speeches for Hancock and English.

HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER (1818), mayor of Salem, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Latin School Association to preside at its annual dinner on Nov. 10. Gen. Oliver was a pupil of the Latin School from 1811 to 1814.

J. FREDERIC DUTTON (s. 1880) was ordained as pastor of the Hawes-place Congregational Church, South Boston, on Sunday, Oct. 10. Rev. C. C. Everett, D.D., preached the ordination sermon. Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., gave the charge.

WILLIAM ZEBINA BENNETT (1878) has been appointed adjunct professor of chemistry in Wooster University, at Wooster, O. During the past summer he aided Charles F. Maberry in conducting the Harvard Summer School in Chemistry.

W. J. KNOWLTON (s. 1868) has recently added to his already noteworthy Natural History Establishment, No. 168 Tremont Street, Boston, the entire stock recently owned by the late C. G. Brewster, who was among the persons lost in the Narragansett disaster.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854) is actively interested in the bill, to come up before the next session of Congress, in support of a proposed International Commission to agree upon standard tests for color-blindness and visual power in navies and merchant marines, and standard requirements of these faculties.

FIVE surviving members of the class of 1848 have been ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church: Asa Dalton of Portland, Me.; William B. Edson of Clifton Springs, N.Y.; Ferdinand C. Ewer, D.D., of New-York City; Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D., of New-York City; Benjamin Judkins of Windsor, Conn.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (1866) is conducting a successful boarding-school at Media, Penn. He has at present a hundred and five students boarding in the academy, and is erecting a new building to increase the accommodations. He employs fourteen assistants, and has a fine patronage from New York, Pennsylvania, the West, and the South.

JESSE H. JONES (1856) delivered last May at Hanover Four Corners a course of eight lectures on "The Full Scope of Christianity; or, What Jesus Christ aimed to accomplish," the titles of the several lectures under this general subject being, 1. "The Kingdom of Heaven;" 2. "The same continued;" 3. "The Relation of Jesus Christ to the Mosaic Code;" 4. "The Nature of the Kingdom of Heaven;" 5. "The Eternal Life;" 6. "The Problem of the Universe;" 7. "The Song of the Angels;" 8. "The New Jerusalem."

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF (1877), assistant in botany, has for several summers past travelled with two sons of Frederick Ayer of Lowell, in the capacity of private tutor. The trio have passed vacations among the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, and in the Yosemite Valley. This season has been devoted to researches—largely botanical and geological—in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING (1860) has received an unusually large number of applications this season for his courses of illustrated lectures on Rome and Pompeii. His time is all filled up to the middle of January, the courses to be given in Massachusetts, at Northampton, Springfield, Pittsfield, and North Adams; in Connecticut, at Hartford and New Haven; and, in New York, at Troy and Albany; with shorter series and single lectures in several other places.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1838) consented to write an introductory biographical sketch for a book entitled "True Manliness," which is made up of selections by E. E. Brown from the writings of Thomas Hughes. He then wrote for the needful facts and dates to Mr. Hughes, whose answer came in an autobiographical letter so long and so entertaining that Mr. Lowell substituted it entire, with a brief introduction for the sketch he had promised. The letter itself makes the book particularly valuable, because, as Mr. Lowell says, "the letter was not intended for publication, and had, therefore, that charm of unpremeditated confidence which is apt to be wanting in more deliberate autobiographies." The book forms one of the "Spare Minute Series," of which D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston are the publishers, and well merits a careful reading.

PROBABLY in the Faculty of no other institution except Harvard College is there so large a proportion of Harvard graduates as at the Cornell University. The Cambridge element numbers eight full professors, named below, six of whom,—Shackford, Oliver, Wilder, Flagg, Hale, and White,—are at the head of their respective departments: William D. Wilson (s. 1838), registrar, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Charles C. Shackford (1835), professor of rhetoric and general literature; Burt G. Wilder (s. 1862), professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy; J. E. Oliver (1849), professor of mathematics; Isaac Flagg (1864), professor of the Greek language and literature; Lucien A. Wait (1870), associate professor of mathematics; William G. Hale (1870), professor of the Latin language and literature; Horace S. White (1873), professor of German language and literature; C. H. Wing (s. 1870), non-resident, professor of organic chemistry.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

HENRY NORMAN (1881) of the senior class is a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School in the class of 1880.

CHARLES H. HOLMAN (1882) has an article on "Our American Students" in Andrews's *American Queen*, Oct. 2.

GODFREY M. HVAMS (1881) of the senior class assisted Charles F. Maberry in conducting the Harvard Summer School in chemistry.

GEORGE W. PERKINS (1882) has by extra study passed from the freshman to the junior class, thereby taking but three years for his college course.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS (1881) has issued a fourth edition of his unique "Birch Bark Poems." The appearance of the tiny volume is greatly improved by a handsome and appropriately illustrated cover.

PRESIDENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

IN the August HARVARD REGISTER was a list of the presidents, their ages, etc., in which President Quincy's age at death was given at eighty-four years, which is shown to be an error by the following interesting note from Miss E. S. Quincy's edition of her father's life of his father, Josiah Quincy, jun.: "Two thousand pounds sterling were bequeathed by the will of Mr. Quincy to Harvard College in case his son should die a minor. His son lived, and became president of the University in 1829, held the office sixteen years, and survived to the age of ninety-two years. Unwilling that the College should lose the bequest of his father, he gave, in 1848, ten thousand dollars as an equivalent for the loss the institution had sustained by the continuance of his own life. As the departments of the University specified in the will were already endowed with munificence, he gave his donation to the publishing fund of the Observatory founded by his exertions during his presidency, and directed that the following sentence should be inscribed on the title-page of every volume, the expense of which was defrayed from this source: "Printed from funds resulting from the will of Josiah Quincy, who died April 26, 1775, leaving a name inseparably connected with the History of the American Revolution."

THE CLASS OF 1880.

The following memoranda show the whereabouts of the class that graduated last June. Any errors, changes, or omissions will be noticed in the next issue, if our attention is called to them:—

Harvard Law School.

Frederick H. Allen.	George R. Kelley.
Gerard Bement.	Thaddeus D. Kennesson.
Russell Bradford.	William F. O'Callaghan.
Clifford Brigham.	Leonard E. Opdycke.
Louis M. Brown.	William G. Pellew.
William A. Gaston.	Richard M. Saltonstall.
Samuel C. Gilbert.	Arthur Taylor.
William W. Gooch.	John L. Wakefield.
Henry E. Guild.	Richard W. G. Welling.
Laurence H. H. Johnson.	John Woodbury.

Harvard Medical School.

Henry T. Barstow.	Henry Jackson.
George T. Chase.	Henry W. Kilburn.
Charles C. Foster.	William S. Stevens.
William D. Hall.	

Harvard Graduate Department.

The following are in Cambridge, studying for the degrees indicated:—

Charles H. Chapman, A. M.	Charles D. March, A. M.
Albert B. Hart, Ph. D.	Harry S. Rand.
Harold G. Henderson, A. M.	

Boston University Law School.

Frederic D. Jordan.	James T. Howe.
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Columbia Law School.

Russell Carpenter Allen.	George Abiah Hibbard.
William Shankland Andrews.	Theodore Roosevelt.
Arthur Lee Hanscom.	William George Taylor.

Reading Law in Private Offices.

Nathaniel C. Bartlett, Derry, N.H.
 Charles F. T. Beale, with his father, Kinderhook, N.Y.
 Charles H. Benton, with Willey, Sherman, & Hoyt, Cleveland, O.
 Charles B. Blair, with Lawrence (1871), Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.
 Charles S. Davis, Worcester.
 James D. Fessenden, with his father, Portland, Me.
 Eugene Fuller, Boston.
 John B. Gilman, Paris, France.
 Fletcher S. Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.
 John W. Houston, Lincoln, Del.
 Arthur Hurst, with his father, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 George P. Messervey, St. Louis, Mo.
 Charles P. Norton, with Bowen, Rogers, & Locke, Buffalo, N.Y.
 Ernest H. Pillsbury, New York, N.Y.
 Frank O. Suire, with Wulain & Worthington, Cincinnati, O.
 Fairfax H. Wheelan, San Francisco, Cal.
 Albert B. Weimer, Philadelphia, Penn.
 William H. Cook, San Francisco, Cal.

Travelling in Europe.

William H. Alley (and wife).	David Mould (studying).
Robert Bacon.	William A. Pew (studying).
Henry B. Chapin.	William B. Sharp.
George Griswold.	Henry R. Shaw.
Frank C. Huidekoper.	William H. Talbot.
Francis B. Keene.	Howard Townsend.
Percy Kent.	Richard Trimble.
Arthur W. Moors.	William H. White.

Teaching.

Frederic Almy, private tutor, Lowell.
 Morton Barrows, Reading.
 Sherard Billings, Quincy.
 Charles S. Bradley, private tutor, Cambridge.
 Harold N. Fowler, instructor in private school of William S. Marston (1874), Baltimore, O.
 Frederic B. Hall, Charlestown.
 George B. Hatch, academy, Kingston, N.H.
 Edward S. Hawes, tutor, Philadelphia, Penn.
 Charles A. Hobbs, tutor in St. Mark's School, Southborough.
 Henry C. Jones, Boston.
 George W. Merrill, private tutor, 404 Columbus Ave., Boston.
 Charles H. Morris, Assistant in Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge.
 Josiah Quincy, jun., Adams Academy, Quincy.
 Frederic J. Ranlett, Peekskill, N.Y.

Miscellaneous.

Robert R. Bishop is in the office of the Boston Fire-Brick & Clay Retort Company, Boston.

Amos F. Breed, jun., enters the shoe business in Lynn this autumn.

Naft M. Brigham is studying music in Cambridge.

John A. Brown is studying at Exeter, N.H.

Francis E. Cabot is with the Telephone Despatch Company, Boston.

John Doane is an assistant in the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Edwin M. Dodd is in the wool business in Boston.

Herbert H. Eustis is with the Telephone Despatch Company, Boston.

James Geddes is secretary of the American consul in Africa.

William Hooper is in a cotton-mill at Manchester, N. H.

Herbert M. Perry is in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

William K. Richardson is in Oxford, Eng.

Frederick M. Smith is in business with his father in Boston.

Van Der Lynn Stow is in the Pacific Business College, San Francisco, Cal.

Bradford S. Turpin will spend most of this winter in Texas.

Charles Ware has entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York City.

Charles G. Washburn is in the wire business, Boston.

Silas M. Whitcomb is engaged in agriculture in Kansas.

Franklin D. White is in a paper-mill, Milton.

William H. White is in business in Boston.

Alfred Wilkinson is in his father's banking-house, Syracuse, N.Y.

Robert Winsor is in the banking-house of Kidder, Peabody, & Co., Boston.

T. S. Carruth will spend the winter in the south.

Andrew Miller is on the staff of the New York Graphic.

HARVARD MEN AS OFFICERS OF OTHER COLLEGES.

THE following graduates of Harvard College have been or are now officers of the various colleges mentioned below:—

Yale.

Rev. Abraham Pierson (1668), president, 1701-07.
 Daniel Hooker (1700), tutor, 1702-03.
 Rev. Timothy Cutler, S.T.D. (1701), president, 1719-22.
 Rev. James Hale (1703), tutor, 1707-09.
 Elisha Williams (1711), president, 1725-39.
 Thomas Clap (1722), president, 1739-66.

Amherst.

Rev. Samuel Melancthon Worcester (1822), professor of rhetoric and oratory and professor of English literature, 1825-34.
 Rev. William A. Stearns, S.T.D. (1827), president, 1854-76.
 Edward Tuckerman, LL.D. (1847), professor of botany, 1855-80.

Colby.

Timothy Boutelle, LL.D. (1800), member of the corporation, 1821-55.
 Stephen Chapin, S.T.D. (1804), professor of sacred theology, 1822-28.
 Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, S.T.D. (1829), professor of modern European languages, 1835-41.

Bowdoin.

John Abbot (1784), professor of Greek and Latin languages, 1802-16.
 Rev. Ezekiah Packard, S.T.D. (1787), chairman of board of corporation, 1813-30.
 Rev. William Jenks, S.T.D. (1797), professor of Oriental and English literature, 1812-16.
 Parker Cleveland, LL.D. (1799), professor of mathematics and chemistry, 1805-28.
 Rev. William Allen, S.T.D. (1802), president of the College, 1820-39.
 Rev. Ichabod Nichols, S.T.D. (1802), chairman of board of corporation, 1817-59.
 Dr. Daniel Oliver, LL.D. (1806), lecturer upon theory and practice of medicine, 1827-28.
 Dr. William Perry (1811), lecturer upon the theory and practice of medicine, 1836-37.
 Amos Nourse (1812), professor of obstetrics, 1846-66.
 William Sweetser (1815), professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1845-61.
 Samuel Phillips Newman (1816), professor of ancient languages and rhetoric, 1820-39.
 John Doane Wells (1817), professor of anatomy and surgery, 1820-30.
 Robert Amory (1863), professor of physiology since 1872.
 Thomas Dwight (1866), professor of anatomy since 1872.

Also the following tutors:—

Samuel Willard (1803), 1804-5.
 Nathan Parker (1803), 1805-07.
 Andrew Norton (1804), 1809-10.
 Benjamin Tappan (1805), 1809-11.
 Benjamin Burge (1805), 1807-08.
 John White (1805), 1808-09.
 Jonathan Cogswell (1806), 1807-09.
 Winthrop Bailey (1807), 1810-11.
 Nathaniel Whitman (1809), 1811-12.
 Stephen Fales (1810), 1811-12.
 David Brigham (1810), 1812-14.
 Alvan Lamson (1814), 1814-16.
 Charles Briggs (1815), 1816-17.
 Joseph Huntington Jones (1817), 1817-18.
 Samuel Green (1816), 1817-19.
 Asa Cummings (1817), 1819-20.

Trinity.

George C. Shattuck (1831), professor of physiology and medicine.

Edward A. Washburn (1838), lecturer on English literature.

Samuel Eliot (1839), president, and professor of history.

Austin Stickney (1852), professor of Latin.

Edward G. Daves (1854), professor of Greek.

Haverford.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839), professor of philosophy and logic.

Thomas Chase (1848), president, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philology.

John H. Dillingham (1862), professor and librarian.

Albert R. Leeds (1865), professor of chemistry.

Tufts.

Alpheus A. Keen (1849), professor of Latin and librarian.
 Benjamin G. Brown (1858), professor of mathematics.

Williams.

Richard W. Swan (1842), tutor in French and German.
 Truman H. Safford (1854), professor of physics and astronomy.
 Roland M. Fernald (1864), professor of Greek.

Washington.

Sylvester Waterhouse (1853), professor of Greek.
 James K. Hosmer (1855), professor of German and English.
 George W. C. Noble (1858), professor of Latin.
 Calvin M. Woodward (1860), professor of mathematics and engineering.
 Marshall S. Snow (1865), professor of history.

Hobart.

Rolla O. Page (1845), professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.
 William S. Perry, D.D. (1854), president, and professor of history.
 Frank P. Nash (1856), professor of Latin.
 Joseph H. McDaniels (1861), professor of Greek.
 James K. Stone (1861), president.

Antioch.

George W. Hosmer (1826), president, and professor of history and ethics.
 Thomas Hill (1843), president, and professor of metaphysics.
 William F. Bridge (1846), professor of moral philosophy.
 Francis Tiffany (1847), professor of English and rhetoric.
 William F. Allen (1851), professor of Latin and Greek.
 George L. Cary (1852), professor of Latin and Greek.
 Sylvester Waterhouse (1853), professor of Latin.
 James K. Hosmer (1855), professor of English and rhetoric.
 Samuel C. Derby (1866), president, and professor of Latin.

Columbia.

Daniel Treadwell (1754), professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.
 William Harris (1786), president.
 John C. Dalton (1844), professor of physiology and anatomy.
 Charles Short (1846), professor of Latin.

Cornell.

Charles C. Shackford (1835), professor of rhetoric and general literature.
 James E. Oliver (1849), professor of mathematics.
 Isaac Flagg (1864), professor of the Greek language and literature.
 Lucien A. Wait (1870), professor of mathematics.
 William G. Hale (1870), professor of the Latin language and literature.
 William E. Byerly (1871), assistant professor of mathematics.
 Horatio S. White (1873), professor of the German language and literature.

THE HARVARD "ANNEX."

THE marks received by the candidates for the admission to the four-years' course showed a remarkably careful preparation.

THE numbers in attendance upon the classes of the "Annex" can only be approximately stated at present. The total number is, however, more than 40. Of these, 18 take courses in Greek, 19 in Latin, 11 in English, 12 in German, 3 in French, 5 in philosophy, 1 in political economy, 10 in history, 1 in music, 13 in mathematics, 7 in physics, and 1 in astronomy.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

STUDENTS of the Divinity School supplied pulpits during the summer months as follows: C. J. Stables (1881) at Mendon, Mass., and Tiverton, R.I.; A. M. Judy (1881) at East Marshfield, Mass.; Christopher R. Eliot (1881) at Portland, Ore.

AN article entitled "Studies in the Picturesque," by W. S. Kennedy, formerly of the class of 1880, recently appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

THE Divinity School opens with twenty-three students, of whom fourteen are new men. Of these last, six enter the junior class, one the middle, one the senior, two are special students, and two are still unclassified, while one ranks as "resident graduate."

OF the whole number of students in the School, fourteen are graduates of colleges, and have received the degree of A.B. Of these, four are graduates of Harvard College.

THE Divinity School Debating Society will meet during the year on alternate Monday evenings at half-past seven o'clock, the first meeting taking place Oct. 4.

CAMBRIDGE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

TO correct a prevalent impression, it may be said that rooms cannot now be rented to persons not members of the school.

THE chapel, St. John's Memorial, is, as usual, freely open to Harvard men, for whom it was primarily built. Services are held on Sunday at 10.30 A.M. and 4 P.M., and daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. The whole chapel is open to students, but they will find the transepts reserved for them.

LAST year's graduates who were ordained in June are as follows: Rev. Augustine Amory in Lawrence; Rev. D. J. Ayers in Longwood; Rev. F. H. Bigelow in Natick; Rev. W. H. Burbank in Woodsville, N.H.; Rev. E. S. Cross in Colorado; Rev. G. A. Holbrook in Erie, Penn.; Rev. E. R. Woodman in Japan.

THE Episcopal Theological School opened on Sept. 22. The exact number of new students is not yet known, as several cases are pending; but there will be seven or eight, making twenty in all, as many as can be well accommodated in Lawrence Hall, the dormitory. The enlargement of this hall is in progress, but will not be finished until spring. There will then be rooms for thirty-eight men.

IN the few cases where Harvard men have been admitted, there has been some especial reason, such as intention to study in the school after completion of the college course, or the fact that the father of the student in question was an Episcopal clergyman who secured the favor for his son. The Dining-Hall, however, is open to Harvard men, and may be convenient to those living in the vicinity. The terms are \$4.25 per week, and the room and fare are attractive. The limit of boarders, altogether, is at present thirty.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

THE library is now being arranged and catalogued, the plan being to have only works relating to anthropological subjects in the permanent arrangement and catalogue.

WILLIAM McADAMS of Otterville, Ill., has presented to the Museum several crania which he obtained from mounds in Illinois. They were described in his paper before the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE Museum has received from the Société Archéologique de la Province de Constantine a copy of the "Plans and Mosaïques des Bains de Pompéïanus près de L'Oued-Athmenia (Route de Sétif)." They comprise one plain lithograph, and four exquisite chromo-lithographs, on bristol board 24 by 36 inches.

IT might be well to state that the antiquities from South America have been so arranged as to give the visitor an ethnographical map, as it were, of the old nations of Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. This is the only attempt made in this country to show the differences and resemblances between the old nations in such a way as to enable the student to read, in a connected manner, from the remains of the arts and industries, the past history of the peoples to whom the collections relate.

THE valuable collection of Peruvian antiquities from Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow of Boston has recently been arranged in the South-American room, on the second story. It comprises a mummy, thirty heads and crania, and an interesting collection of cloths, and numerous wood and stone implements, work baskets, etc. Could the Bucklin collection, now in the Museum subject to purchase, be added to the collections from Dr. Bigelow, the two Agassizs, and J. H. Blake, and lots gathered from various other sources, there would then be in the Peabody Museum the largest, most interesting, and most valuable collection of Peruvian antiquities to be found anywhere in the world, outside perhaps of Peru itself. It is therefore to be hoped that friends of the University and the Museum, and persons interested in archaeological research, will provide the two thousand dollars absolutely needed to purchase the Bucklin collection.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

George E. Ellis (1833).—"John Cotton in Church and State." *International Review*, October.

Edward Everett Hale (1839).—"Insincerity in the Pulpit."—*North American Review*, September.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839).—"Doctrine Teaching in Friends' Schools." *The Student*, October, 1880.

"Ends of College Education," read before the Haverford Educational Conference. *Proceedings of the Conference*.

"Cosmical Determination of Jontes's Equivalent." London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Philosophical Magazine*, July.

J. H. Allen (1840).—"The Revolution in English Politics."—*Christian Register*, Sept. 18.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841).—In the *Woman's Journal* the following,—"Summer Boarders," Sept. 4; "School Suffrage in New Hampshire," Sept. 11; "Legislation, Past and Future," Sept. 18; "A Suburban Household," Sept. 25.

Octavius B. Frothingham (1843).—A letter from St. Moritz, Engadine, Switzerland. *Free Religious Index*, Sept. 9.

Howland Holmes (1843).—"Congenital Malformation; Complete Absence of Anus." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 16.

Fitzedward Hall (1846).—"On the Intransitive Verb Claim." *Nation*, June 10.

"English Rational and Irrational." *Nineteenth Century*, September.

Thomas Chase (1848).—A review of the first number of "Education: an International Magazine," in *The Student*, November, 1880.

"An Address of Welcome to a Conference on Education at Haverford College, July 6, 1880, and Remarks on our Chief Needs in the Family, the School, and the College." *Proceedings of the Conference*, Philadelphia, 1880, pp. 6-14.

Gamaliel Bradford (1849).—"A Bird's-Eye View of our Railroad System." *International Review*, October.

William J. Potter (1854).—"Generation and Degeneration in Religion." *Free Religious Index*, Sept. 16.

Alexander Agassiz (1855).—Obituary Notice of Louis François de Pourtalès. *American Journal of Science*, September, pp. 253-255.

"Paleontological and Embryological Development." (Address at the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.) *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 294-302.

George L. Chaney (1859).—"Conduct: the Aim of the Bible, and the Business of the Church." *Unitarian Review*, October.

Frederic M. Holland (1859).—A series of articles in the *Free Religious Index* on Free Thought in Current Literature, entitled "Our Library." I. "Emerson and Other Poets," July 22. II. "British Poets," Aug. 26. III. "The Germans," Sept. 23.

C. S. Peirce (1859).—"Results of Pendulum Experiments." *American Journal of Science*, October, p. 327.

William C. Gannett (1860).—"Poem 'In Twos.'" *Free Religious Index*, Sept. 30.

Oliver F. Wadsworth (1860).—"Recent Progress in Ophthalmology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 9.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862).—"Recent Progress in Urinary Surgery." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 2.

Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862).—"The Entomological Libraries of the United States." *Library Bulletin of Harvard University*, No. 14, pp. 20, 21, January, 1880.

Robert Amory (1863).—"Recent Progress in Therapeutics." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 16.

Continued. *Ibid.*, Sept. 23.

James T. Bixby (1864).—"The Sources of Religion." *Unitarian Review*, October.

Edward C. Pickering (s. 1865).—"New Planetary Nebulae." *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 303-305.

Thomas Dwight (1866).—"Recent Progress in Anatomy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 30.

James B. Ayer (1869).—"A Case of Intermittent Fever originating in Western Massachusetts." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 9.

William James (m. 1869).—"Great Men, Great Thoughts, and the Environment." *Atlantic Monthly*, October.

William H. Spencer (t. 1869).—"What shall the Liberals teach their Children about God?" *Free Religious Index*, Sept. 9.

"Insincerity in the Pulpit." *Ibid.*, Sept. 16.

Edward O. Otis (1871).—"The Whale Tendon Ligature as a Substitute for Lister's Catgut Ligature." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 30.

"My Children's Wards." *New-York Observer*, Sept. 30.

George Krans Sabine (m. 1873).—"The Medico-Legal Relations of Alcoholism: Its Pathological Aspects." Read at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, June 8, 1880. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 2.

R. B. Warder (s. 1874) and W. P. Shipley.—"Floating Magnets." *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 285-288.

W. K. Brooks (Ph.D. 1875).—"Notes from the Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University." No. I.—"The Homology of the Aphasopod Siphon and Arms." No. III.—"The Rhythmical Character of the Process of Segmentation." *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 288-291, 293.

William M. Slater (t. 1876).—"An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion." *Unitarian Review*, October.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878).—"On the Conditions to be filled by a Theory of Life." *Proceedings American Association for the Advancement of Science*, vol. xxviii., Saratoga Meeting, August, 1879. Printed August, 1880. This paper has been reviewed at length by Professor James D. Dana, in the October number of the *American Journal of Science*.

M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879).—"Notes on the Geology of the Iron and Copper Districts of Lake Superior." Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College. *Geological Series*, vol. i., pp. 1-157, 6 plates, July, 1880.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1851. Christopher C. Langdell, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Faculty, to Margaret E. Huson, of Coldwater, at Coldwater, Mich., by Rev. Herbert J. Cooke, Sept. 22.

1869. William Davis Mackintosh of Amesbury, to Annie L. Jones, daughter of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Ahira Jones of Jericho, Vt., Sept. 24.

1876. John Charles Holman to Ada P. Stetson, at the house of the bride's father in Bangor, Me., Sept. 7.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1859. Eliab W. Metcalf, a son, Carleton Ray, born at Medford, Sept. 5.

1873. Rev. Louis S. Osborne, a daughter, Elizabeth Calef, born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 4.

1873. Edward P. Usher, a son, Roland Greene, born at Lynn, May 3.

1879. Francis Wayland Anthony, a son, Charles P., born in Cambridge, Aug. 31.

This is the "Class-baby of 1879," and he is already receiving many messages from his father's class-friends.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1806. GEORGE WILLIAMS LYMAN, at Waltham.

The second oldest living graduate of the College and the last survivor of his class, George W. Lyman, died Sept. 24 at his residence on Lyman Street, Waltham, where he was the second oldest and one of the most respected citizens. Previous to last March his health has been good, but since then he has been gradually failing. At the time of his death he had reached the advanced age of 93 years 9 months and 26 days, having been born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 4, 1786. When he was two years old his family moved to Boston, where he received his early education, and later acquired his fortune. At the Boston Latin School he fitted for college, and was one of the Franklin-medal scholars. After graduation he was for several years associated with his father, Theodore Lyman, in the fur-trade on the north-west coast of America and in the West-India and European trade, and subsequently carried on an extensive trade with China. Later in life he was largely engaged with the Appletons and Lowells in the cotton manufactories of Waltham, Lowell, Lawrence, and Holyoke. Upwards of twenty years ago he withdrew from active business. In 1857 he temporarily acted as treasurer of the Lyman Mills at Holyoke. Since 1839 he has been chiefly engaged in agriculture. At that time he inherited a large estate in Waltham. It comprised four hundred acres, which he has so greatly improved that it is now known as one of the finest villas in the vicinity of Boston. The place has been in the Lyman family ever since 1793. Mr. Lyman held many important business positions, having been a director in a large number of the cotton manufacturing companies of the places above named, a director of the Columbian bank, a trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, a director of the Lowell Railroad Company, a trustee and president of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, besides holding other positions and being identified with some for many years. He was in his younger days captain of the New-England Guards, and also adjutant in the battalion of cavalry of which the Boston Hussars formed a part. When Erastus B. Bigelow was at work perfecting his power-loom, Mr. Lyman rendered him substantial aid.

Mr. Lyman's first wife was a daughter of Harrison Gray Otis, and his second wife the daughter of William Pratt of Boston. He survived his last wife by about five years. He leaves two sons and two daughters. He also had one son and two daughters who died before him, each of whom left a descendant. In winter he lived at Boston, and in summer at Waltham.

His funeral took place Sept. 27, at his late residence in Waltham; the services being conducted by the Rev. Henry W. Foote of King's Chapel, Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill of Portland, Me.

1825. WILLIAM DWIGHT, at Brookline, Sept. 20.

In the death of Mr. Dwight the University loses a representative of a Harvard family. His father was Jonathan Dwight (of the class of 1793), a lawyer by profession; his wife was the daughter of Daniel Appleton White (of the class of 1797); and three of his sons were graduates, — Major Wilder Dwight (1833), Capt. Howard Dwight (1857), both of whom gained distinction as patriots before they lost their lives in the late war, and Capt. Charles Dwight (1862), who saw hard service in the war, but is still living. One of his sisters was the wife of George Bancroft (1817), the historian; and another was the wife of his classmate, Jonathan Chapman (1825), at one time mayor of Boston.

Mr. Dwight was born in Springfield, where he lived until about thirty years ago. He was fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy; and at college held a high rank. For many years he was extensively interested in various manufacturing industries in Boston, and acted as treasurer of some of the principal cotton manufacturing companies. Later he was connected with several railroad enterprises; and for a time he was a prominent member of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad Company. In the western part of Massachusetts he was well known, having been actively engaged in business in Springfield for many years. Several years ago he retired from active life.

On leaving college, he studied law at the Law School in Northampton, under Judge Howe. That was the profession of his choice, for which he was eminently fitted. After practicing law for some years, and giving promise of holding high rank in the profession, he left it on account of his father's failing health, to take care of his father's property.

He died Sept. 20, aged 75 years 5 months and 15 days, at his residence on Cottage Street, Brookline. The funeral services took place on the family lot at Forest-Hills Cemetery, Sept. 23. His wife and four sons survive him.

1825. SAMUEL BRADFORD FALES, at his residence on Vine, near Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

Mr. Fales had been for many years identified with most of the commercial and charitable institutions of Philadelphia, Penn., and was a patron of the arts, his collections of bric-a-brac, articles of vertu, and art curiosities being probably unsurpassed by that of any other in that locality. The last years of his life have been passed in retirement, but his influence was felt in a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. He was born in Boston, June 20, 1804, and on his father's side was the seventh in descent from William Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts; and he was also descended from the Fales family, who arrived in Boston about 1636. His father, Samuel Fales, a successful and respected citizen of Boston, died in 1848. On his mother's side he traced his descent from Dr. Otis of Scituate, cousin of James Otis of Revolutionary fame, and also from the Haliburtons of Nova Scotia, Thomas Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," being his first cousin. He was fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and subsequently entered Harvard University. He afterward studied medicine for two years with Dr. John Gorham of Boston, but, having no taste for the profession, discontinued his readings, and in 1832 went to Philadelphia, and entered the importing and commission business at No. 102 Chestnut Street, being associated with Eliphalet Williams, under the firm title of Fales & Williams. The partnership expired by limitation in 1834, and was not renewed; indeed, the senior partner at this time retired altogether from mercantile pursuits. Mr. Fales then turned his attention to the fine arts, and studied them for a number of years, desisting only when compelled by the impairment of his health. Nevertheless, desiring to occupy his mind with some favorite pursuit, he commenced making a collection of choice engravings, paintings in oil and water colors, bronzes, medals, antiques, and articles of vertu, a large fortune and a well-cultivated taste enabling him to do this easily. This collection has, for many years, been a source of pleasure and gratification, not only to its possessor, but also to his friends and those of the public who have visited it. He was, up to 1860, a director of the Academy of Fine Arts, when he resigned his position. During the war his entire time, day and night, was devoted to the success of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and its adjunct. The work done by that organization, of which he was the treasurer and a most prominent member, will never be forgotten, as its doors were open to all soldiers, whether white or black; and as many as seven thousand have been fed in twenty-four hours. He was especially prominent in the hospital work of the saloon, and all who died in it were buried in a place of sepulture which had been provided mainly through the exertions of Mr. Fales. From his connection with the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon he became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and for several years was one of its councillors.

His remains were brought to Cambridge, and interred in the family vault at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

1828. MOSES GEORGE THOMAS, at Concord, N.H., Sept. 18.

He was a son of the late Moses Thomas, a prominent and substantial citizen of Sterling, Mass., and was born in that town Jan. 19, 1805. His father gave him excellent opportunities for an education; and, after having been thoroughly fitted for college, he entered Brown University at Providence, from which institution he graduated in 1825. Subsequently he went to the Cambridge Theological School, whose honors he received in 1828. Among his classmates at Harvard were Frederic H. Hedge, Samuel K. Lothrop, Artemas B. Muzzey, and John L. Sibley. Feb. 25, 1829, he was ordained to the Unitarian ministry at Concord, N.H., and made the pastor of the first church of that denomination there. Among those who took part in the services were Rev. Mr. Gannett and Rev. Mr. Barrett of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Capen of South Boston. The corner-stone of the Unitarian Church at Concord was laid by Rev. Mr. Thomas, May 2, 1829, and the dedication of the building took place on the eleventh day of the following November. Rev. Mr. Thomas gave the sermon; and Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Boston, assisted in the proceedings. On July 12, 1830, Rev. Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Mary Jane Kent, daughter of Hon. William A. Kent of Concord. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who for some months before was the supply pastor of the Unitarian Church there, married Miss Ellen L. Tucker, a step-daughter of the Hon. Mr. Kent; and between these two young clergymen a strong friendship sprang up.

The pastorate of the subject of this sketch at Concord continued fifteen years, and was one of the happiest periods of his life. To a thorough and liberal education he united a fine presence, a tender heart, and genial and loving ways. Greatly esteemed as a pastor, he was also universally respected as a citizen throughout the community. Outside of the pulpit he was especially active in all moral and educational enterprises. As early as 1831 he took a prominent part in sustaining the old

Concord Temperance Society. In 1833, when President Jackson made his visit to Concord, he attended an afternoon service at Rev. Mr. Thomas's church, being accompanied by Vice-President Van Buren; Gov. Cass, secretary of war; and Judge Woodbury, secretary of the navy. In September, 1834, when the Whigs of New Hampshire gave their celebrated banquet to Hon. Samuel Bell of Chester, a United-States senator, Rev. Mr. Thomas officiated as chaplain of the day. At the dinner six hundred persons sat down, including many distinguished men; and afterward speeches were made by Daniel Webster, John Holmes of Maine, Ichabod Bartlett, and Senator Bell. He resigned his pastorate April 1, 1844, and was succeeded by Rev. William P. Tilden, now of Boston.

From New Hampshire Rev. Mr. Thomas went to South Boston, where he was settled as a minister for several years, and then removed to New Bedford, where, after filling a successful pastorate, he was for a considerable time a clergyman at large, or city missionary. Having become worn in health, he went from New Bedford to Atlanta, Mo., where for some years he lived upon a farm in company with his son. He returned from the West to make a visit to Massachusetts, but his health had then become so impaired that he never again left New England. The last years of his life, until he removed to Concord a few months ago, were passed in Boston, where he received a fatal shock of paralysis.

Many years ago Rev. Mr. Thomas became a Freemason in Blazing Star Lodge at Concord, and afterward took the chapter and commandery degrees and the thirty-third in the Sovereign Consistory of Boston. At the time of his death he was a member of the Eureka Lodge of New Bedford, and of other masonic organizations. He was also an Odd Fellow.

In July last Rev. Mr. Thomas and wife celebrated their golden wedding at Concord; the widow surviving, also two children, the wife of Judge Pitman of Massachusetts, and Wm. Channing Thomas of Boston.

At the recent dedication of the Unitarian Chapel of Concord, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Rev. Mr. Tilden were present. In the beautiful address made by the latter, he said, "I have just had a very pleasant call upon my dear brother Thomas. He was so glad to see me, that it was well worth a journey here to meet him. As I rose to leave him he remarked with tearful eyes, 'I want to go home.'" His wish has at last been granted, and he has gone to his home above.

The funeral occurred at the Unitarian Church at Concord, Sept. 21, Rev. Mr. Tilden and other clergymen taking part. Afterward the remains were escorted to the grave, where the masonic burial service was performed.

1852. JOHN ELLIS BLAKE, at his residence No. 26 West 19th Street, in New-York City, Sept. 27.

Dr. Blake was born in Brattleborough Vt., in 1832, and was in his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was the son of John Rice Blake, the founder of the banking-house of Blake Brothers & Co. of New York. After graduation at college, he took the degree of A.M., and entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1855. While there he was a favorite pupil of Dr. J. Mason Warren. He was at one time attached to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and also to Cholera Hospital in Boston when the scourge raged there. In 1859 he moved to Middletown, Conn., where he lived seven years, and acquired a larger consulting and surgical practice than had any physician in Middlesex County. His health, however, failed him, and he went abroad for rest. After his return he settled in New-York City, where he enjoyed a good practice. Among practitioners he was highly respected; he was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Obstetrical Society, the Pathological Society, and the County Medical Society, all of New York; the Middlesex County Medical Association and the Connecticut Medical Association of Connecticut; and the Massachusetts Medical Society. He leaves a widow and three children.

1854. CHARLES DEXTER GAMBRILL, in New-York City, Sept. 13, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

He was born in Massachusetts; and his early life was spent in Boston, where, after graduation, he began the study of architecture. He later moved to Madison, Wis., but soon afterwards moved to New-York City, where he has since been engaged in his profession, in which he has attained distinction. He has been the architect or associate-architect of many prominent buildings, such as the Manhattan-beach Hotel, the Cumberland Hotel, the Hoboken ferry-houses, the Coney-island pier, all in New York, and the Trinity Church in Boston. He has had as partners at different times George Post, Henry H. Richardson (1859), and H. Edwards Ficken. It was in a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by overwork and the sufferings incidental to dyspepsia, that he committed suicide at his office on the fourth floor of No. 57 Broadway.

Socially he held a prominent position, and was a member of the Union League and Century Club, in the latter being chairman of the Committee on Admission. His wife survives him.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER, 1880. No. 5.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office as second-class mail matter.

AGASSIZ.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

THE facts of the life of Agassiz are stated in every cyclopædia. The worth of his attainments in science, however great, is a subject on which a new and lay pen should not write. His personal qualities, however magnetic and vivid, cannot be fittingly treated by one who knew him only in the lecture-room. In beginning, therefore, this sketch, I frankly confess I have no new fact, no fresh story, no novel theory of his mental constitution, to add to what has been already written.

A prominent, if not the principal, characteristic of the mind of Agassiz, was the power of observation. He was the prince of observers. By this quality is meant not merely eyesight, but insight; not merely insight, but also the exercise of every faculty to discover the nature of the object under examination. Edwin P. Whipple, to whose "Recollections" once for all I acknowledge my indebtedness, relates that after Agassiz had been some fifteen years in the United States, he asked him what he thought was the best result of his efforts here as a teacher of science. He answered, "I have educated five observers. One of them, to be sure, has turned out to be my deadliest personal enemy; but I still affirm that he is a good observer, and that is the best compliment I could pay him were he my dearest friend." That quality which he developed in others was most fully developed in his own mind. Once questioned as to his opinion regarding an attack made on his scientific position by an accomplished scholar, he replied, "Why, just think of it! he undertakes to fix my place among zoölogists, and he is not himself a zoölogist. And don't you know that he has never been an observer?" It was the lack of the faculty of observation, which in his judgment incapacitated one, not merely from following scientific pursuits, but also from expressing an opinion of value on scientific questions. The importance he attached to this quality, and his method of disciplining it, are well described by a pupil, Samuel H. Scudder, the present assistant librarian of Harvard University. In spite of the necessary omissions, it is still a charming bit of humor.

"Take this *fish*," said he, "and look at it: we call it a *Hæmulon*; by and by I will ask what you have seen." . . . Half an hour passed, an hour, another hour; the fish began to look loathsome. I turned it over and around; looked it in the face,—ghastly; from behind, beneath, above, sideways, at a three quarters' view,—just as ghastly. I was in despair; at an early hour I concluded that lunch was necessary; so, with infinite relief, the fish was carefully replaced in the jar, and for an hour I was free. . . . Slowly I drew forth that hideous fish, and with a feeling of desperation again looked at it. . . . I pushed my finger down its throat to feel how sharp the teeth were. I began

to count the scales in the different rows until I was convinced that that was nonsense. . . . 'You have not looked very carefully; why,' he continued, more earnestly, 'you haven't even seen one of the most conspicuous features of the animal, which is as plainly before your eyes as the fish itself: look again, look again.' . . . I ventured to ask what I should do next. 'Oh! look at your fish;' . . . and so for three long days he placed that fish before my eyes, forbidding me to look at any thing else, or to use any artificial aid. 'Look, look, look,' was his repeated injunction. This was the best entomological lesson I ever had,—a lesson whose influence has extended to the details of every subsequent study; a legacy the professor has left to me, as he left it to many others, of inestimable value, which we could not buy, with which we cannot part."¹ But this faculty of observation was not confined to individual facts. "Facts," he was accustomed to say, "are stupid things until brought into connection with some general law." Every fact as soon as acquired fell in his mind under a principle. His genius was not merely "dees-creep-teeve," as he remarked of a book of Dr. Hitchcock: it was also "com-par-a-teeve."

Yet Agassiz' power of observation was hardly superior to his power of organization. He planned and began a museum of comparative zoölogy which rivals in its completeness several of the best European institutions. He so interested the legislature of the Commonwealth in his undertaking, that at various times and under diverse conditions it granted him from the public funds more than Harvard College has ever received from the same source. He touched the purses of private citizens, and their treasures were at his command. He established schools of science, he conducted exploring expeditions, he looked after numerous assistants and pupils, he carried on his own work of investigation, he lectured constantly, he wrote much; all with a method and effectiveness which indicate his great organizing power. From the day of his landing in what was to him indeed a new world, in 1846, and more especially from the time of laying the cornerstone of the Museum, he labored

for the increase and the arrangement of his vast collections. His design was to group them in a "systematical, synthetical, faunal, embryological, and geological series." His scheme, though compelled to wait decades for its completion, as he knew it probably must wait, manifests in its clearness and method his faculty of organization.

The activity of his mind was made evident in all his work of observing and of organizing. Much of his work was performed when other men were asleep. On one occasion, in early life, he labored for sixteen or eighteen hours a day at his desk, without exercise. "Time!" he exclaimed, "my only trouble is that I have not enough time for my work. For my part, I wish the day would never come to an end." His friend, Professor W. C. Williamson, relates that when Agassiz was in England in 1834 a fine porpoise was caught by the fishermen of Scarborough. He was weary with travel, and had but a few hours to remain in town; but, on the alert for specimens

¹ Originally published in *Every Saturday*; also contained in Appendix of "American Poems."

for the Neuchatel Museum, he would not suffer the loss of a single one. The creature was purchased; and midnight saw him and Professor Williamson working by the dim light of two tallow candles, dissecting the animal, and shipping off its half-cleaned bones to Neuchatel before he ventured to take the much-needed rest. His mental activity was supported by immense physical strength. Up to his first attack of disease, he seemed to know no fatigue. He embodied the ideal of a scientist of Sainte-Beuve — "the soul of a sage in the body of an athlete." His emotions, moreover, were as warm as his brain was active. He was a brilliant conversationalist, the most genial of companions, and to many a man the dearest of friends. For pretence he felt only scorn, and for pretenders only contempt. With minds ignorant and immature, yet eager for discipline, he entertained the deepest sympathy. In a noble poem written soon after his death, Lowell sings: —

"He was so human! whether strong or weak,
Far from his kind he neither sank nor soared,
But sate an equal guest at every board:
No beggar ever felt him condescend,
No prince presume; for still himself he bare
At manhood's simple level, and where'er
He met a stranger, there he left a friend."¹

JEAN LOUIS RODOLPHE AGASSIZ

was born in Motiers, in the canton of Friburg, Switzerland, 28 May, 1807. His early education was received at home and in the public schools; his later at the universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich. In 1833, after the death of Cuvier, he was appointed professor at Neuchatel, where he remained thirteen years. In 1846 he came to the United States. His purpose was to investigate the natural history and geology of the country, and to lecture before the Lowell Institute. The advantages, scientific and pecuniary, offered, induced him to remain. In 1848 he entered upon the duties of his Cambridge professorship. He wrote constantly, much for the multitude, more for the *savant*. His principal scientific work published in this country, is "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," four volumes of which were issued. He died in Cambridge, 14 December, 1873.

THE STUDY OF ARABIC.

BY PROFESSOR C. H. TOY.

THE small scientific interest felt in this country in the Semitic languages generally, and the absence of practical utility in the study of Arabic in particular, have, up to this time, prevented the latter's receiving from us any special attention. A few men at Harvard, Yale, and elsewhere have cultivated it, but only a few; and there has been no communication or combination among them. There are now, however, signs of improvement in this respect. Provision has been made for teaching Arabic in several colleges in America, its value is coming to be more generally recognized, and we may hope to see solid results from its more serious cultivation.

The change of feeling is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that a knowledge of the language has come to be, in certain cases, of practical use. Our commercial and social relations with that wide area of Western Asia and Northern Africa where it is spoken have become more extensive. Many Americans live or travel in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. Missionaries in these regions, especially, are obliged to learn Arabic; and they have not only done good service in translating the Bible and other books, but have succeeded in arousing some interest in the language among their friends at home. Possibly this practical interest will increase as American travel in the East increases. But, however this may be, we must look in other directions for the impulse to a scientifically fruitful study of Arabic.

In a purely literary point of view the language offers many inducements to the student. To the lover of poetry it unlocks a new and rich field of poetical thought and expression, attractive not only by its novelty, but by its genuine excellence. The Arabians have no

epic or dramatic poetry, — they have written only lyrics and short descriptive pieces; but into these lyrics they have put all their life. These little poems have the scent of the desert: they are simple and naïve, but also vivid in description, pathetic, tender, passionate, and full of the sentiment of nature. We are not to expect from the warrior-poets who lived before the time of Mohammed much reflectiveness or artistic symmetry; their poetry is the natural outpouring of their feeling, the picture of their wars and hunts, their loves and hates, their enjoyments and their sufferings: in reading it one is transported to the desert, and feels the exhilaration of the wild ride, and the calm of the interminable sandy plain and the over-arching sky. Mohammed had apparently as little love for the poets as Plato: being asked which was the best of them, he answered that "Imra-el-Qais would be the leader of the poets to hell," from which we may infer that the poetry of the time exercised a great influence over the people. In fact, what we now possess of Arabic poetry is, no doubt, the outcome of a long literary training, of the beginning of which we have no knowledge. We may be grateful for the circumstances that have preserved to us this body of desert literature, for it is almost the only purely natural Semitic poetry that has survived, that of the Old Testament (with the exception of the Song of Songs) being mostly ritualistic or didactic; the Arabic is unique, in that it represents and embodies the purest Semitic literary art. Later, when Islam was established in cities which became the nurses of a flourishing written literature (the pre-Islamic poems were handed down orally), the poetry sometimes assumed a more reflective and descriptive form; but to the latest classical times there was always the flavor of the desert, and of the old troubadour-life that the poets led, not only before Mohammed's time, but for centuries afterwards.

In general, the only great many-sided Semitic literature is found among the Arabians, and preserved in the Arabic language. It was the singular fortune of this people, that, having been maturing for centuries in its desert seclusion, it suddenly bloomed out twelve centuries ago into a rich life, which, under the impulse of Christian civilization, produced an extensive historical and scientific literature. Books on grammar, geography, history, astronomy, chemistry, and philosophy, appeared in profusion. Their physical science is, of course, only useful to the student of the history of scientific thought; but their histories are valuable treasuries of facts, not scientifically arranged, always gossipy and fragmentary, but furnishing the materials for a historical reproduction of an important mediæval period.

For the study of general Semitic grammar and lexicography a knowledge of the Arabic is indispensable: it is the Sanskrit, and even more than the Sanskrit, of the Semitic family. This family, standing next to the Indo-European in linguistic development, offers many interesting phenomena and problems peculiar to itself, and has the advantage of its sister-family in that its structure is more transparent; it was, for example, from it that Bopp got the suggestion that the personal endings of the Indo-European verb are the personal pronouns. It is the Arabic that gives most aid in solving the grammatical problems of the Semitic family. In the form in which we now have them, all the languages or dialects of this family have doubtless undergone great changes, from natural growth, and perhaps through the influence of non-Semitic tongues. Hebrew was morphologically decrepit when the earliest books of the Old Testament were written; and the same thing may be said of the Babylonian-Assyrian, the Aramaic or Syriac, the Phœnician, the Arabic, the Sabeian, and the Ethiopic. But Arabic has preserved more of the older forms than any of its sister-dialects, and contributes no little to bring order out of the seeming chaos of the existing grammars of Syriac and Hebrew; for example, where many of the apparent anomalies become beautifully regular so soon as we have learned the originals from which they have grown. No one language, certainly not Arabic, will explain all forms; but it furnishes more material for explanation than any other, — more than the Assyrian, whose claim to be called the Semitic "Sanskrit," once strongly urged, has not been established, and more than the Sabeian or Himyaritic in Southern Arabia, which has many peculiar forms, but in fullness and elaborateness is far behind the Northern Arabian dialect. If, then, the construction of general Semitic grammar be desirable, the study of Arabic is desirable. Without it we shall have no strictly

¹ Agassiz, 170-76.

scientific study of Hebrew or Syriac or any of the related dialects. The student who wishes to be thorough in any of these will find himself driven to the tongue that furnishes the key to its grammatical mysteries, and will at the same time find his labor lightened by the aid that each language gives to the acquisition of the other.

The richness of the Arabic in forms and vocabulary is one of its attractive features. Its literature is so extensive that its known stock of words (even excluding the modern colloquial vocabularies) is greater than that of all other Semitic languages put together. Its copiousness provides a continual variety of expression which is acceptable to students of literature as well as to etymologists and lexicographers. Where tradition and versions fail to give the meaning of a Hebrew or Aramaic word, it is to the Arabic that we may go with good hope of finding in its immense stores some valuable suggestion. The grammatical and lexicographical material of the language has been collected by native writers with amazing industry, so that the modern student finds ready furnished to his hand almost all that he needs for a scientific presentation of grammar and lexicon. The full working-up of this material will certainly throw light not only on the family to which Arabic belongs, but on general grammar also. All students of language may therefore properly feel interest in the increased attention which this department is receiving in this country, and look forward to the time when it will be represented by a strong working body of well-furnished American scholars. At present this is far from being the case: there is a grievous lack of workers, and it is greatly to be desired that at Harvard and elsewhere a considerable number of vigorous young men should occupy this rich and comparatively uncultivated field.

JOHN SNELLING POPKIN.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

THE name of Dr. Popkin recalls to the mind of every graduate, from the year eighteen hundred and fifteen to the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the remembrance of a man of very marked and often amusing peculiarities of manner and habit, but venerated and beloved for the kindness of his heart, the simple excellence of his character, and the profoundness of his learning. He was of the class of 1792, and was one of those needy scholars who in that day helped their way through college by serving as waiters in commons-hall. Through the whole of the college course he was decidedly the first scholar of his class; so decidedly, it is said, that the second followed him at a more than usually long interval. He was distinguished at that time for proficiency in the language which he spent most of his days in teaching, but was not less eminent in mathematics.

After his graduation he was three years tutor in Greek, and then entered the ministry, and was settled in July, 1799, over the Federal-street Church in Boston, where he was the immediate predecessor of William Ellery Channing. In this position he remained a little more than three years, and then resigned it, apparently in a fit of morbid self-distrust, professing himself unequal to the requirements of the place. He was afterward settled, in 1804, in Newbury, and continued there till October, 1815, when he received and accepted an appointment to a college professorship of Greek. He filled this office till 1826, when, on the resignation of Edward Everett, he was appointed Eliot professor. In 1833 he resigned, and continued to reside in Cambridge till his death, in 1852.

Dr. Popkin had a tall, large, well-formed, erect figure, and a deep, sonorous voice. His whole personal appearance indicated a high degree of health and strength; and, indeed, he lived in uniform health over eighty years. Yet he was constitutionally a hypochondriac. This natural infirmity, which was said to have been aggravated by disappointed affection, together with the self-distrust and indisposition to society which it produced, was the origin of most of his peculiarities. He lived an utter recluse in No. 20, Holworthy. Except in that room and his recitation-room, and the path between them, he was rarely seen. His meals were carried to him there, and eaten in solitude. For exercise he kept the means of sawing wood in one of the apartments connected with his room; and occasionally on a Saturday

he would take a horse and chaise, and visit a sister who lived in a neighboring town. In his intercourse with the students there was an amusing conflict between his shyness, which gave the impression that he was very much afraid of them, and his conscientiousness, which constrained him to say and do every thing that duty required. In every duty of rebuke and correction, he was always perfectly faithful. I think that in his recitation-room there was more instruction imparted than was customary at that time. He never suffered the slightest mistake to pass unnoticed. An attempt to cover ignorance of the niceties of construction by a free and elegant translation could not pass muster with him. He would seldom interrupt a scholar whilst reciting, but at the end—rubbing his shin all the while, and looking out of the window, in a soliloquy which they who would profit by it were obliged to listen for very attentively—he would carefully correct every mistake that had been made, and add such philological remarks as his rare critical learning suggested. His great simplicity seemed to expose him to imposition, but they who counted on it invariably found their match. He had generally some quaint and humorous way of meeting them. When an attempt was made to get from him what in former days was called “a miss” (i.e., the omission of a recitation),—“a miss—a miss?” said he: “I know of no word in Greek that means to miss but *ἀμαρτάνω*, and that means to sin; I guess you can’t have one.” When an American edition of the *Græca Majora* was published, Dr. Popkin made some additions to the notes, which were distinguished by a “P.” We used to think that we could discern some of the Doctor’s quaint humor lurking under the choice Latinity of those notes; but perhaps we only associated with them the inevitable rubbing of the shin, and the dreamy, soliloquizing tones.

My classmates in Dr. Popkin’s entry kept a cat, which used sometimes to wander into the Doctor’s room. Once, when he had just filled up his wood-closet, a student whose closet adjoined the Doctor’s went into it, and began to mew. Soon the good, kind-hearted man was heard exclaiming, “Poor creature, poor creature!” and presently his wood began to come down. I wish I could remember that my classmate helped him pile up his wood again; but, if he did so, it has escaped my recollection. Among his many grotesque habits was that of setting out upon a run when he got within two or three yards of his door-step. One of the class, seeing him returning to his room one day, told a freshman that Dr. Popkin was very much disturbed by a whistle, and that he could make him run by merely whistling. He whistled at the right time; and the experiment succeeded perfectly, to the great wonderment of the simple freshman. But, notwithstanding the great amusement afforded by the good old man’s peculiarities, his manifest kindness and simple goodness won for him universal respect and love.

Thus did Dr. Popkin look to me in my college days. Afterward I had an opportunity of seeing him under another aspect. When I was a tutor, being his next neighbor in Hoiworthy, I thought I would invade his seclusion, and try to conquer an intimacy with him. And I found that no great effort was necessary. He met me very heartily, and seemed glad to have me come and talk with him. I found his conversation exceedingly rich and interesting. It appeared that he knew a great deal besides Greek. He had kept himself informed of what was going on in the world, and, in spite of his stinted intercourse with society, had somehow or other managed to pick up no little knowledge of human nature, and could make shrewd observations on men and things. It seemed to me that if he could only have been as free and genial in promiscuous society as Dr. Kirkland, he might have won an equal reputation as a pithy and pungent talker. It was impossible to be much acquainted with him without becoming aware of his deeply religious character. How far he had been influenced by the liberal movement in theology, that is, to what extent his opinions had been modified by it, I do not know; but certainly he could never have been otherwise than liberal in his feelings. He seemed unwilling to talk about his opinions. Once when I brought to him a theological difficulty with which I was laboring, he merely replied, “Young man, I settled and forgot that matter long ago.” During his ministry, one of those persons who think they cannot understand a man till they see him labelled with a sectarian name, tried to find out what he called himself. After putting him off some time, the Doctor said,

"If you must give me a name, you may call me a Popkinsian." Yet when Dr. Kirkland wrote to him at Newbury, "You are the very man we need here for a Greek professor," he replied, "You are mistaken: I am orthodox;" to which Dr. Kirkland rejoined, "We don't care about your orthodoxy: we want you to teach Greek."

After he became a professor, he preached occasionally. I heard him several times. Often his manner was constrained by his constitutional diffidence; but sometimes his inward earnestness broke through that obstruction, he forgot himself, and spoke with freedom, and then his natural advantages of voice and person produced their full effect, and his preaching rose to impressive eloquence.

Upon resigning his professorship he took a house in Cambridge, which was kept by his sister and niece. I visited him once in his retirement, and found him reading Greek. His faculties and energy were unimpaired, as I believe they continued to be to the end. He received me with his old cordiality, and his conversation was as quaint and vigorous as ever.

Dr. Popkin was sometimes compared to Scott's Dominie Sampson. The comparison argues a thorough misappreciation of him, and does him great injustice. The few points of resemblance are superficial, merely, and cover but a small portion of his personality. Intellectually, morally, and spiritually, he was a large and noble pattern of a man.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. No. 5.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL. No. 2.

BY REV. HENRY F. JENKS.

THE first building of the South Grammar School in Boston stood in School Street, just behind King's Chapel, and on part of the burying-ground. Of this school there exists only a conjectural representation made from descriptions, which is shown in the engraving on this page. It was two stories high, and probably partly occupied by the schoolmaster and his family. In 1748 this building was moved at the expense of the proprietors of the church, for their own accom-



THE FIRST LATIN SCHOOL, ON NORTH SIDE OF SCHOOL STREET, 1635.

modation. Mr. Lovell opposed the removal; but the town agreed to it, in a tumultuous meeting (April 18, 1748), by 205 yeas to 197 nays. In the afternoon of the same day this epigram was sent to Mr. Lovell:—

"A fig for your learning! I tell you the Town,
To make the church larger, must pull the school down.
Unluckily spoken, replied Master Birch,—
Then learning, I fear, stops the growth of the church."

Another building was then erected on the opposite side of the street, on the site of the Parker House. It is described as a low building, with an attic, and with a cupola above; but no trustworthy picture of it is known to be in existence. In 1812 it gave place to a building, well remembered by our older citizens, of three stories, with a granite front. At first this was only partly occupied by

the Latin School; but in 1816, under the interest excited by Master Gould's management, it required the second story, and later the whole building. Its appearance is shown by the engraving on page 215.

In 1844 the School was removed to the building on Bedford Street, shared with the English High School. This building has long been too small for the needs of the School, so that many pupils have been instructed outside. It is to be abandoned, probably during the present year, for the new edifice on Dartmouth Street and Warren Avenue, which the city has erected for the joint occupancy of the High and Latin Schools, where for the rest of this century at least, and perhaps much longer, the Latin School may fairly expect to remain.

The exterior of the building is handsome and imposing; but some of the arrangements of the interior might be criticised, and could be improved. The city has meant to provide well for its two chief schools, and in the main has done so. The building is a modern Renaissance style, of brick, with the lines of strength treated architecturally in stone, and intended to be fire-proof. KING'S HANDBOOK OF BOSTON describes it as "the largest structure in America devoted to educational purposes, and the largest in the world used as a free public school." It was begun in 1877, and finished in November, 1880. The Dartmouth-street front, which is to be occupied by the school-board, is not to be completed at present. Without it the building is 339 feet long and 220 feet wide. The structure is three stories high, with a basement, and is designed after the German plan of the hollow square with corridors following its outlines. The walls of the corridors are of brick, making fire-proof sections. Each schoolroom will accommodate about thirty-five pupils. There will be fifty-six rooms, all fronting on the streets. The width of the whole building is simply the width of a room and its corridor, thus insuring the best light and ventilation. At the centre the two parts of the building are connected by a corridor, on one side of which are rooms for the head master, library, teachers, and cabinets of the Latin School, and on the opposite side corresponding rooms of the High School. The staircases are of iron, and to each building there is a tower with a winding staircase, providing an extra means of egress. Each school is furnished with a large exhibition-hall, arranged in amphitheatre form, 62 by 82 feet and 25 feet high, and with an ample drawing-room suitably lighted from above. The interior is finished in pine, grained in imitation of hard wood. The two schools are further connected by a drill-hall and gymnasium, designed for common use. The drill-hall is a grand feature. It is 130 feet long by 60 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and is on the street-level, with entrances from Warren Avenue and Montgomery Street and the court-yards. The floor is of thick plank, calked like a ship's deck, and is laid upon solid concrete. The hall is to accommodate the whole school battalion, and can also be used for mounted drill. With its galleries it could seat 3,000 persons. Like the gymnasium above, of the same size, it is finished in natural materials, and treated so as to get a structural effect of open timber-work, the wood being hard pine, shellacked and varnished; the walls of Philadelphia brick laid in bright red mortar, and trimmed with sandstone.

In 1785, while the old schoolhouse was undergoing repairs, Master Hunt taught for a time in Faneuil Hall. Later the school was kept in an old barn in Cole Lane, now Portland Street (otherwise spoken of as the Mill Pond), because the new building was in progress on the School-street site; then it was moved to Scollay's Building, on Pemberton Hill, and then to the new stone schoolhouse.

The Latin School has done its part to strengthen the argument of those who claim that the influence of classical studies is to inspire a generous patriotism. Many of its scholars were distinguished in the earlier conflicts of the nation, both military and civil.

Some, no doubt led by the principles and example of Master Lovell, adhered to the mother-country, and left names to be inscribed in the annals of American loyalists. Others, influenced probably by the teachings of his son, read more correctly the signs of the times, and took their places among the Sons of Liberty.

The first name upon the Declaration of Independence, in the large, free hand so familiar to us, which was probably learned at the Latin School, is that of a Latin-School boy; and below it are those of four others who received their early instruction from the same source.

the later days of the Rebellion the Latin-School boys proved

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori;"

hundred and seventy-six filled posts in the military and naval of whom fifty gave up their lives, and all on every field did o themselves and the school.

the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by a Latin-boy, was one company, whose captain was also a Latin-School ich was adopted by the School, bore its name, and was, while ce, the object of its interest and tender care. To this come boys of the School gave a standard, made in imitation of that roman legions, which, after the war, was returned to the School, v hangs on the wall of the hall.

the same hall stands a statue by Richard S. Greenough, a Latin-boy, which was erected by the graduates of the School to honor ho had honored her, and to commemorate those who had fallen iding their country. This statue represents the *alma mater* of ool, resting on a shield which bears the names of the dead, and ng a laurel crown to reward those who returned. On marble on either side are the names of all the scholars who served in ional forces without losing their lives. This statue, elegant as



THIRD LATIN SCHOOL, SOUTH SIDE OF SCHOOL STREET, 1812.

a work of art, and invaluable as an inspiration, was dedicated in December, 1870, with an oration by Hon. William M. Evarts, and a poem by William Everett. In the new building it is to stand before the entrance-door, a daily reminder to the pupils of the patriotism and devotion which it is the duty of education to foster, and of educated men to cherish. The schoolroom also contains portraits in oil and in crayon of distinguished alumni.

Since the war, instruction in military drill has been given in this as in other high schools in the city. Opinions will differ about the wisdom of thus introducing the study of arms among the elements of a education; but great attention has been paid to it, with, it is, very satisfactory results, and there is no disposition at to discontinue it. In the new building the rooms best to their purpose, and finished with the most care and attention, are the large drill-hall and gymnasium for the use of hools.

object of the Latin School has always been the preparation of r college: accordingly, as the requirements for admission to have increased, its curriculum has broadened, and the branches to-day are much more numerous than those of half a century

rule, the citizens of Boston have cherished the Latin School; asionally, when the purpose for which it was established has r gotten, or when doubts have arisen in the community of f classical studies, complaints have been brought against it, mpts made to change its character, or even to merge it in hools or abolish it entirely. But it has pursued the tenor of with unabated energy, resisting all such attacks, and finally ing over them.

early in its history the number of scholars was frequently an a hundred. Under Mr. Hunt and Mr. Biglow there was a ff, but after Mr. Gould became master the School took a fresh

start. During his fourteen years 158 boys were fitted for college, in Mr. Leverett's three years 32, in Mr. Dillaway's five years 39, in Mr. Dixwell's fifteen years 181, and in the first ten years of Mr. Gardner's rule 168; the average per year being thus raised from a little less than 12 to nearly 17. During the four years that the present master has been at the head of the School, 91 pupils have been graduated, of whom 6 entered professional schools or business, and the other 85 applied, with success, for admission to various colleges. In addition, 19 have, without graduating, gone from the School to higher institutions of learning. In 1851 the number of pupils was 131, in 1861 263, at the present time 340. The number of teachers has varied with the number of scholars. At present there are a head master, three masters, and eight junior masters, beside instructors in French, German, drawing, and military drill.



THE FOURTH LATIN SCHOOL, ON BEDFORD STREET, 1865.

The high qualities attributed by Mather to the *Cheeverian education* have characterized that obtained under his successors. So far as examination for college is a test of acquirement, the class of this year has done itself and its instructors particular credit. Out of twenty-seven who graduated, one went into business, the other twenty-six applied for admission to college, and twenty-three were unconditionally admitted. Twenty-four applied to Harvard, of whom sixteen passed the examination "with credit" in one or more subjects or groups of subjects. One received six "honors," another five, and the remainder from four to one each. At the same time the second class, numbering thirty-three, was recommended for the preliminary examinations. Two did not appear; the other thirty-one wrote two hundred and twenty-six papers, of which two hundred and eleven were successful. Certainly this is a record of which the School need not be ashamed; and all questions of the wisdom of continuing it to be the pride of Boston, and the culmination of her educational system in the future as in the past, ought to be set at rest.

In 1854 Hon. Abbott Lawrence gave a sum of money, of which the interest is distributed in prizes for the general encouragement of the scholars. There is another fund contributed by pupils, and the fathers of pupils, for a similar purpose. These prizes, and the Franklin medals, the "gift of Franklin," are given for general scholarship and good conduct, or for specified performances. The prizes are announced at the annual exhibition or prize declamation in May, and given to those who won them, at the annual visitation by the committee at the close of the school-year, when the medals are awarded. After Dr. Gardner's death, some of his former pupils residing in New York subscribed a sum of money for two prizes, one to be given for an essay in English literature, and the other for one in natural science, and to be called the "Gardner prizes." These were awarded for two years; but, some objection having arisen from the School Committee, the award has been temporarily discontinued, and the money remains in the hands of those by whom it was collected. The late Hon. Elias Hasket Derby of Boston left by will a sum not yet available, for medals for certain literary performances.

We have spoken of the teachers ; but among the pupils of the school during its nearly two hundred and fifty years have been men as eminent as their instructors, who have in their lives reflected honor upon the city of their birth or adoption, and the school in which they were nurtured. Of such may be named John Hull, Benjamin Franklin and his four fellow-signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, Sam Adams, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper ; Presidents Leverett, Langdon, Everett, and Eliot, of Harvard, and Pynchon of Trinity College ; Governors James Bowdoin and William Eustis ; Lieut.-Governors Cushing and Winthrop ; James Lovell ; Adino Paddock, who planted the "Paddock Elms ;" Benjamin Church, first a patriot and then a traitor ; Judges Francis Dana, Thomas Dawes, and Charles Jackson ; Drs. John C. Warren, James Jackson, and Henry I. Bowditch ; Professors William D. Peck, Henry W. Torrey, Francis J. Child, Josiah P. Cooke, and William R. Dimmock ; Mayors Harrison G. Otis, Samuel A. Eliot, and Frederick O. Prince ; Hons. Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, George S. Hillard, Charles Sumner, William M. Evarts, and Charles Devens ; such writers

Master Gardner was indefatigable in adding to its treasures ; and largely by his personal exertions "the Latin School acquired probably the largest collection of pictorial and other illustrations of Roman and Grecian topography and antiquities possessed by any institution in the country ; comprising paintings, rare and old engravings, models in cork, casts from the antique, the best foreign mural maps and plans, casts of medals, antique coins, specimens of marbles from ancient ruins, and hundreds of photographs of Italian and Athenian views, and of statuary."

To further stimulate an *esprit du corps* among the pupils, as well as to foster public interest in the School, the Association a few years ago established the practice of having annually a public dinner in the city of Boston. The first occurred on what was supposed to be the one-hundredth anniversary of the re-opening of the School, after Master Lovell closed it with his memorable speech on the morning of Concord fight. It was a brilliant occasion. Its successors have proved equally so, and the annual dinner of the Latin-School Association may now be fairly considered an established Boston notion.



THE BOSTON HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOL. Warren Avenue, Dartmouth and Montgomery Streets.

as Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Lothrop Motley, and divines as Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Roman-Catholic Bishop of Boston, Right Rev. Theodore Dehon, Bishop of South Carolina, and Revs. Cotton Mather, Benjamin Colman, Andrew Eliot, Joseph Tuckerman, William Jenks, Samuel Cooper Thacher, Francis Parkman, N. L. Frothingham, William H. Furness, Alexander Young, Frederic A. Farley, James Freeman Clarke, William Henry Channing, Henry Ward Beecher, John F. W. Ware, Edward E. Hale, and Phillips Brooks.

In 1844 the Boston Latin-School Association, to which all who have ever been masters or pupils in the School are eligible, was formed to promote interest in it, and provide for its library. It "constantly," says the School Committee in one of its reports, "keeps in view the good of the School, from year to year adds to the attractions displayed in the rooms and to the number of choice volumes in the classical library." Its library in the school-building, for the use of masters and pupils, contains "one of the choicest collections of classical works in the country,—the editions being the most desirable, and the books of reference the rarest and most valuable."

Thus constantly manifesting its interest in the School, and seeking to promote its welfare, the Association has given ample assurance that if the time ever comes, of which President Eliot of Harvard University hopefully spoke in his speech as chairman at the dinner of the Association in 1878, when those who have been its pupils shall have some voice and share in the government of the School, they may be depended upon zealously to maintain its prestige unimpaired, to keep its glories untarnished, to augment its efficiency, and add to its renown.

In 1847 the Association published a Catalogue of Masters and Pupils, as complete as it could then be made. A few years ago Master Hunt's manuscript catalogue was found, in which occurred new names of scholars between 1775 and 1805, and other interesting information. The revision and republication of these catalogues have been intrusted to a committee, who before many months will issue a new one, larger than the former, and containing historical notes, and many additional names.

Few schools have a history so extended or so honorable as this

which has here been merely sketched; few can show such a memorable list of graduates; few have more completely fulfilled the purpose of their existence, or justified the hopes of their founders.

The citizens of Boston are entitled to take an honorable pride in it: they ought to appreciate the credit it confers upon the city, and to cherish it with jealous and loving care. It will in a few years be able to follow the City itself in celebrating its quarter-millennial anniversary. May it live and grow with unabated usefulness until it can count its thousandth year! may the day be far distant when those who should protect it shall raise their hands to destroy it, or merge its glories in any institution of more recent creation! Our good wishes for it cannot be better expressed than in the words with which Mr. Winthrop, presiding over the dinner of the Association, closed his eloquent speech: "The continued prosperity of the old BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL,—*in secula seculorum*."

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

It is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the death of Benjamin Peirce, Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, which occurred at his residence on Kirkland Street, in Cambridge, on the sixth day of October, in the seventy-second year of his age. In the May HARVARD REGISTER, Ex-president Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D., contributed a carefully prepared biographical sketch of Professor Peirce, which was accompanied by his portrait. In that sketch the chief works of his earnest life were interestingly described.

The funeral services took place in Appleton Chapel on Saturday, Oct. 9, at half-past one o'clock.

The attendance included a very full representation of the Corporation, the Overseers, and the various Faculties of the University; a large deputation of officers of the United-States Coast and Geodetic Survey, including the superintendent, Professor J. E. Hilgard, and Assistants, Boutelle, Dean, Mitchell, and Whiting; Hon. William Gray, Rev. W. H. Channing, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Chandler Robbins, and other members of the class of 1829; Professors H. N. Newton and Leonard Waldo of Yale College; and a great number of other distinguished friends of the deceased. Among these were Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Newell, Charles Francis Adams, Lyon Playfair, Robert C. Winthrop, Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, Alexander McKenzie, John Langdon Sibley, E. Rockwood Hoar, George Nichols, Edwin P. Seaver, Estes Howe, Frederick O. Prince, E. S. Tobey, T. W. Higginson, E. P. Whipple, Frank B. Sanborn, and Henry Cabot Lodge.

The pall-bearers were, —

President Charles W. Eliot.
Ex-President Thomas Hill.
Capt. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the
United-States Coast Survey.
Professor J. J. Sylvester, of the Johns Hop-
kins University.
Hon. J. Ingersoll Bowditch.

Professor Simon Newcomb, Superintendent
of the American Ephemeris and Nautical
Almanac.
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Professor Joseph Lovering.
Dr. Morrill Wyman.

The services were brief but impressive. The Chapel choir, assisted by the Glee Club, sang Cherubini's "Pie Jesu," and George L. Os-good sang "Come unto Me." After the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody had read portions of Scripture and had offered prayer, the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, a classmate of the deceased, made an address, which is printed in full below. After these services the remains were taken to the Cambridge Cemetery.

DR. CLARKE'S ADDRESS.

It is very seldom that a man goes away, whose place is not soon and easily filled. He may be a little wiser, a little better, a little stronger than others; but others come so near him in his special function that they soon replace him. Only occasionally can we use the poet's words, and say, —

"*Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum.*" —
"No one like him, no one near him."

But we must say so now. Our friend, who has left us, filled a place no one

else can occupy. In that department of intelligence in which alone man seems emancipated from human liability to error,—in which, with sure foot, he can advance step by step, along the path of the creative mind,—our brother stood among us alone. In this sphere he was able to speak as one having authority; and who was there who could question or criticise? What a singular and strange gift was this mighty function of his intellect! It was born with him. He seemed able, from the very first, to read, with easy facility, the problems of mathematics which others could only solve with labor. As a classmate I remember that our teacher in mathematics, the good and strong man who has just preceded him,—George Ripley,—never ventured in the recitation room to do more than ask one question of Peirce; and then allow him to demonstrate it in his own way, as he pleased. It is not for me, however, to speak of his accomplishment and attainment on this great line of thought. I leave the task to others, who will tell us how he has explored these regions of mystery alone, and has gone sounding along the dim and perilous ways untrodden before; how he has furnished new methods of discovery for those who shall follow him; and stated some results, which thus far no critic has yet seemed able either to accept or to deny. But that which I most feel now, as I stand here with you to say our brief farewell to this noble friend and brother, is, that, on these cold peaks of primeval thought, where he stood alone with the eternal Laws of Nature, he saw no blind forces, no dead laws, but always spirit and life. His head was never divorced from his heart. While studying physical facts and methods, he was led, not toward materialism, but toward idealism. The more he became familiar with Nature, the more he looked through Nature up to the God of Nature. His intelligence was so large that it did not need to drop the spiritual side of the universe, in its contemplation of the material order of things, but was able to hold both, at the same time, in its ample grasp. One-sided science and one-sided religion may be hostile, but in his soul these two were one. He saw God in Nature, as in history and in life. His religion was rational, and his science was religious. What a happy life has his been! You, his fellow-workers during long years, in this University, who have seen his manner of living; you, his companions in science, who have taken sweet counsel with him on those high themes, and walked in company with him to that House of God, which men call Nature; we, his friends of many years, classmates, brothers,—none of us to-day, can shed bitter tears for him who

— "Having run

The round of man's appointed years, at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his quiet rest has passed."

We are never nearer immortality than in the presence of such a death as this. We do not feel, we cannot imagine, this to be the end. That marvellous power which holds suns and atoms equally in its grasp; that creative exuberance which is yet so conservative that it gathers up every fragment so that nothing be lost; this power cannot allow the personal soul, which he has brought up to such a height of development, to be dissipated anew into emptiness. The mind which has been led by God so far, cannot stop abruptly here. If no little bird, on its rocking nest among the boughs, is forgotten by God, we may trust ourselves and those we love to that providence which holds us all in the hollow of its hand. It were almost an absurdity in creation, for such carefully developed souls, the ripe fruit of long ages of preparation, to come to an end, with the decay of their earthly organization. The Creator has hung an impenetrable veil between this world and the next, shutting us out from precise knowledge of the great beyond, and so confining us to what we can know and do here. If we saw more of the future, perhaps we should tire too soon of the present. But some things we may believe. Since the Father sends death to all his children, just as he sends them life; as he sends death to the wise and weak, to the saint and the criminal, to the believer and the Atheist, death must be good; for what God gives to *all* is a blessing. It must be a good thing to die, when death comes. And, since the unexhausted powers in man are thought, love, and action; since there is so much more to know, to love, and to do, than we can accomplish here; we may believe, that, in the future life, our heaven will be, as our heaven is here, in having plenty to know, plenty to love, and plenty to do. How much work here is just begun, and then dropped! How the tenderest love of this life seems cold and weak, to that of which the human heart is capable! What vast problems of thought open before our eyes, insoluble by our present methods! The best things we have or do in this world are only prophecies of what is waiting for us hereafter. We open our arms so wide, and we embrace so little! We are like children to whom the mother says, "Be patient, little ones, there is time enough, you shall have it all by and by." Go up, then, dear friend, and go on! Outsoaring the shadow of our night; advancing into regions of knowledge to which all former insight is but the auroral presage of coming day; go on, to see what you foresaw! Go up into larger ranges of vision, into a mightier fulness of comprehension. The soul that always humbled

itself here in adoration of the first Fair, sole True, will be exalted into communion with the intellectual principalities and powers above. There, too, you will, we trust, meet again the noble brothers of science who have gone before, those who also believed at once in law and love, in things seen and things unseen, in the God of Nature and the God of Reason and the God of Spirit. There you will meet with Agassiz and Jeffries Wyman, Henry and Bache; and renew on a higher plane the studies and affections of earth. Farewell, brother, for a little time. We who remain will endeavor to use these golden hours of time with something of your fidelity, we also will do the work of Him who sent us while it is day. We will go back to life, not sadly, but grateful to Him who has given us such noble friendships, has enabled us to be the witness of such great labors, and who feeds the heart with such immortal hopes.

The next day, Sunday, Oct. 10, the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody preached the following memorial sermon.

THE SERMON OF DR. PEABODY.

"I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish." — JOHN X. 28.

As most of you well know, I am among those who attach to declarations like this from our Saviour infallible authority, and who believe that his promise of eternal life was sealed and confirmed by his own resurrection from the dead. But did I not thus believe, I still should derive from him my strongest argument for immortality. If he bore no specially divine commission for mankind, if he simply took and holds, like any other man, the place due to his ability and character, I still must recognize him, the world tacitly recognizes him, as the greatest of men, — the greatest both intellectually and morally, and especially so, in that in him, mind and heart, the intellect and the spirit, were unified as we know not of their having been in any one beside. He knew human nature so well, that while all moral and spiritual teaching not of his school has had but a brief currency, the world has been constantly growing into the appreciation of his teaching in the precise proportion in which it has advanced in intelligence and culture. At the same time, in strength and in beauty, in purity and in love, in those virtues that give might and glory to manhood, in the gentler graces that enrich and adorn quiet scenes and uneventful life, we know not his peer. No other character presents an aspect equally blameless and lovely in every view, to all conditions of men, and in all time.

Such a spirit as his cannot but have the clearest spiritual insight. He convinces me by my conversance with him that he knows more about the realm of spiritual being than any one else who ever trod the earth, that he beheld God, entered into the Divine mind, drank in truth from its living and eternal fountain, as no other human being ever did; and what he says, with entire assurance, with regard to God and man, commends itself to my implicit reception. What he professes to know I must believe. What I of myself dimly see and faintly hope looks clear and certain, if it has his attestation. In the spiritual realm, I am still a stranger in many of its provinces, though I hope to be more than a sojourner; but when I enter into communion with him, I feel that I have joined myself to a citizen of that country, who has explored the whole of it, and on whose accounts of it I can place full reliance. Now, he always speaks of immortality, as if it were with him a matter not of doubt or conjecture, not of mere hope, but of certainty.

Nor does it seem to me of small interest for us that, in general, it has been the strong and good who have had this assurance; while, of those who have denied human immortality as a baseless vision of fanaticism, no mean proportion have been men who not unfrequently might have felt that they had souls not worth preserving. Not that I would cast reproach on honest scepticism, least of all, on that not infrequent type which dares not believe so great a blessedness; but it certainly has seldom been among spiritually minded men, or among those of pure and high morality, that is, among the kind of men that have been the most at home in the spiritual world, that human immortality has reckoned its foremost deniers.

But not only do I congratulate myself on the testimony of great and good men in harmony with that of Jesus Christ, — it is when I think of such men that real death seems utterly opposed to nature, and in itself incredible. Had not Jesus re-appeared, think you that John and Martha and Mary could have believed him wholly dead? Had the great stone never been rolled away from the sepulchre, would not the saintly women who went thither have felt that the life so divinely pure, so radiantly beautiful, had sunk from their sight, only to rise in some other chamber of that Father's house of which he had been talking so familiarly only three nights before?

But without dwelling on him, the All Perfect, have we not a like feeling with reference to all persons of advanced wisdom and worth? In our own thought we cannot make them dead. They will not stay dead. Press down

as you will the earth-clods over what bore their names, you cannot feel that they are buried there, — that all that there was of them is mouldering and crumbling away under the ground.

We talk of a finished life, a life beautifully rounded off, one that has reached its natural period, and is harvested in its late autumn like a shock of corn in its season. There are no such lives; or, if there be any, they are the kind of lives of which such things are never said. The only finished lives are those that are never fairly begun. The only symmetrically rounded lives are those that have described very small circles. The saint, the sage, the genius, though he live to fourscore, feels that his life has been only a beginning to live, and feels so the more profoundly, the farther he advances in wisdom and goodness. The more resplendently he reflects the Divine image, the more transcendently glorious, beyond his present attainment, seems to him the supreme Archetype of goodness. The deeper his search into the works and providence of God, the more vast is the realm of the unexplored; for each new province that becomes known to him abuts on every side upon provinces unknown or but dimly seen. Curiosity, longing, yearning, craving for more of love and of goodness, for more of truth and of light, grows by what it feeds on, and is never more intense and active than almost or quite on the brink of the grave, sometimes in the very last moments making the hope of immortality a prophetic vision of a broader, higher scope for the cognitive and active powers; while if there be a brief suspension as the body lingers and languishes under the death-shadow, it is no longer or more entire than may have intervened in the infirmities or illnesses of earlier days.

The broken column was, you know, the old heathen symbol of a life cut down on its midway career. If there be a reality in death, the symbol is still more appropriate to the lengthened earthly life that has been consecrated to truth and duty. But, blessed be God, the column is not broken. What seems the line of fracture is but the jagged lower outline of a cloud which the keen vision of faith can pierce, and trace the column as it rises and rises, stage upon stage, into the upper heavens among the pillars on which rests the throne of the Eternal. Oh! never seems death so utterly unreal as when it hides from mortal sight the greatly good, the excellently great. I am sure that to them, so far as they retain self-consciousness under the death-shadow, it is but a fleeting shadow; and if for a little while it rests densely on sense and soul, how transcendently glorious the moment when it is lifted from them, and they awake in the everlasting light!

Such are the thoughts which must have filled many minds and hearts, as we looked on that serenely beautiful countenance over which yesterday we here offered our prayers and thanksgivings.

Professor Peirce, passing from us in the fiftieth year of his official connection with our University, had a longer term of service than any member of the academic corps from the foundation of the College, with the one exception of the venerable Tutor Flynt. There was no faint prophecy of his eminence in the families from which he sprang. His father had graduated with the first honors of his class, and in his latter years was well known here as of no less rich endowments of mind than surpassing moral worth. His mother belonged in intellect no less than by birth to a family distinguished for ability and attainments, and was the sister of the eminent divine, Rev. Dr. Nichols, who was second to no man of his time in vigorous thought, lofty ideality, and kindling fervor of utterance, and who possessed, too, a rare capacity and love for mathematical study and investigation. Our Professor, by common consent unsurpassed in his chosen department, has not transcended the expectation concerning him in his college days, when his fellow-townsmen and friend, the venerable Bowditch, foretold of the boy that he would be the first mathematician of his age. His fellow-teachers here had distinct prescience of what he would become, when his tutorship began. While he already took longer steps in the class-room than permitted laggards to keep pace with him, his enthusiasm inspired scholars of the higher order, and made studies that had before been a weary necessity a privilege and a joy. His earliest text-books, unequalled in their kind, marked an era in his department, substituting rigid mathematical processes for easier, but looser methods, which levied on the mind a lighter tax, but gave in return a much scantier revenue. In the second year of his tutorship the absence of Professor Farrar left him at the head of his department, of which he held the direction till he could resign it, with the prestige of his name so worthily maintained, to his son, of kindred taste and capacity.

His work and his fame, before and since, have been world-wide. The introductory volume of his "Physical and Celestial Mechanics" few have read, because few could read it; but by those few it has been regarded as the most profound and thorough and enterprising work of the century, opening vistas of speculation and research which may give direction and scope for the greatest minds of coming generations. If he did not discover the planet Neptune, he did more, in establishing, with the ultimate acquiescence of the scientific world, a possible alternative solution of the disturbances of Uranus.

At the same time, his practical services in the superintendence of the Coast Survey and in connection with the Nautical Almanac have proved that the highest science has its utilities for the working-day world, and can bear its indispensable part in the arts most essential to human safety and well-being; nay, that nothing short of this in thoroughness and accuracy can meet the just demands of an advanced civilization.

Of late years his labors as an instructor have been nominally small, and for very few pupils; but never has he taught so efficiently, or with results so well worthy of the mind and heart and soul which he has put into his work. His students have been inflamed with his fervor, stirred to high ambition by his earnest appeals to every noble sentiment, and started by him, not on the cold, plodding study of books, but on the vivid, eager pursuit of the eternal truth of God, of which the signs and quantities of mathematics are the symbols. There are in other universities, as in our own, not so much trained as inspired teachers, who owe it to him that they are not hearing schoolboy recitations, but transmitting a living science.

Among the various forms of his activity, emphatic mention should be made of his several courses of lectures open to a larger public here and in Boston. These have been unique, and I doubt whether there has been any living man who could have approached him in the union of close scientific reasoning, bold and universe-sweeping speculation, poetic fancy, vivid ideality, and profound religious faith and reverence. In these lectures he has shown, as he always felt with adoring awe, that the mathematician enters as none else can into the intimate thought of God, sees things precisely as they are seen by the Infinite Mind, holds the scale and compasses with which the Eternal Wisdom built the earth and meted out the heavens.

Indeed, this consciousness has pervaded his whole scientific life. It was active in his early youth, as his co-evals well remember; it has gathered strength with his years; it struck the ever recurring key-note in his latest public utterances. He was a devout, God-fearing man, — a Christian, in the whole aim, tenor, and habit of his life. This, — from early, I might almost say native, feeling, and equally from faithful inquiry and established conviction. He was conversant with the phases of scientific infidelity, and by no means unfamiliar with the historic grounds of scepticism. Nor can I regard it as without profound significance, that a mind second to none in keen intuition, in æsthetic sensibility, in imaginative fervor, and in the capacity of close and cogent reasoning, maintained through life an unshaken belief and trust in the power, providence, and love of God, as beheld in his works, and as incarnate in our Lord and Saviour.

There is no need that I speak here of his pure, upright, faithful life. In this, as in his scientific genius, the youth was "father of the man." We who were conversant with his boyhood have not the slightest remembrance of aught that was not in beautiful harmony with what he has been in these later years, when to know him has been to love, admire, and revere.

He has gone from us, not too soon for him to enter on those larger, loftier fields of vision, whose forecast glories shed a light not of earth on his advancing years, but, were it not that God knows best when to call his children home, we should say, far too soon for us; for, before the brief shadow fell upon him, he seemed still in the full meridian of his life-day. It has been no rare experience to miss the brightest of a galaxy. But now, our one particular star is quenched. Be it ours to cherish the honored name so redolent of genius and eloquence, of social worth and civic virtue, of Christian faith and piety. And in that nearer circle in which the precious memories of our friend are now so laden with the fresh sorrow of bereavement, may they all be transformed into hopes full of immortality, as they cluster around the home where God in his own good time shall gather the parted family, and where "there shall be no more death!"

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

An editorial notice in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, on the morning of Oct. 7, said, —

"The death of Professor Benjamin Peirce is a great and national loss; for he was the Nestor of American mathematicians, and the historic transition from the illustrious Nathaniel Bowditch to the present generation of mathematical minds. And among these the son of the deceased, Mr. Charles Sanders Peirce, is not so much the rising hope as he is the worthy heir of great traditions. If Newton and Gauss are the greatest of modern mathematicians, the late Professor Peirce's merits will rank with the marvellous achievements of the Bernoullis, Euler, and Laplace. For not only has he extended the field of mathematics, he has also re-surveyed the larger part of the field, and by the introduction of new methods enabled his successors to cover more ground in less time than was previously possible. This is shown even in his elementary treatises, in his treatise on analytical mechanics of 1857, and in his 'Linear Associative Algebra' of 1870. Had he chosen to

publish a selected edition of his mathematical works satisfactory to himself, there is reason to believe that for centuries to come the world would not willingly let them die. The layman's impression, that a science as precise and formal as mathematics is necessarily dry and abstract, is not borne out by Professor Peirce's works and his personal character. Both were to a remarkable degree imaginative, speculative, and emotional. Both were filled with that reverence which is the almost uniform result of having felt the living pulse of everlasting truths. Nor has Professor Peirce's life been spent in learned retirement. He was among the teachers at Round Hill; since 1831 he has been one of the bright, particular stars of Harvard College; the Harvard Observatory was founded through his help; he was next to Bache the strongest man connected with the United-States Coast Survey; he helped in making the American *Ephemeris* an authority rarely challenged; he contributed to the transactions of the National Academy, the American Academy, and other learned societies; and he was of value wheresoever he chose to mingle with his fellow-citizens. For as was his science, true and pure, so was the man."

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Oct. 11, 1880, the following entry was made upon the record: —

"The President and Fellows desire to express their deep regret at the death of Benjamin Peirce, Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, on the 6th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age, and the fiftieth of his service as a College teacher.

"The University must long lament the loss of an intelligence so rare, an experience so rich, and a personal influence so strong, as his.

"As a teacher, he inspired young minds with a love of truth, and touched them with his own enthusiasm; as a man of science, his attainments and achievements and his public services have reflected honor upon the University and the country."

HARVARD AND HAVERFORD.

BY PLINY EARLE CHASE, LL.D.

WHILE every American college and university is largely indebted to Harvard, there are some peculiar points of common interest between the oldest American college and the oldest college of the Society of Friends.

Near the opening of George Fox's journal, he says, "When I came to eleven years of age, I knew pureness and righteousness."¹ This was in 1635, the year in which John Harvard received his diploma as Master of Arts, and the year before the first appropriation was made for establishing Harvard College. It was probably in the very year in which the first Harvard degrees were conferred, that Fox received the message of the Lord: "Thou seest how young people go together into vanity, and old people into the earth; and thou must forsake all, both young and old, and keep out of all, and be as a stranger unto all."²

The pioneer university of America and the religious Society of Friends have, therefore, grown up together. The former adopted as its motto "CHRISTO ET ECCLESIAE;" the latter preached "the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, . . . which is Christ in you, the hope of glory." In his letter to the king, written from prison in 1674, Fox says: "The principle of the Quakers is the spirit of Christ, who died for us, and is risen for our justification; by which we know we are his, and he dwelleth in us by his spirit; and by the spirit of Christ we are led out of unrighteousness and ungodliness."³

This community of interest is the offspring of a common manliness, and a community of aspiration which can brook no encroachment on the freedom of truth or the rights of conscience. The culmination of Protestantism led Puritan and Friend alike, to leave the comforts of home and civilization, to encounter dangers of which travellers by ocean-steamers can form little conception, and to seek in the wilderness of a new world an escape from religious tyranny.

It is not strange that the self-sacrificing spirit, which was so ready to meet perils and privations for the sake of enjoying the untrammelled

¹ Journal, Fol. of 1674, p. 2.

² *Ib.*, p. 3.

³ *Ib.*, p. 402.

exercise of paramount rights, should be jealous of any real or fancied infringement upon those rights from unexpected quarters; neither is it strange that the conflict of extreme, earnest, and honest idiosyncrasies should have gradually blunted the edges of self-assertion, thus helping and hastening the growth of that liberal blending of liberty and law by which New England has been so largely characterized.

The early recognition, by John Harvard and his fellow-workers, of the value of education under religious influences, was in strict accordance with the invariable teaching and practice of the Society of Friends. George Fox established schools for instructing boys and girls "in whatsoever things were civil and useful in the creation."¹ His followers have manifested a continual interest in the "guarded education" of the young. The different yearly and subordinate meetings have maintained many excellent literary seminaries, in which the general teaching has been of such substantial and practical character as to promote the physical, intellectual, and moral vigor which have always marked the society as a body. The continuance of this sympathy has been shown by the estimation which has been accorded to the works of Fox, Penn, and Barclay, in the Harvard Divinity School, by the practical recognition of the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit

by Harvard alumni. At the present time two-thirds of the professors are Cambridge graduates. In 1856 a college charter was obtained; and the system of requiring written theses and examinations for the degree of A. M., which has been subsequently copied by many other colleges, was at once introduced.

In three years Haverford will have ended its first half-century. It has not yet reached one-fifth of the age of our venerable *alma mater*, but its influence has already been felt in many directions and in ways which the times greatly need. The recognition of continual spiritual guidance, which was the distinguishing feature of George Fox's teaching, furnishes the most effectual antidote against the conceit of flippant materialism and the overweening humility of agnosticism. Students who are systematically trained to a comprehension of the fact that all sure knowledge is spiritual, and that the so-called knowledge of material existence and material laws is only a subordinate, though eminently natural and proper, inference from spiritual perceptions and relations, are in little danger of forgetting that there is a Providence greater than human providence, and a Wisdom greater than human wisdom, as well as a Power greater than human power, and that the Supreme Providence, Wisdom, and Power are all but different manifestations,



BARCLAY HALL, HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

in the sermons and doctrinal writings of Unitarian clergymen, and by the recent successful efforts to raise a fund for special religious instruction at Cambridge.

In 1832, the need of an institution of collegiate grade, for combining religious and academical training in the Society of Friends, was so widely felt that funds were raised for the establishment of "Haverford School," upon a farm of upwards of two hundred and twenty acres, a few miles west of Philadelphia. The grounds were laid out by an English landscape-gardener, who introduced the game of cricket with such success that the students have been uniformly ranked among the best American cricketers, and the healthful exercise has contributed satisfactorily to the growth of the "*mens sana in corpore sano*." For twenty-three years after the school was opened, although the curriculum was thoroughly collegiate, no degrees were conferred, but simple certificates of proficiency were given. In 1855, the present president of the college [Thomas Chase (1848), LL.D., Harvard, 1878], after serving three years as tutor and acting-professor in Harvard University, and two and a half years of travel and study in Europe, accepted an invitation to the chair of philology and literature; and since that date a controlling influence has been exerted at Haverford

by *ὑποστάσεις*, or *personæ*, of one supreme Ruler and Upholder of the universe. They know that there is such a thing as positive knowledge, and that the source of that knowledge can only be found in the Creator who has given it to them.

The excellent results of an education which is thus methodically built on a solid spiritual foundation, have been felt beyond the limits of the small denomination which they represent. For many years an important professorship at Harvard has been held by a Haverford graduate; and Haverford has become, to a certain extent, a training college for university or post-graduate study at Harvard, where the Haverford diploma is regularly received as an equivalent for the entrance examinations of the senior year. In no instance has there been any abuse of the privileges which have been thus accorded; in no instance has there been any inability to keep up with the prescribed course of study; in no instance has the double allegiance done aught but honor to the student, to the college, and to the University.

For nearly a century the religious teaching of Harvard has been mainly governed by the needs of the large intellectual class who acknowledge an omnipresent Ruler, who is All-loving, Almighty, and All-wise, whom they delight to worship as their heavenly Father, but of whom, through fear of "dividing the substance," they hesitate to speak in terms which might be interpreted as claiming a knowledge

¹ Journal, p. 316.

of mysteries which are beyond their comprehension. There is a much larger class, who are so filled with a sense of their own weakness and unworthiness that they yearn after a still closer and, as it were, brotherly relationship of sympathy and suffering, under which they may be emboldened to approach the throne of grace with the prayer of David: "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer." There is also a third class, rejoicing in the belief that God is a spirit, who is to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, who offers them at all times the spiritual guidance which is best suited to their immediate spiritual condition, and who will require nothing at their hands but a simple, childlike acceptance of that guidance, and consequent obedience to their clearly perceived intimations of truth and duty.

The teaching of Haverford is based on a recognition of the Divine Image in the threefold, emotional, spontaneous, and intellectual nature of the human mind, and a consequent belief that such harmonious development of complete manhood as is most desirable can only be attained through the study and acceptance of all the primary phases of belief, and the diligent search for the fundamental postulates which unite them all, reconcile them all, and give them all their vitality. Those who adopt this catholic view readily admit that religion, as well as science, should always be practical, progressive and aggressive, in the adaptation of its unchanging principles to the changing requirements of human progress; that it will always encourage the pursuit of the highest ideals; that it will always have room for the most faithful and far-sighted workers in each of its three great fields; and that the common goal towards which all are tending will become more and more manifest, in proportion to the increasing comprehension, by every man, of the results to which he has himself attained, and of their bearing on the general welfare of mankind.

Is not the ripest scholarship of Harvard also enlisted in the work of communicating an experimental understanding of the spiritual supremacy in the microcosm, which will lead to a sure knowledge of the universal macrocosmic dependence of physical upon spiritual power; and in securing a clear recognition of the great fact, that the human intellect and will exercise a limited control over the same forces which are infinitely controlled by the Divine Intellect and Will so as to be instrumental in producing all the harmonies of nature?

Such an education as this is liberal, in the true and highest sense. It cherishes and enforces a generous catholicity of spirit, which always welcomes an increase of truth and knowledge, while it makes charitable allowance for the errors which naturally flow from human imperfections. It encourages the symmetrical development of the whole man, with especial and continual reference to the paramount interests of the immortal soul, and to the marvellous provisions for the satisfaction of all its needs which have been revealed by the gospel of the Eternal Word. It finds no rest in any "dirt philosophy," which professes to explain the phenomena of conscious direction and control by gross, material, unconscious, and subordinate activities; in any agnosticism, which attaches such exaggerated importance to the admitted limitations of knowledge as to doubt the truths which are most self-evident; in any positivism, which repudiates theological and metaphysical explanations, while admitting that its own theories are the outgrowth of theology and metaphysics, and while promulgating a new

theology and metaphysics of its own; in any "mole-eyed science," which gropes hopelessly, in the darkness of its own shadow, after some dim and counterfeit substitute for truth; in any unguided, unconscious, self-originated, and self-sustained laws of evolution, which develop fountains without source, ends without purpose, harmonies without forethought.

THE HARVARD UNION.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

UNTIL the last few years, public speaking has been unpopular at Harvard. No surer way of getting an undesirable reputation could be found than to make a few remarks in a class-meeting; no man liked to incur the odium, even of offering a motion. This state of affairs seemed singular, since most college men are drawn from that region where the blessing of town-meetings is supposed to educate every citizen into a kind of modern Athenian. It was creditable to a man to write well, but it was not a special advantage to be able to de-

liver well what he had written. The only public exhibitions or competitions were the Lee-prize readings, and the Boylston-prize declamation; and, whatever may have been thought by the instructors, it was not considered a great honor among undergraduates to win in one of those contests.

A natural result of such a prejudice against "speaking in meeting" was, that the business of the college societies was usually allowed to fall into the hands of any one who was public-spirited enough to give his time to it. To criticise the management of any organization was rare, and one who attempted it would be wary of repeating his effort. The impression that most men were incapable of making a speech on any topic was so general, that, if a hundred students were assembled for an important discussion, scarce half a dozen ventured to take part.

The cause of the indifference to public speaking might be found, in part, in that dislike of making one's self prominent, which is a characteristic of Harvard life. To do what other men avoid, is always considered suspicious here. A further cause was, that there was almost no opportunity for training in elocution.

Professor Baxter, whom his pupils remember with so much interest and regret, did all that he could; but no one man could give instruction in oratory to such a college as this. The appointment of two instructors, with the privilege of a quarter of an hour a week of private instruction offered to all juniors and seniors, has gone far toward making a good delivery something worth having, and therefore worth acquiring. A Boylston prize for declamation has become a great honor; and the competition for commencement parts was never so great as last year.

Off-hand speaking, however, needs a further training. The College has done its part toward providing for that need by establishing an elective in debate, which has proved not only a useful, but a popular course. To further this good effect, and to extend the same advantage to those who have not chosen the course as a part of their college work, the Harvard Union has been organized by the students. The plan of a general debating society, to be open to any member of the University, though familiar enough at Oxford and Cambridge, had never before seemed possible at Harvard; but it has succeeded.



THOMAS CHASE, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Beginning about six months ago, it has now upwards of a hundred and fifty members, and the large attendance at the meetings shows that the Harvard men can be interested in a vigorous and keen debate. In general, the discussions are carried out in a remarkably fair and broad spirit. The disposition to quibble, and to use fine, hair-splitting arguments, which is so annoying in many societies, is rarely displayed, and is always disliked. The procedure, taken from that of the Oxford Union, is to take a secret ballot on the merits of the question before the debate, and an open vote on the merits of the argument after the debate; thus giving the stimulus of an attempt to influence the minds of the hearers, — to talk to the jury, so to speak.

The advantages of such a society are far from being limited to the practice of public speaking: a society where men stand entirely on their merits, where every man's talent is recognized and sought, if he has any, is an aid to the spirit of union essential to a great university. It is a noteworthy fact, also, that there has never been a more intelligent interest in politics among college men than during the past campaign. This interest it is highly important to keep up and to train. No college is better instructed in the theory of political science. The Union aims to educate its members to express sound truths in a convincing manner; and, though young Ciceros and Chathams are not very plentiful as yet, it is hoped that the work of the society will become permanent.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS.

LETTER FROM CHANCELLOR WILLIAM G. ELIOT, D.D.

To the Editor of *The Harvard Register*.

"THE house that is building is not like the house that is built;" and although "the child is father of the man," it is hard to believe it when the child is in the cradle. And so, amidst the finished structures of the American Cambridge, where the *alma mater matrum* sits in more than regal dignity, one may well be pardoned for smiling at the infant efforts of "Western Colleges," which are apt to bear ambitious names, prophetic of great things in the remote future, while painfully busy with the little things of the present day.

Nor do I think that the smile does us any harm, knowing, as we do, that it is one of sympathy, not of ridicule, and also believing that we have our own work to do, in our several places, which must be done in our own fashion, after our own measure, and with reference to our own immediate surroundings. If well done, it will in time speak for itself. In a century or two, the record may be worth reading.

Twenty-seven years ago, here in St. Louis, a few of us began the establishment of a boys' grammar school, with almost no money, with small social influence, with no trained teachers, in a community which cared but little for polite learning, or art, or science, in a border-State which was just beginning to be restive under the social burden of slavery and slave institutions; but from the first we had a fixed and expressed purpose of building up a university worthy of the name. Year after year, with slowly-increasing strength, we have labored to meet present demands, doing primary and secondary work, undertaking nothing but what we could do reasonably well, rising somewhat, from time to time, in the grade and dignity of effort and attainment, until now, when our first graduates are barely entering upon the years of middle life, and we begin to feel that the foundation is permanently and well laid. Another twenty-five years of equal progress would make our young "Washington University" one of the leading institutions in the land. But by that time where Harvard and Yale will be, no one can tell.

If, after this introduction, any of your readers take interest enough in Western affairs to justify it, I will send them a brief sketch of our Manual Training School, now in successful operation, and of the new Art Museum, of which we are very proud. But, frankly speaking, I doubt if your readers will care much about these things, when so far away, — unless, perhaps, the fact that six of our professors are Harvard men may entitle us to a friendly hearing.

WILLIAM G. ELIOT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1880.

BENJAMIN TYLER REED.

BY JULIUS H. WARD.

THE late Benjamin Tyler Reed, who bore his father's name, was born in the old town of Marblehead, Sept. 20, 1801, and spent his boyhood among its quaint and warm-hearted people. In those days its commerce was considerable, and its sea-kings had almost a national fame. His parents were excellent New-England people, of moderate means, who did every thing in their power to give their son a liberal education. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Harvard in the class of 1821, where, among his classmates, were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles W. Upham (of "Salem-witchcraft" fame), Judge Edward Kent of Maine, Judge Edward G. Loring, and the late Robert W. Barnwell. Either before he entered college, or during his academical career, he spent some time in teaching school, which was not much to his taste. Unlike most of his classmates, but in accordance with all the associations of his youth, he chose a mercantile career, and at an early day displayed a remarkable aptitude for the complicated affairs of business and commerce. On leaving college he entered the counting-room of "Billy" Gray, as the famous merchant was then called; and, after serving

his novitiate in business, became a member of the house of William Ropes, Reed, & Co. Their business was the same which in those days was carried on, to a great extent, by the wealthy men of Salem and Marblehead, — ocean commerce, trade with Russia and other countries; their ships went to the most distant ports, and their ventures seldom failed to yield substantial returns. Mr. Reed sent his ships to California when San Francisco was little more than a bare sand-bank. This ability to make successful financial ventures made him a valuable adviser in enterprises requiring a large vision and great sagacity. He was the first treasurer of



STATUE OF JOHN GLOVER IN BOSTON.

the Eastern Railroad corporation in 1836-7, and held the office for ten years. He then became the treasurer of the Bay State Iron Company, and grew to be one of the largest owners in its stock. He was one of the directors in the Shawmut National Bank, and held responsible positions in other and similar institutions. The special bent of his mind was for financial pursuits. He ranked among merchants as a clear-headed and far-sighted business man. He began life poor, and was essentially the maker of his own fortune, which, at the time of his death in 1874, was reckoned at more than a million dollars. The gaining of money, however, was not his only object in life. Like Amos Lawrence, he retired from active business in 1856, that he might learn how to dispense wisely what God had put into his hands.

Mr. Reed was not, in early life, what is termed a religious man. He was fond of society, and had his share of its pleasures; but when he became a Christian, and was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at St. Paul's, Boston, he was a changed man, not less social or genial than before, but living upon a different plane. Naturally of a generous disposition, while he gave largely and widely, he also gave wisely. As life advanced he thought more and more of the religious uses of wealth, and one day informed his friend Edward S. Rand, that he intended to make provision for the founding of an Episcopal Theological School¹ at Cambridge. Not long after this he surprised

¹ For a history of the School and an illustrated description of the buildings, see the Rev. Dr. George Z. Gray's sketch in the April HARVARD REGISTER.

Mr. Rand by telling him that he had determined to establish this school during his lifetime, and by placing in his hands at the same time the money and the documents indicating his wishes in regard to the whole matter. This initial step was taken as the two happened to meet one afternoon on State Street. Mr. Reed had put the entire trusts in Mr. Rand's hands, but himself selected two additional trustees, which number was afterwards increased to five. He moreover requested that his rector, the Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, of Emmanuel Church, Boston, should be consulted in the drawing-up of a scheme for the proposed institution. The indenture was signed and sealed Jan. 22, 1867, by Benjamin Tyler Reed, Edward S. Rand, Robert C. Winthrop, and John Phelps Putnam, and the institution was incorporated in the same year. Mr. Reed evidently felt, in creating this splendid endowment, what is felt with increasing force by all who study present educational forces, — that the adequate preparation of men for the sacred ministry is one of the best services which can be rendered to the Church of Christ. His original gift of one hundred thousand dollars was increased, before his death, by an additional twenty-five thousand dollars, with which the beautiful library, known as Reed Hall, was constructed. His example has been followed by the late Robert M. Mason, and Amos A. Lawrence, and John Appleton Burnham, in the erection of St. John's Memorial Chapel, Lawrence Hall, and Burnham Hall, until the nucleus originated by him less than twenty years ago has already grown into a magnificent ecclesiastical foundation; and his will provides, that, after satisfying certain bequests and life-estates, his whole property shall become the property of the School as a permanent endowment. The late George S. Hillard once aptly characterized this group of buildings¹ as "a bit of Oxford dropped right down in Cambridge." It may, perhaps, be safely said that no single person in the Episcopal Church has done more to forward the interests of theological education. Mr. Reed concentrated his efforts, while he did not narrow his personal giving, upon one great work, which will transmit his memory in gratitude and blessing to countless generations. But in the larger gift he did not forget the smaller. The statue of Gen. Glover, "a soldier of the Revolution," and the trusted friend of Washington, the work of Martin Milmore, presented to the city of Boston, and erected in 1875 in the park on Commonwealth Avenue, was his humble tribute to one of his distinguished fellow-townsmen of Marblehead, and the inscription thereon was from his own pen. He was for many years senior warden of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and always a stanch friend of its rectors.

Mr. Reed was a genial, kind-hearted man, of noble impulses. The personal traits of his character were enriched by the outflowings of a Christian spirit, which habitually prompted him to the exercise of kindness and a forbearing disposition toward his associates. This was particularly noticeable in his intercourse with persons holding subordinate positions under his direction. He loved little children, and knew how to enjoy life as he went along. He was a short, stout, thick-set man, and had a superb head, — his glory. His presence was a perpetual benediction. His look was more hopeful than downcast, always cheerful, always sunny. His manner was hearty and sincere. His religious opinions were identified with the Evangelical school of

thought, but his benefactions knew no party lines. He is said to have remarked to one of the trustees of the School which he founded, that after he had given that amount of money for religious purposes he made money more rapidly than ever; but the coincidence only increased his sense of responsibility, and made him a still more generous man. Age did not at all detract from his sunny temper, or chill his natural warmth of heart. He died from paralysis of the brain, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1874, and was buried in Mount Auburn. The Church has had many "merchant princes," but no one among them has set a better example of "godly living and godly giving."

THE HARVARD ART CLUB'S ISSUE OF MR. MOORE'S DRAWINGS.

THE series of engravings, executed by Mr. Moore from his own designs, which the Harvard Art Club are now issuing, is of unusual interest. For, beside the admirable qualities of draughtsmanship which these works exhibit, they show an excellent mastery on the part of the artist of one of the most exquisite and difficult processes of engraving. The combination of etching and mezzotint on the same plate has rarely been practised since Turner showed, in the incomparable plates of the *Liber Studiorum*, of what this method is capable in the rendering of landscape. The impossibility of rivalling his work, as well as the difficulties of the process, may have had their part in deterring later artists from experimenting in the same field, while the public taste has seemed to prefer other, less refined, and less exacting modes of representing nature. Just now a reaction in favor of this method seems to be beginning, of which these plates of Mr. Moore's are one of the first indications, and Mr. Seymour Haden's latest plate, "Harlech Castle," is another.

Mr. Moore was wise in choosing this mode of engraving his drawings, for there is no other style which can better reproduce such refinement of line, and such delicate gradations of light, as those in which much of the charm of his work consists. He

shows in these plates how well the method lends itself to production of subtle effects. Take, for example, the second plate of the series, perhaps the finest of those yet issued, — the *Gathering Storm* around the crest of the Simplon, — and look at the light vaporousness of the mists rising and folding about the summit, and compare their tissue with that of the snow in the creases of the mountains, and with the stretch of the solid mountain side. The archway in Venice is of a very different character, but shows not less the exceptional accuracy and fidelity of Mr. Moore's drawing, the sensitiveness of his touch, and his fine perception of the significance of features not likely to attract a common or careless gaze, as records of history and memorials of sentiment. Nothing could be better than the drawing and engraving of the archway, and the steps receding into the darkness.

It is seldom that any drawing so true, simple, and firm, — so exemplary, in short, as Mr. Moore's, — is to be met with. Merely as lessons in drawing, quite apart from their higher qualities, these engravings deserve careful study. There could hardly be better correctives of the loose work, the unmeaning lines, and the coarse light and shade, which are characteristic of much of the drawing even of so-called artists.



BENJAMIN TYLER REED,
FOUNDER OF CAMBRIDGE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

¹ This admirable group of buildings was designed and built by William R. Ware and Henry Van Brunt, architects in Boston.

The Harvard Art Club deserves credit for undertaking the issue of these plates, of which three are now ready for delivery to subscribers, and the remaining two may be looked for very shortly.

C. E. N.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Gleanings from Pontresina. By HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 213 pp.

This volume introduces its readers to a Swiss village until recently inaccessible. Over its even yet difficult approach the author (a graduate in the class of 1852) furnishes "safe-conduct," and beguiles the way with much delightful chat.

Pontresina, a village of fifty houses containing three hundred inhabitants, is situated in the Engadine, a district of the canton of Grisons, in the south-eastern part of Switzerland. This little town boasts an altitude of over six thousand feet, and has become known to the travelling world only within the last thirty-five years. Chiefly owing to the zeal of the Alpine Club, its atmosphere, supposed to be the most bracing south of the Arctic Circle, is now annually breathed by hundreds of strangers. Mr. Arnold has evidently the spirit of the true traveller, between whom and the mere *tourist* there exists a real difference. Of the latter class this author speaks, with much contempt, as "pernicious 'Cookeys' with their 'coupons,' who are daily caravanned over the continent in every direction where an iron track can be laid." Surely more consideration toward his less adventurous brothers would have argued greater courtesy and not less valor in himself.

The honorable history of the Engadine is graphically sketched. Long under the control of the dukes of Suabia, it was transferred by them to the German Empire in the thirteenth century. In the fifteenth century it achieved an independence retained until 1803, when it joined fortunes with the Swiss confederation. One is glad in this easy way to form the acquaintance of the inhabitants of this lofty, mountain-circled hamlet. They are of the frugal, temperate type, whose "dissipation consists of a glass of beer and a pipe," whom "fifteen centimes enable to cut a dash," and in whose eyes "a whole franc represents a spree." They are exclusive, conservative, adhering to traditional customs, and living by precedent without even a taste for luxury. They are in easier circumstances than the dwellers in most of the mountainous districts of Switzerland, — not only by reason of their thrift and industry, but largely because many of them, unlike their neighbors, are driven to foreign lands, whence, with unfailing patriotism, after accumulating a competence, they return to their native nest. It is odd, that, as confectioners and cooks, these people of most simple and rude taste serve the outside world. Though unlearned, they are not unlettered, no one being permitted to partake of the sacrament who cannot read.

The women have equal recognition in domestic life, a state of affairs due to the invariable custom of dowry and to the importance attached to it; and, by the author's testimony, the women have more intelligence and business ability than the men. The people are not given to wit, but on the contrary would interpret an attempt at a joke by one of their number as a sign of lunacy. Although the people are invested with considerable interest, it is not human kind, but *nature*, that reveals itself to the eye, and can safely trust its portrait to the pen of Mr. Arnold. His true nature-worship is shown in that he does not spend the whole or perhaps the greater portion of his force upon the bolder features which must strike even the most obtuse beholder. These have their due, and cliffs and rocks and chasms all tower and frown and yawn before the reader's eye; but the less obtrusive features of the landscape are sketched with a rarer discernment. Trees, shrubs, and lowly herbs are painted with the minute accuracy of a botanist and the tenderness of a lover. The delicate *Linnæa* is so charmingly described that its gentle, insinuating aroma pervades the pages of the volume. "The butterfly is loath to impose the dainty touch of her slender feet; and even the inexorable and all-plundering bee here, pitying and unwilling to destroy, leaves its stores of nectar unripped, and gladly spares the frailty of its beauty." The superb forests of the *cembra* pine which decorate the Engadine are not less beautifully painted. The *cembra's* purple flowers, fine, compact cones, oily seeds, and its wood soft, fine, and easily carved, are all described. "It is the only species of evergreen which, when shattered or overthrown, sends out shoots from its base."

These charming descriptions are, however, interrupted by inexcusable digressions, as when the author goes far aside to recall and emphasize the vanity of *Linnæus* in naming the "*Linnæa*" for himself, and, to sustain his exaggerated charges, gives nearly four pages to citations from the great Swede's diary and anecdotes. In the same connection he makes the untenable assertion that "*Linnæus* is the sole instance of any botanist or other scientific man's bestowing his own name on any created thing."

There are several irrelevant chapters in this volume. Particularly out of place seem those devoted to "The English at Church" and "John Bull at Large," in which the author ridicules the dress of English women, the manners of English men, and the affectations and conventional opinions of both. The last chapter, entitled "The Etruscans in the Engadine," is quite as foreign to the true scope of the book as those above mentioned. It is a summary of the results of investigations pursued by philologists, with the desire to trace the present inhabitants of the Engadine to Etrurian origin. This is much too serious an inquiry to properly enter into a traveller's running record; but it must be admitted that this is one of the most admirably written chapters in the book, and because, of the happy style, the pleased reader pardons its irrelevancy. — *May Wright Thompson.*

Investigation of the South Carolina Census of 1880: A report to the Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, by HENRY GANNETT, Geographer and Special Agent.

Early in August certain newspaper-reports, relating to the population of several counties of South Carolina, began to attract public attention and excite criticism. A comparison of the present census with that of 1870 showed an enormous and improbable increase in the past few years, suggesting an imperfect count in one or the other of the enumerations, or, as the gossip of the time had it, intentional frauds for political purposes. Many of the counties had increased over fifty per cent, and one, Orangeburg, one hundred and fifty-seven per cent. The average for the State was forty-one per cent. On studying the growth of population under the most favorable circumstances for observation, upon the territory of the United States within the past century, it is found that in a new community, where land is abundant and fertile, and its acquirement easy; where the requirements of the family are few, the habits of living simple, and the occupations mainly agricultural, a European stock may increase twenty-five to thirty per cent decade after decade, without additions by immigration. Any gain much above this ratio is scarcely credible.

Now, it is notorious that South Carolina has not profited materially since 1870 by immigration either from foreign countries or from other States of the Union; and it is not possible that an old State could have gained forty per cent between the two censuses.

The count, therefore, of 1870 or of 1880 must be defective; and, to settle this question, Mr. Gannett was appointed special agent to investigate the subject. During several years since graduation in the Mining Department of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1870, he has held the position of topographer under Dr. F. V. Hayden, on the United-States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories: reports on his share of the work of exploration and mapping are to be found in the annual volumes of the survey from 1872 to 1877. He also "collated and arranged" No. 1 of its Miscellaneous Publications, namely, "Lists of Elevations" principally west of the Mississippi, of which a fourth edition was published in 1877. It includes a map of the United States, with contour-lines for every thousand feet of elevation; the most accurate work of the kind yet attempted. During the present year, he has acted as Geographer in the Census Office.

The special investigation which Mr. Gannett has just completed shows conclusively that the census of 1870 was at fault, and not that of 1880. He spent two weeks on the ground, choosing those counties for examination where the returns showed the most surprising increase of population, and, by consultation with prominent men in each locality, was able to identify by far the greater number of names and families in every case. The following paragraphs may be quoted from his report to Superintendent Walker: —

"In addition to the identification of the heads of families, the individual members of families, especially in those which were extraordinarily large, were verified as far as time would serve. I found no ground whatever for suspicion that families had been fraudulently increased in the returns. Comparatively few negroes knew their own ages, or those of their children; and this ignorance extends to some extent to the lower classes of the whites, — a fact which sufficiently explains many seeming inconsistencies in the succession of the children in certain suspicious-looking families.

"As you have noticed, I have called upon Republicans almost everywhere to assist me. I found them at first thoroughly convinced of the fraudulency of the census. I left them convinced to the contrary. In the few cases where I was obliged to use Democrats, I took the precaution invariably of testing their good faith. My informant was not allowed to see the schedules, but the names were called off to him. Occasionally I called names that were not on the schedules, but these were never recognized. I also asked frequently for details regarding names and ages of members of families, and business or profession, which could only be given by one well acquainted with the family; and false answers were never returned."

The cause of the inaccurate enumeration in 1870, as set forth in Mr. Walker's letter to the acting Secretary of the Interior (from which much of the first part of this notice is taken), seems to have been the employment as

supervisors of United-States marshals, who were already sufficiently burdened with their own work; and the absence of any check or control of the enumerators by the Census Office. These evils were remedied before the present census was undertaken; and the change as shown by the recent examination is extremely satisfactory. — *William M. Davis.*

History of Procedure in England from the Norman Conquest. The Norman Period (1066-1204.) By MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, Ph.D., Harvard University. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1880.

This work, one of the fruits, it is proper to remark, of the special encouragement offered to advanced study in the graduate department of Harvard, treats of procedure in its broad sense,—the sense in which the term includes much of constitutional law as well as legal process strictly speaking. That is to say, Mr. Bigelow's book treats as well of the courts of the Norman period, and their relation to each other, as of the conduct of causes. Indeed, the volume before us shows that the great legal and constitutional results of the age of the Norman kings of England were largely, if not mainly, brought about through one of the courts of the time; to wit, the King's Court. The humiliation of the great manorial franchises and the bringing them into subordination of the central authority of the nation, the development of the writ process, the limitation of resort to the duel as a mode of trial of real-property causes, and the gradual substitution of the recognitions—the parent of the modern jury—for the old pre-Norman modes of trial, were all effected by the King's Court, almost alone.

The history of the Anglo-Norman courts occupies 128 pages of Mr. Bigelow's book. Beginning with a sketch of the judicial features of the Witenagemot, the author follows with a minute consideration of the Ecclesiastical Court, occupying some 50 pages; in which the legal aspects of the famous controversy, or rather contest, between Thomas à Becket and Henry the Second are examined. The result is shown on pp. 52, 53, where the author says: "The permanent results of the reforms instituted by Henry the Second in derogation partly of the recently assumed, partly of the ancient, clerical jurisdiction, may be thus summarized: 1. All questions agitated concerning church property were relegated to the King's Court, or other lay court, in one form or another. 2. All offences committed by men in orders upon laymen were to be redressed alone in the lay courts. 3. Debts and demands in favor of laymen against clerics were to be sued in the same courts. 4. Redress by clerics against laymen, when it was not pursued for the mere purpose of punishing sin, was to be sought in the lay courts." The great "disturbing and uncertain" factor in administration, the King's Court, is next considered, and the modes pointed out by which that court spread its jurisdiction throughout every part of the kingdom, and over all classes of cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court or the Exchequer. An account of the jurisdiction and peculiar procedure of the last-named court follows; and then follows the history of the County Court, the Burghmot, the Hundred or Wapentake Court, the Manorial Court, and the Forest Court.

After treating of the courts, the author enters into an examination of the part played both in litigation and in administration by the writ process; in which are included the growth of the process into settled form on the one hand, and its use in promoting the jurisdiction of the King's Court against the local franchises on the other. Then follows an account at length of the conduct of causes from the inception of a litigation to its close. Our space enables us to give only the chapter-titles of this part of the book. These are: Distringment, Summons, The Issue Term, The Medial Judgment, The Trial Term, The Final Judgment. It may be added that this is the only work that has yet been written on the subject of which it treats.

Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, vol. ii. No. 8. Legislation of 1880. Edited by WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON and GEORGE P. SANGER. Boston: published by the Commonwealth. Rand, Avery, & Co., printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin Street.

We have here the twenty-first number of the supplements to the General Statutes of Massachusetts. The first thirteen constitute volume one, which is bound, with a general index, and the last eight will form part of volume two. These have all been edited by Harvard graduates, Judge Richardson of the class of 1843, and Judge Sanger of the class of 1840.

In the present number there is an act of especial interest to Harvard College and Harvard graduates. It is as follows. On account of its importance we give it in full:—

"Chapter 65. An act to provide for the eligibility of persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth as Overseers of Harvard College.

"SECTION 1. Persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and otherwise qualified shall be eligible as Overseers of Harvard College.

"SECT. 2. This act shall take effect on its acceptance by the President and Fellows and by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College respectively, at meetings held for that purpose. [March 5, 1880.]"

A footnote by the editors informs us that this act was accepted by the President and Fellows May 31, 1880, and by the Board of Overseers, June 2, 1880.

We have not space to devote to a review of the whole general legislation of the General Court for the year 1880 herein contained; but there are two acts which deserve particular notice as presenting specimens of curiosities in legislation, the result of ignorance or great carelessness.

Chapter 87 on page 818 amends the act of 1863, chapter 144, which appears to have been repealed by the act of 1874, chapter 376, section 58.

Chapter 158 on page 839 amends the act of 1855, chapter 232, which had been repealed, more than twenty years before, by the General Statutes, page 898.

It is not easy to conceive how two such palpable errors in the draft of bills should have escaped the notice of every member of the several committees to which they were referred, of every member of both the House and of the Senate, and of the governor, who is required to examine and affix his approval to every act before it becomes a law.

This edition of the Statutes is published by the State; and the State printers are required by law to keep it for sale at the cost of paper, press-work, and binding, as fixed by the secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proceedings of the 250th Anniversary of the Gathering in England, Departure for America, and Final Settlement in New England, of the First Church and Parish of Dorchester, Mass., coincident with the Settlement of the Town: Boston: G. H. Ellis, pp. 175.

Two memorial discourses by Rev. S. J. Barrows (*d.* 1875), delivered March 28 and June 17 of this year, with a full report of the addresses and other exercises of the double celebration, make up a thick and handsome pamphlet, of more than the average interest of such publications. As antiquary and local historian, Mr. Barrows has admirably done his part. Careful study, interesting detail, and generous historical view, are combined in a fluent and eloquent vindication of the service done by local churches in the colonizing of New England. The speeches are many, most of them short, and some of them very entertaining. Such memorials as this, with the title "Commonwealth," help keep in mind the connection, which was once so close, between our own political life and the heroic era of Puritanism in England. Of this point of interest the addresses have largely availed themselves.—*Joseph H. Allen.*

The Discovery of Nebraska. An historical sketch read before the Nebraska Historical Society, April 16, 1880. By JAMES W. SAVAGE. Pamphlet, 42 pp.

In this monograph Mr. Savage (1847) begins with giving his reasons for believing that Nebraska was discovered "fourscore years before the Pilgrims landed on the venerable shores of Massachusetts;" and then endeavors to show that the land of Quivera, sought about the middle of the sixteenth century, was in fact Nebraska. He has gathered many valuable records, and narrates several interesting circumstances, which tend to prove that early in the spring of 1540, Coronado, a young Spanish cavalier, with three hundred Spaniards and some eight hundred Mexicans, set forth from Mexico on an expedition to discover "the seven cities of Cibola;" and after travelling notably through the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos and along the banks of the Arkansas River, they reached at last, in 1541, the southern boundary of Nebraska. The history is romantic, and the evidence has been put in an attractive form.

A Narragansett Idyl. By A HARVARD GRADUATE OF '79. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey. 1880. p. 33.

The above is a pleasing trifle in dramatic form, and gives evidence of ability which will probably find expression in more ambitious efforts of the same style. The author is Frank Donaldson (1879), who during the past year has been taking advanced courses at the Johns Hopkins University.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & Co. have issued a new edition of Professor Charles E. Norton's (1846) "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," one of those thoroughly good books that never become old.

LEONARD A. JONES (1855) will publish shortly "Pledges and Collateral Securities." The three articles upon Collateral Securities, which have been printed in the *American Law Review* for the current year, much enlarged, will form a portion of this book. He has also now in press a work upon "Chattel Mortgages,"—a chapter of which was published in the *Southern Law Review*, for June-July.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is \$2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. II. NOVEMBER, 1880. No. 5.

SHALL THE "REGISTER" STOP?

To the Subscribers and others:—

IT now becomes necessary to determine upon the future of THE HARVARD REGISTER. The next issue closes the first year, and with it end all obligations to the subscribers for 1880. To the present time the paper has been pecuniarily a failure; and its continuance depends wholly on the promptness with which the present subscribers will renew their subscriptions, and the readiness with which others will subscribe. The publisher can no longer maintain the publication at his own cost.

If sufficient support should be received, THE REGISTER for 1881 would surpass, in every respect, what it was for 1880. It would appear as a handsome and well-filled magazine, containing in each issue no less than fifty pages the same size as *Harper's* or *Scribner's*. This would give to subscribers about SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGES of matter with upwards of ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. The articles would be furnished, as heretofore, chiefly by well-known writers. The engravings, paper, and presswork would be in no way inferior to that of the past year, and the typography, in many respects, would be greatly improved; notably in the substitution of larger type in the news department, and an artistic cover.

During the year several important series of articles would be published: "The Harvard Preparatory Schools;" "Twenty Presidents of Harvard College," a series of biographical sketches, illustrated with portraits, beginning with Henry Dunster and ending with Cornelius Conway Felton. "The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," comprising historical and descriptive sketches, in popular style, of the various departments of the great museum; "The Harvard Library," illustrating and describing many of the rare, curious, and valuable manuscripts, coins, books, and other objects that have been gathered in the past two hundred and fifty years; "The Botanic Garden," showing the arrangement of the specimens and the development of this important branch of the University; "The Mineralogical Cabinet," one of the largest and most valuable museums of its class in this country; "The Medical School Collections," the ac-

cumulations of many years by some of the most distinguished members of the medical profession; "The Peabody Museum," already the finest archaeological and ethnological collection in America; and other series of equal value, besides a new department after the style of the "Editor's Drawer" in *Harper's Monthly*, in which would be told many entertaining anecdotes of Harvard men.

There would also be biographical sketches, histories, and descriptions of buildings; reports of the important actions of the Corporation, the Overseers, the Faculties; a record of all gifts made to the University; besides the register of publications, marriages, and deaths, as well as a full account of the noteworthy doings of alumni of every department of the University.

In short, THE REGISTER would aim to give, in better style and more completely than heretofore, such news of Harvard and her alumni and students as would be of interest to every person interested generally in higher education, and particularly in this University.

By the new arrangement the magazine would contain twice the number of pages and twice the number of illustrations that it did in the past year, and therefore the subscription price must necessarily be raised to three dollars a year.

If you have approved of the course of THE REGISTER, which has been edited and published solely on the responsibility of an undergraduate, and think it worthy of support, be kind enough to send in, without delay, your subscriptions, or promises that you will subscribe for the coming year. It might be added that hundreds of encouraging letters have been received which cannot be used here; but one just received from President Eliot is worthy of consideration.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S LETTER.

17 QUINCY STREET, NOV. 12, 1880.

Dear Sir,—THE HARVARD REGISTER seems to me to have fairly won a place for itself. During the current year the paper has given much interesting news about the College and the professional schools, and many good descriptions of the work going on in the various departments of the University. Among the numerous facts relating to graduates, which you collect, I always find some which I am glad to learn. The information you have given about the principal preparatory schools has also interested me. THE REGISTER meets in good degree the wants of graduates at a distance, who desire to keep themselves informed as to what is going on at Cambridge.

For these reasons, and because, too, I respect your energy and perseverance, I shall be much pleased if THE REGISTER gains support enough to warrant you in continuing its publication.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

MR. MOSES KING.

"The Harvard Register sends up a flag of distress. Its failure would be so manifestly a detriment to the university, that we cannot believe it will be allowed to go down."—*The Nation*.

GRADUATE STUDENTS AT AMERICAN COLLEGES.

THAT Harvard took a wise step ten years ago when she established on a sound basis a graduate department, is emphatically asserted by President Barnard in his latest annual report, where, on pages 56, 57, 58, he urges upon the trustees of Columbia College the necessity of making a similar move. He states his reasons, and asserts that a graduate department not only would be beneficial to the regular academic department, but that it is almost essential to its continued welfare. He then adds:—

"It does not follow, that, in aiming at something higher, it need suffer the undergraduate department to fall into neglect, or to be lost in the shadow of the superior development. The very contrary is more likely to be the case. In proportion as the College grows, in whatever direction, the impression of its importance and magnitude grows correspondingly upon the public mind; and this reacts to the benefit of all the departments. Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the truth of the remark here made than the observation of the recent history of those contemporary institutions which have already entered upon this field of superior instruction. As yet there are not many of these. Three only invite this examination, Harvard University, Yale College, and the College of New Jersey. The first two have been offering instruction to graduates for twenty or more years; the last for a briefer period. The most noticeable fact about them is, that from the very commencement of this system of higher instruction there dates in every one a more remarkable era of undergraduate prosperity than has been experienced in any former period of the history of either. In the first mentioned of these, Harvard University, two causes have been conspiring to produce this effect; viz., the opening of instruction to graduates, and the large development of the elective system in the undergraduate course. In the other two the elective system has been but recently introduced, and is limited to certain studies of the junior and senior years; Yale in this respect being considerably more conservative than Princeton.

"From a comparison of catalogues, it appears that, fifteen years ago, when the system of graduate instruction at Harvard University was still in its infancy, the number of resident graduates was only nine, and the number of undergraduates three hundred and eighty-five. This latter number had remained stationary for the previous eight years, having been three hundred and eighty-one in 1857. During the year just past, the number of graduate students on the roll, most of them studying for higher degrees, is fifty-one. The number of undergraduates is eight hundred and thirteen, having considerably more than doubled.

"At Yale College, fifteen years ago, there were no resident graduates. The number of undergraduates was in that year four hundred and fifty-eight. This number was actually less than eight years previously, the total number of undergraduates at Yale in 1856-7 having been four hundred and seventy-two. The catalogue for the present year shows the number in the graduate course to be thirty-nine, and the total number of undergraduates to have advanced to five hundred and eighty-one, a gain of more than twenty-five per cent.

"At Princeton, fifteen years ago, there were no resident graduates, and the undergraduates numbered two hundred and forty-eight. This college had been for eight years stationary, having had two hundred and thirty-six undergraduates in 1857. During the year just closing, the number of graduates under instruction at Princeton has been forty-eight, and the total on the undergraduate list four hundred and thirteen; showing an increase of one hundred and sixty-five, or sixty-seven per cent.

"The growth of these institutions is the more remarkable from the fact that it is shared with scarcely any of their contemporaries. Bowdoin, Brown, the Wesleyan, Trinity, Middlebury, Union, Hamilton, and Rutgers are substantially where they were ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. Williams had two hundred and twenty-four on her list in 1857, and two hundred and six in 1880. Amherst alone has materially gained, her undergraduate attendance

having increased since 1870 from two hundred and fifty-five to three hundred and forty-seven. But Amherst, since 1875, has established the elective system in the junior and senior classes, and has provided for giving advanced instruction to graduates."

THE LOAN FUND.

NOT more than one-third of those who received aid from the "Loan Fund" have repaid the money thus borrowed. This neglect in meeting a college obligation is due chiefly to a failure to appreciate the conditions under which the money was loaned. Good character, not high scholarship, is the essential condition in applicants for aid from the Loan Fund; and each beneficiary is required to sign a note payable on demand before he can receive the money loaned to him. No interest is charged, and the Trustees have never presented a note for payment; but this fact, however, does not lessen the obligation incurred. The distinct understanding on which the money is assigned is, that it is a loan, not a gift. The Fund has been considerably increased by repayments from former grateful beneficiaries, but its growth has not been commensurate with that of the College.

Money received from "scholarships" and from the "Beneficiary Fund" is a gift, for which no other payment is expected than faithful work at college; and this payment is in most cases given. The number of those undergraduates whose college rank does not entitle them to a scholarship, but whose means are quite limited, constantly increases. These men are thought not to be undeserving of college aid, in view of the different rates of intellectual development that mark young men in college, and the fact that many who take no high rank in college gain prominence in the world. From men like these come the majority of applications to the Loan Fund; and, in order that it may continue to fulfil its purpose, prompt repayment of the loans is necessary. Those whose college course would have come to an untimely end but for the aid received from this fund, owe a debt, not only to the College, but to all undergraduates who are similarly situated.

Many worthy applicants each year are necessarily refused solely by reason of the comparative smallness of the sum now on hand,—a sum that would be materially increased by the repayment of former loans.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

By accepting the proposition which has been made in reference to a public park to include the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard College, the city of Boston would gain extensive and beautiful public grounds at about a quarter of what the City would otherwise have to pay for them, and at the same time be permanently relieved of the greater part of the cost of their improvement and maintenance. In order to obtain a glorious public park of 168 acres, the City is asked to contribute 48 acres, while the College is willing to contribute 120 acres which it holds under an obligation to establish an arboretum or collection of trees systematically arranged with a view to scientific and educational purposes.

In this proposition the College desires simply to carry out the plans of the founder of the arboretum. If the City should unite with the College in the park scheme, the arboretum would be made more useful, (1) by extending it over adjoining ground, (2) by adding to the required systematic arrangement a natural disposition of trees; and (3) by opening it to the public.

INDEX—CONTRIBUTORS—SUBSCRIBERS.

In the December issue we shall publish a full index to the thirteen numbers of Vols. I. and II.; a list of the contributors, and the names of paying subscribers for the past year.

THE Harvard Club of San Francisco are urging upon the college authorities the importance of holding the examinations for admission in San Francisco at the same time that they are held in Cambridge, Chicago, and Cincinnati. In consequence of the difference of longitude, the examinations would have to begin at an early hour in the morning of each day, lest the papers should be telegraphed from the Atlantic coast.

DR. HENRY K. OLIVER, jun. (1852), suggests that it would be a good custom to have a seat reserved on the platform, with the officers and invited guests, for the oldest graduate present at Commencement; and there can be no doubt that the suggestion is an admirable one, and would meet the hearty approval of every alumnus.

PLANS for the Harvard Medical School building, which is to be erected on Boylston Street, in the Back-Bay district of Boston, will soon be decided upon, and the building be pushed forward to an early completion.

ANY ONE having copies of the President's Reports and catalogues,—especially the old ones,—for which they have no special use, will be kind enough to send them to President Eliot, Cambridge.

THE second floor and the basement of the new section of the wing of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy will soon be occupied.

NOTES.

PROFESSOR ASA GRAY will be 70 years of age Nov. 18.

AN appendix of four pages, describing specimens collected by Professor W. H. Petree (1861), on the North Fork of Oregon Creek, has been added to Lesquereux' "Report on the Fossil Plants of the Auriferous Gravel Deposits of the Sierra Nevada," Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. VI., No. 2.

Vol. VI., No. 9, of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, contains the seventh report of the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, on the east coast of the United States, by the United-States Coast-Survey steamer "Blake," Commander J. R. Bartlett, United-States Navy. "Description of a Gravitating Trap for obtaining Specimens of Animal Life from Intermediate Ocean Depths," by Lieut.-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, United-States Navy, 4 pp., 1 plate.

THE early graduates of Harvard would hardly recognize their *alma mater* in her present dimensions, her new dress, and her many added charms. A little city of academic buildings, more than thirty in number, would be found in and around the College grounds. The splendor of the new edifices, the number and richness of the cabinets of science and art, and laboratories, would excite their amazement. The whole number of students, in all the departments, is not less than 1,400. If all the members of the various faculties were to appear in the procession on Commencement Day, you could count up one hundred and twenty-eight. To describe all the branches of learning and science taught there, and the mode of teaching them, would be a task like that of describing the streets of Boston. We become bewildered in attempting to trace this perfect network of instruction in literature, science, and art. There is not a foot of ground on this continent that does not feel the influence of this seat of learning; and scarcely one that does not contribute something to swell the number of specimens collected in its museums and cabinets. In 1870 its funds amounted to \$2,500,000. Since that time, \$3,000,000 more have been received.—*Dr. Barnas Sears in "Education."*

GRADUATES.

GEORGE MILLER PINNEY, Jun. (1878), has been admitted to the bar in San Francisco, Cal.

OSBORNE CURTIS (1878) is in Trinity College, Cambridge, England, working for the history tripos.

HENRY G. DANFORTH (1877) is attorney and counsellor-at-law, No. 44 Powers' Building, Rochester, N.Y.

JAMES GRIER (1868) has his law-office in Kuhn's Law Building, No. 96 Diamond Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

HENRY D. HOBSON (1876) has removed his law-office from Caledonia to Fargo, Cass County, Dakota Territory.

CHARLES H. CRANE (nw. 1847), of Washington, D.C., is the assistant surgeon-general in the United-States army.

PROFESSOR E. P. THWING (1855) has begun his winter-lectures at Bethany Institute, Second Avenue, New York.

HENRY S. HOWE (1869) is the agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and Laconia Company, of Biddeford, Me.

JOHN C. GAGE (1856) is the senior member of the firm of Gage & Ladd, attorneys at law, 14 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE's (1839) sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company last spring has been published in pamphlet form.

CHARLES W. DURHAM (1868) is the United-States assistant engineer, with office now on board the steamer "General Barnard," at Rock Island, Ill.

PHILIP BELKNAP MARCOU (1876), who received the degree of A. M. in 1879, has recently been appointed instructor in French at the Johns Hopkins University.

At the banquet given to President Grant, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Oct. 13, speeches were made by Gov. John Davis Long (1857), and Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar (1835).

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (s. 1862) gave, before the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 6, an account of the geology and paleontology of the Lake Basin of Florissant, Col., famous for its insect and plant remains.

THE woman-suffragists of Massachusetts held a meeting at Worcester, Oct. 20, 21, on the anniversary of the first woman's-rights convention, held there thirty years ago. Among the speakers were William H. Channing (1829), T. W. Higginson (1841).

ROBERT TRENT PAINÉ, Jun. (1855) presided at an informal meeting of the directors and officers of the various co-operative associations of Boston, at the Wells Memorial Working-men's Club and Institute, Oct. 19, where Josiah Quincy (1821) made a short speech introducing Thomas Hughes of London, Eng.

FREDERICK GARDNER (1880) of Middletown, Conn., had the charge, during the summer months, of the fish collections made at Newport, R.I., by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. This is Mr. Gardner's third summer's work in the same line. He is now studying for Ph. D. in the graduate department of Harvard.

LUCIUS LEE HUBBARD (1872) is counsellor-at-law at No. 19 Congress Street, Boston; and is the assistant vice-president of the New-York, New-England, and Western Investment Company,—a company, having a capital stock of \$200,000, for dealing in securities and acting as agents in refunding and re-organizing debts of municipalities, railroad companies, and other corporations.

RICHARD T. GREENER (1870) is the subject of a long biographical sketch, accompanied by his portrait, in *Rumor*,—"a representative colored American newspaper." The opening statement is, that "No young colored man of the present day has attained such well-deserved fame, upon the well-grounded requirements of adequate preparation, intellectual activity, and fearlessness in maintaining the rights of his race," as Mr. Greener.

THE following is a list of Harvard alumni who have been consecrated bishops in the Protestant-Episcopal Church:—

Name.	Class.	Diocese.	Date of consecration.
Samuel Seabury . . .	1724	Conn. .	Nov. 14, 1784.
Edward Bass . . .	1744	Mass. .	May 7, 1797.
Samuel Parker . . .	1764	Mass. .	Sept. 14, 1804.
Theodore Dehon . . .	1795	S. Carolina.	Oct. 15, 1812.
Philander Chase . . .	1818	Ohio . .	Feb. 11, 1819.
Alfred Lee . . .	1827	Delaware.	Oct. 12, 1841.
Jonathan M. Wainwright	1812	New York.	Nov. 10, 1852.
Frederic D. Huntington (s.)	1842	Cent. N.Y.	Apr. 8, 1869.
William S. Perry . . .	1854	Iowa . .	Sept. 10, 1876.

Bishop Seabury was the first bishop consecrated for the American Church. Bishop Bass was the first bishop of Massachusetts.

GEORGE W. JACKSON (1879) is at the Boston University Law School.

G. H. BURRILL (1879) is teaching at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

CHARLES A. HAMILTON (1878) is teacher in the High School at Fitchburg.

DR. GEORGE F. BECKER (1868) is United-States geologist-in-charge at Virginia, Nevada.

WALTER RAYMOND (1873) is general agent of the Montreal and Boston Air Line, at Boston.

GOV. JOHN D. LONG (1857) made an address at the agricultural fair at Concord, Oct. 1.

JOHN F. TYLER (1877) is reading law in the office of Bond Brothers & Bottom, Northampton.

GEORGE B. WHELOCK (1873), of Roxbury, is studying law at the Boston University Law School.

JOHN L. KING (1871) is the junior member of the law-firm of Sedgwick, Ames, & King of Syracuse, N.Y.

TWENTY-FIVE graduates of Harvard College have become presidents of other colleges or theological seminaries.

WILLIAM G. TWOMBLY (1879) has returned from Europe, and has entered the Columbia Law School, New-York City.

JACOB C. PATTON (1877) has been appointed principal and superintendent of the Public Graded School, at Savannah, Mo.

REV. SAMUEL J. BARROWS (d. 1875) is to be the editor of the *Christian Register*, and begins his work in that position Jan. 1, 1881.

CHARLES E. BROWN (1849), of Yarmouth, N.S., made several excellent exhibits of butter, fowl, etc., at the recent annual exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, and was awarded several prizes.

AT the thirtieth anniversary of the woman-suffrage movement at Worcester, Oct. 21, Col. T. W. Higginson (1841) acted as presiding officer, and Rev. Samuel May (1829) as secretary.

JAMES GREEN, ECR. (1862), avocat, qui a passé plusieurs années en Europe, parle facilement le Français, l'Anglais, l'Allemand et l'Italien. M. Green fera les actes de vente, procurations, et se chargera des procès, etc. *Le Travailleur*, Worcester.

It may not be generally known that four graduates of Harvard College have been raised to the peerage in England. They are:—

George Downing	class of 1642
John Davie	" " 1681
John Stewart	" " 1734
John Wentworth	" " 1755

SAMUEL S. GREEN (1858) of Worcester, after generously paying for a subscription of the Worcester High School, and kindly ordering the paper for the Free Public Library, of which he is the librarian, now writes to us as follows:—

"I wish to see THE HARVARD REGISTER sustained. Therefore, I send you two dollars for the numbers of 1880 already sent to me, and those that are to come to complete the volume."

DR. C. A. BRACKETT (d. 1873) read an essay at the thirtieth annual meeting of the American Academy of Dental Science held at the lecture-room of the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 27. The following Harvard graduates were elected officers: President, J. L. Williams (m. 1848); Vice-President, Thomas H. Chandler (1848); Recording Secretary, J. T. Codman (d. 1870); Corresponding Secretary, C. P. Wilson (d. 1872); Treasurer, L. D. Shepard (D.M.D., 1879). On the board of censors, E. G. Tucker (m. 1860).

BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR (1862) has been admitted as partner in the new publishing house of James R. Osgood & Co. It will be remembered that he was formerly a partner of James R. Osgood, under the same style of firm name as at present. And when that firm was succeeded by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Mr. Ticknor entered the paper house of Samuel D. Warren & Co., where he remained until the recent change. As the new firm begins under the brightest auspices, there can be but little doubt, that, aside from his innate preference for the book-trade, Mr. Ticknor has made an advantageous move.

A FINE portrait of Hon. William A. Richardson (1843), Judge of the United States Court of Claims, has been painted by Staigg. The subject of the picture was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Grant; and this is his official portrait, to be put up in the Treasury Department together with those of previous secretaries. Judge Richardson was very popular as Judge of Probate in Middlesex County, in this State; and his friends recognize with pleasure the skill of the distinguished artist in placing on canvas a very life-like expression of his face; the firm mouth and very keen but genial eyes are especially noticeable. — *Boston Traveller*.

THOMAS C. AMORY (1830) read a paper before a special meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, Oct. 25. At the same meeting G. Washington Warren (1830) made a few remarks.

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT (S. D. 1878) of Roslindale, P.O., Boston, has prepared scientific lectures on the following subjects:—

1. "The Brain and Sleep."
2. "Some Evidence of Evolution."
3. "Phenomena of Animal Life:" six lectures originally delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston.

LORING E. BECKWITH (1864) is delivering, this year, a course of lectures on "The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth." The subjects of the successive lectures are:—

- I. Introductory.
- II. Walter Raleigh: His Life, Character, and Writings.
- III. Philip Sidney: His Life, Character, and Writings.
- IV. Edmund Spenser: His Life, Character, and Miscellaneous Writings.
- V. Edmund Spenser: The Faerie Queene.
- VI. Minor Elizabethan Poets.
- VII. The Origin and Progress of the English Drama, and the Early Elizabethan Dramatists.
- VIII. William Shakespeare: The Man.
- IX. William Shakespeare: The Dramatist.
- X. Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and the Minor Elizabethan Dramatists.
- XI. Francis Bacon: His Life and Character.
- XII. Francis Bacon: His Writings. Richard Hooker: His Life, Character, and Writings. Robert Burton.

Mr. Beckwith is prepared to deliver a course of twelve lectures on "The Literature of the Age of Queen Anne," and has also a third series of twelve lectures in preparation on "Wordsworth and his Contemporaries." He has delivered during the past year one hundred and seventy-seven lectures in Boston and vicinity.

UNDERGRADUATES.

CHARLES H. HOLMAN (1882) received the following note from the editorial office of the *Atlantic Monthly*:—

"We do not print translations, except in very rare cases; but your version of the 'Epitaph on Erotion' is so lovely that we will take it for the Contributors' Club."

CLUBS.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870) has been elected a member of the Harvard Club of New York.

THE Harvard Club of New-York City held its regular monthly meeting and supper at Delmonico's, Oct. 16, at 9.30 P.M.

HARVARD EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN. NO. 2.

To the list of the living graduates of Harvard who have been ordained in the Episcopal Church, as published in the September HARVARD REGISTER, should be added the following:—

William F. Cheney (1873), Dedham.
Asa Dalton (1848), Portland, Me.
William B. Edson (1848), Clifton Springs, N.Y.
James Haughton (1860), Yonkers, N.Y.
Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D. (1848), Dean of General Theological Seminary, New York.
James O. S. Huntington, (1875) Syracuse, N.Y.
Benjamin Judkins (1848) Windsor, Conn.
William C. Leverett (1852), Carlisle, Penn.
Arthur H. Locke (1873), Portland, Me.
Henry C. Mayer (1866), New York.
Robert C. McIlwain (1865), Keokuk, Io.
Haslett McKim (1866), New Windsor, N.Y.
R. Withers Memminger (1859), Flat Rock, N.C.
Henry P. Nichols (1871), Brunswick, Me.
Louis S. Osborne (1873), Sandusky, O.
W. Stevens Parker, D.D. (1850), Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Joshua R. Peirce (1851), Boston.
Emery M. Porter (1838), Lonsdale, R.I.
Edward A. Renouf (1838), Keene, N.H.
John S. Wallace (1852), Annapolis, Md.
Henry D. Ward (1816), Philadelphia, Penn.
Edward A. Washburn, D.D. (1838), New York.
George R. Wheelock (1873), North Attleborough.

It was an error to put George D. Wildes (1873) in the list, the clergyman being George D. Wildes (a. 1854).

WILLIAM M. GROTON (1873) is not at Groton, Mass., but at St. Stephens, N.B.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

FOUR members of the present senior class are in charge of Sunday schools, as follows: A. M. Judy, Roxbury; C. R. Eliot, Boston; L. B. Macdonald, Watertown; Alfred Gooding, Brookline.

REV. E. E. HALE will address the Debating Society of the Divinity School on Monday evening, Nov. 22, in Divinity Chapel. Subject, "Missionary Work in the West." Addresses are expected from W. H. Baldwin, Dec. 6, and later, from Mary A. Livermore and Edwin Mead.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN will read Cicero's "*De Natura Deorum*" on Thursday evenings in the library of Divinity School.

THE "ANNEX."

THE report of the work of the first year has just appeared. From it the following extracts are made. Funds amounting to more than \$16,000 were subscribed, by a small number of persons, payable at various times within four years from the beginning of the work, according to the needs of the Managers. Twenty-seven ladies began the year, and twenty-five of them continued through it. At the examination, four were examined on a preparatory course the same as that required for admission to college, one on a course akin to that of the Women's Examination, and the remainder in one or more branches. Three began a regular course, the studies taken being the same as those of a first year's course in college. Another began a four-years' course of advanced studies. The others were special students, of whom thirteen took one study, four took two, and four took four.

Of the different departments of study, Greek was taken by 6, Latin by 9, Sanskrit by 1, English by 5, German by 5, French by 6, philosophy by 4, political economy by 6, history by 4, music by 1, mathematics by 7, physics by 3, botany by 5.

Recitation-rooms were rented in two private houses on Appian Way, and there was also provided a separate apartment for the convenience of students needing a place to spend the time between recitations. Here some of the instructors have left books of reference from time to time.

There are now forty-three ladies in the following classes:—

	CLASSES.	STUDENTS.
Greek	4	18
Latin	4	16
English	2	6
German	3	10
French	1	2
Italian	1	2
Philosophy	2	8
Political economy	1	1
History	3	10
Mathematics	4	10
Physics	1	3
Botany	1	2
Astronomy	2	3

The twenty-nine classes are taught by seven professors, four assistant professors, and twelve instructors.

Ten ladies are pursuing the regular course of four years. Of the remainder, twenty-two take one course, seven take two courses, and four take four courses.

The receipts of the "Annex" have been:—

Subscriptions paid	\$7,500 00
Fees from pupils	3,725 00
Interest on deposits	\$11,295 00
	128 29
	\$11,353 29

And the expenditures:—

Paid to instructors	\$5,171 00
Rent of recitation-rooms	450 00
Printing, stationery, and supplies	177 04
Microscopes	110 00
Library fee for two pupils	10 00
Services at entrance examination	35 00
	\$5,953 04
Balance on deposit	5,400 25
	\$11,353 29

The members of the "Advisory Board," or those professors who establish the requisitions for admission, are George L. Goodale, William W. Goodwin, James B. Greenough, E. W. Gurney, James M. Peirce.

Any student in the "Annex," at the end of her period of study is entitled to a certificate, stating the studies in which she has passed satisfactory examinations. Any one who has passed satisfactorily on a four-years' course of study, such as would be accepted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Harvard College, will be entitled to a certificate to that effect.

The students for the second year come from as far west as the Mississippi River, and the roll includes the names of sixteen who were here last year.

POLITICS.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860) was elected member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes at the recent election in Cincinnati, O.

GEORGE BLISS (1851) and **J. Langdon Ward** (1862) were members of the New-York County Republican Convention held Oct. 20, for nominating a mayor and other city officers.

NEARLY four hundred Young Republicans of Cleveland, O., who had never voted for a President, visited the home of Gen. Garfield, at his Mentor Farm, Oct. 8. When they arrived there the president of the battalion, Hermon W. Grannis (1879), was introduced, and presented in a brief and eloquent address the compliments of the young men. The Cleveland *Leader* of the next morning published the address in full, and added: "Mr. Grannis covered himself with laurels of glory. His grace, fine enunciation, and honest sentiments were complimented by several members of Gen. Garfield's household. Cheers followed the delivery of the address."

REPUBLICAN meetings near Boston were addressed by the following graduates:—

Thomas W. Higginson (1841), at Beverly, Oct. 4; **Gardner**, Oct. 6; **Boston** (ward 18), Oct. 7; **South Boston**, Oct. 23; **Abington**, Oct. 25; **Brockton**, Oct. 28; **Boston** (colored voters), Oct. 30; **Boston** (German voters), Oct. 30; **Chelsea**, Nov. 1.

Thomas Russell (1845), at Lynn, Sept. 30, and at **Clarendon Hall**, Somerville, Oct. 18.

Charles A. Foster (1853), at Brookline, Sept. 27, and at **Salem Hall**, Maplewood, Oct. 19.

William Everett (1859), at town-hall, Quincy, Oct. 16.

Harvey N. Shepard (1871), at Maverick Hall, South Boston, Oct. 18.

Moorfield Storey (1866), at Oakland Garden, Boston, Oct. 20.

J. Q. A. Brackett (1875), at Ward 16, Boston, Sept. 27.

George G. Crocker (1864), at Milton Lower Falls, Sept. 28.

Edward L. Pierce (1852), at Milton Lower Falls, Sept. 28.

HARVARD ROLL OF HONOR FOR WOMEN.

HARVARD has a "Roll of Honor" for the names of men who ventured and gave their lives in the cause of the nation; and there has been erected a Memorial Hall, in which their names are also carved on tablets of marble, which bring daily to mind their brave deeds, their noble lives, and their heroic deaths.

The mention in THE HARVARD REGISTER for October, of the portraits of two women in the Harvard Dining Hall, reminds us that not a few women have well deserved to be gratefully remembered by the alumni of Harvard; women who have done what they could, ever since the munificent gift of Lady Moulson, who leads the list, in 1643, of £100, which grew to £400 before the College succeeded in obtaining it from the treasury of the colony. This was followed, in 1656, by the widow's mite, the gift of £1, from "a widow in Roxbury." And so the stream has flowed, down to our day, each giving "what she could," in sums varying from the legacy of Judith Finch, in 1676, of fourteen shillings, to the \$140,000, the noble legacy of Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever, in 1879. The total of these benefactions amounts, in money alone, to near \$325,000, besides the gifts of lands, books, pictures, and apparatus to a very great amount.

The names of these benefactors (not including the hundreds of donors to the library since 1840) are 167 in number. The objects of their liberality are various; but, through the whole period, they are largely for scholarships, for the aid of indigent students, and in aid of the Divinity School. Besides the names which are here given, there is a host of others, unwilling to let their "light shine before men," whose gifts have come anonymously, the identity of the givers being lost under the modest title of "a friend," or "a person not willing his name should be known," or the "widow in Roxbury" who sent her mite.

Thus, though the list which follows gives many names worthy of honor, there is a multitude of others, not less worthy of our gratitude, of whose modest gifts no record can be made, who have found their reward in the silent thanks of those to whom their bounty has smoothed the way over one of the hard passages of early life, the rugged road which so many must pass over to gain even the threshold of the doors leading to a professional career. There is also a class of valuable gifts not mentioned here: it is the gifts of collections, specimens, and books to the several museums of the University; frequently the accumulations of fathers, husbands, and sons, which women have generously placed where they are most likely to be of use.

DONATIONS TO THE COLLEGE BY WOMEN, TO 1744.

	£.	s.	d.
1643. Lady Moulson	100	0	0
1656. A widow in Roxbury	1	0	0
1658. Bridget Wynes, Charlestown	4	0	0
1676. Judith Finch, legacy	0	14	0
1695. Mrs. Mary Anderson, legacy	5	0	0
1696. Samuel Sewall, and Hannah Sewall, his wife	500	acres.	
	£.	s.	d.
1700. Madam Mary Anderson, Boston	5	0	0
1718. Madam Hutchinson	10	0	0
1723. Madam Mary Saltonstall	100	0	0
1725. Mrs. Anne Mills	50	0	0
1730. Madam Mary Saltonstall, legacy	1,000	0	0
1733. Madam Dorothy Saltonstall, legacy	300	0	0
1744. Mrs. Holden and daughters, Holden Chapel	400	0	0

DONATIONS TO REPLACE THE LIBRARY BURNED IN 1764.

	£.	s.	d.
1764. Mrs. Davis, Boston, books			
Mrs. Grace Gardner, Boston, books			
Mrs. Elizabeth Mayhew, Boston, etchings			
Mary Lindell, Charlestown, books, &c.	3	12	0
Abigail Stevens, Charlestown, books	5	5	0
Mary Gibbs, Gloucester, books	1	16	0
Lady Pepperell, Kittery, books	10	10	0

FOR THE PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL HISTORY.

1805. Hannah Brackett, Portsmouth	\$2,000
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FOR THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Life Subscriptions.

1816. Mrs. Eleanor Davis	\$100
Mrs. Elizabeth Derby	100
Mrs. Samuel Smith	100
Mrs. Eliza Wetmore, Salem	100
Mrs. Elizabeth Amory (annual)	100
Mrs. Hannah Amory	100
Mrs. Rebecca Lowell	100
Mrs. Sarah C. Lowell	100

Other Subscriptions for same.

1826. Mrs. Hannah Allen	\$10
Ann Bent	20
Mrs. E. Billings	5
Mrs. Sarah Blake	100
Mrs. Oliver Brewster	20
Miss Cochran	100
Mrs. William Cochran	100
Mrs. Henry Dearborn	100
Mrs. Samuel Dexter	100
Mrs. Catherine Eliot	550
Mrs. M. Hammatt	20
Mrs. D. Henshaw	10
Mrs. S. Holland	10
Elizabeth and Susan Inches	50
Anna Jackson	10
Miss E. J. Jackson	5
Hannah Jackson	5
Misses Kinsley and Pierce	5
Mrs. Melvin Lord	3
Mrs. Sarah Parkman	100
Mary and Sarah Payne	20
Mrs. John Phillips	20
Mrs. B. T. Pickman	20

FOR THE PROFESSORSHIP OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE AND THE PASTORAL CARE.

1829. Catherine Eliot	\$1,000
Mrs. Sarah Blake	100
Mrs. Catherine Codman	30
Hepsy C. Howard	100
Mrs. Sarah Parkman	100

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Of Books, Prints, Portraits, Busts, Coins, and Medals, from January, 1780, to July, 1840, inclusive (the list since then is too long to be published here).

Hannah Adams.	Rachel F. A. Lee.
Hannah C. Andrews.	Elizabeth B. Manning.
Mrs. Sarah Appleton.	Madame de Neufville.
Mrs. Jeremy Belknap.	Lydia Phillips.
Sophia Bradford.	Mrs. Josiah Quincy.
Margaret Crafts.	Charlotte M. Riddle.
Mrs. Andrew Eliot.	Jane E. Roscoe.
Mrs. William H. Eliot.	Mrs. Charles Sanders.
Mrs. John Farrar.	Catherine M. Sedgwick.
Lydia Maria Francis.	Eliza F. Stearns.
Mrs. Stephen Higginson.	Judith Turner.
Rebecca Holbrook.	Susan Ward.
Maria Aletta Hulshoff.	Mrs. (Archbishop) Whately.

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY FROM 1836 TO 1873.

1836. Sarah Jackson, Boston	\$10,000
1836. Hannah C. Andrews, Hingham	500
1839. Mrs. Nathan Tufts	500
1846. Mrs. Nancy Kendall, Leominster	2,000
1853. Mrs. Francis Parkman (books)	
1853. Caroline Plummer, Salem	15,000
1855. Mrs. Susan J. Davis (books)	
1857. Mrs. Eliza W. Haven (books)	
1858. Mrs. L. Waterhouse (books)	
1859. Mary Osgood, Medford	6,000
1861. Miss Mary P. Townsend, Boston	25,000
1863. Priscilla Melvill (portraits)	
1865. Mrs. George Hayward (bust)	
1867. Mrs. Caroline Merriam	1,000
1868. Mrs. Anna E. Salter Toppan	5,000
1870. Mrs. Rebecca A. Perkins	1,000
1870. Mrs. Annie M. Bowen (portrait)	
1871. Mrs. Eliza Farrar	10,000
1871. Misses Wigglesworth	1,000
1871. M. Louisa Shaw	500
1872. Mrs. Caroline Gilman (portraits)	
1873. Mrs. R. S. Mackintosh	2,500
1873. Lucy Osgood	12,000
1873. Mrs. Abby Adams	300
1873. Misses Wigglesworth	300
1873. Mrs. Anna Parker (bust)	

TO REPAIR LOSSES BY THE GREAT BOSTON FIRE OF 1872.

1873. A minister's widow	\$25
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch	2,000
Mrs. T. G. Cary, Cambridge	300
Elizabeth Dexter, Beverly	300
Mrs. A. G. Farwell	50
Mrs. Anna C. Lodge	500
Mary B. Nelson, Newburyport	100
Mrs. George Osborne	100
Mrs. John Preston, N. Ipswich, N. H.	100
Mrs. Anna Richmond, Providence	1,000
Mrs. G. Howland Shaw	3,000
Eliza Shimmis	200
Mrs. Alice M. Sumner	100
Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer	200
Mrs. George Ticknor	100
Mrs. Royal Turner (Randolph)	500
Mary Ann Wales	500
Mrs. William Whitney and daughter	5,000
Mrs. Harriet J. G. Denny	5,000
Sarah Lee	200

1876. Mrs. Ann F. Schaeffer	\$1,974 28
1876. Levina Hoar	4,500
1877. Charlotte Harris	2,000
1877. Susan Tufts, Weymouth	200
1877. Mary Carpenter (portrait)	
1878. Mrs. John M. Forbes	200

DONATIONS FROM 1873 TO 1880.

1879. Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever	\$140,000
Mrs. Mary Tileston, New York, for the Divinity School	40,000

FOR THE FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson	\$30 25
Mrs. E. B. Bowditch	1,000
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell	50
Mrs. Anna C. Lodge	100
Anna C. Lowell	500
Abby W. May	50
Mrs. Samuel May	50
Mrs. Caroline Merriam	500
Mrs. Abby Crocker Richmond	1,000
Mrs. Isaac Sweetser	100
Mary Ann Wales	200
Mrs. Charles E. Ware	500
Mary Wigglesworth	500

FOR THE OBSERVATORY.

Mrs. Brooks	\$100
Mrs. J. M. Forbes	200
Mrs. A. Hemenway	100
Mrs. S. Hooper	100
Mrs. Anna C. Lodge	50
Mrs. David Sears	100
Mrs. Cora L. Shaw	50
Mrs. Mary C. Sparks	300
Jane Welles	1,000
Misses Wigglesworth	100
Mrs. Anna S. Bigelow (portrait)	

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING, OCTOBER.

HON. CHARLES R. CODMAN, president, in the chair. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in the following appointments and re-appointments, viz.:—

John Henry Wheeler, Ph.D., and Edward Emerson Phillips, Ph.D., tutors in Latin and Greek for three years from Sept. 1, 1880.

Ernest Young, Ph.D., instructor in history.

Freeman Snow, Ph.D., instructor in forensics for the current academic year.

Barrett Wendell, A.B., instructor in English for the current academic year.

Francis Greenwood Peabody, D.B., lecturer on ethics and homiletics for the current academic year.

Charles Edward Faxon, S.B., instructor in botany for the current academic year.

Lester Sackett Ford, B.A.S., demonstrator in zoölogy for the current academic year.

Benjamin Marston Watson, A.B., instructor in horticulture for the current academic year.

Edward Burgess, A.B., instructor in entomology for the current academic year.

Edward Cornelius Briggs, M.D., D.M.D., John Thomas Codman, D.M.D., Timothy Otis Loveland, D.M.D., Charles Wilson, D.M.D., Albert Benton Jewell, D.M.D., Edwin Perley Bradbury, D.M.D., clinical instructors in the Dental School for 1880-81.

Charles Sedgwick Minot, S.D., instructor in oral pathology and surgery.

Manning Kennard Rand, D.M.D., demonstrator of operative dentistry for the current year.

George F. Grant, D.M.D., demonstrator of mechanical dentistry for the current year.

Frank William Taussig, A.B., Gerrit Smith Sykes, A.B., as proctors.

The committee to visit the Academical Department, the Divinity School, and the Law School, presented their reports, which were referred in course to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

The committees for the current academic year were appointed as follows:—

TO VISIT THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Edwin P. Seaver,	Oliver F. Wadsworth,
Alexander McKenzie,	John Noble,
Edward E. Hale,	Roger Wolcott,
Theodore Lyman,	J. L. Stackpole,
Le Baron Russell,	Arthur Dexter,
Francis G. Peabody,	J. B. Warner,
Robert D. Smith,	W. B. Swett,
John Fisher,	George B. Bradford,
R. W. Emerson,	J. T. G. Nichols,
Henry Lee,	Henry W. Foote,
Moorfield Storey,	W. R. Ware,
John T. Morse, jun.,	H. Wheatland,
Robert M. Morse, jun.,	D. F. Lincoln,
J. E. Cabot,	W. J. Rolfe,
George B. Chase,	C. P. Cranch,
C. C. Perkins,	D. B. Hagar,
Thomas W. Higginson,	E. G. Porter,
S. L. Thorndike,	W. Higginson,
John S. Dwight,	Thomas Davidson,
Henry C. Lodge,	F. B. Sanborn,
William H. Niles,	George V. Leverett,
W. F. Apthorp,	Charles R. Cummings,
J. O. Means,	Prentiss Cummings,
J. H. Means,	Walter C. Cabot,
E. A. Park,	E. T. Williams,
Francis Blake, jun.,	Charles P. Curtis,
William Watson,	Abbott Lawrence,
Robert Amory,	Brooks Adams,
Russell Gray,	Robert E. Balsa.
George L. Osgood,	

TO VISIT THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Phillips Brooks,	Adams Ayer,
Francis G. Peabody,	A. B. Muzzey,
J. F. Clarke,	F. Johnson,
Edward E. Hale,	W. Higginson,
Alexander McKenzie,	H. W. Foote,
Edward H. Hall,	C. F. Dole.

TO VISIT THE LAW SCHOOL.

John Lowell,	W. C. Endicott,
L. Saltonstall,	R. D. Smith,
George O. Shattuck,	Moorfield Storey,
O. W. Holmes, jun.,	F. E. Parker,
W. G. Russell,	E. R. Hoar.
D. E. Ware,	

TO VISIT THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION, THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY, AND THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY:—

Morrill Wyman,	Robert W. Hooper,
Theodore Lyman,	Gustavus Hay,
Charles R. Codman,	James Lawrence,
R. M. Hodges,	Chauncy Whitaker,
S. Salisbury,	Charles O. Thompson,
E. P. Seaver,	T. J. Coolidge.
B. S. Rotch,	

TO VISIT THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS.

Le Baron Russell,	John G. Park,
Morrill Wyman,	George C. Shattuck,
R. M. Hodges,	Hall Curtis,
Samuel A. Green,	James L. Little,
Joseph Sargent,	Samuel L. Abbott,
Frederick Winsor,	Francis M. Weld.

TO VISIT THE OBSERVATORY.

James F. Clarke,	Charles R. Codman,
Charles F. Adams,	Amos A. Lawrence,
William Amory,	Francis H. Peabody,
J. I. Bowditch,	George I. Alden,
John C. Palfrey,	Robert T. Paine,
Robert C. Winthrop,	J. R. Coolidge,
Charles F. Choate,	Alvan Clark,
Frederick O. Prince,	Augustus Lowell.

TO VISIT THE LIBRARY.

Phillips Brooks,	John Fiske,
O. W. Holmes, jun.,	J. T. Morse, jun.,
J. O. Sargent,	E. R. Hoar,
Samuel A. Green,	W. W. Greenough,
Charles A. Cutter,	George W. Wales,
Samuel F. Haven,	Charles C. Smith,
Samuel A. Green,	S. Salisbury, jun.,
R. W. Emerson,	Samuel Eliot,
D. A. Goddard,	F. V. Balch,
H. G. Denny,	Charles Deane,
H. F. Jenks,	James T. Fields,
M. Chamberlain,	George Dexter,
John M. Brown,	George H. Moore.

ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

L. Saltonstall,	Henry Lee,
John Lowell,	Amos A. Lawrence,
Charles H. Parker,	J. M. Spelman,
Nathaniel Silsbee,	George B. Chase.

ON ELECTIONS.

Henry W. Paine,	Moorfield Storey,
George O. Shattuck,	John Lowell.
William C. Endicott,	

ON REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

W. G. Russell,	W. C. Endicott,
H. W. Paine,	R. D. Smith,
W. Amory,	D. E. Ware.
F. E. Parker,	

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

THE School of Agriculture and Horticulture, established in execution of the trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey, gives systematic instruction in agriculture, useful and ornamental gardening, and stock-raising. It is intended for the following classes of persons:—

1. Young men who intend to become practical farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape-gardeners.
2. Young men who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates, or who wish to qualify themselves to be stewards or overseers of gentlemen's estates.
3. Persons who wish to study some special branch of agriculture, horticulture, botany, or applied zoölogy.

The requisitions for admission are that candidates must be at least seventeen years of age, and must present testimonials of good moral character. No formal examination is required, but each student must satisfy the instructors of his ability and intention to profit by the teachings of the school. Young men who may feel unprepared to pursue the prescribed courses of instruction can pass one year at the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge, which provides elementary courses of instruction in chemistry, physics, biology, physical geography, geology, meteorology, drawing, French, and German. In order to pursue these studies at the Scientific School with advantage the student should come prepared in arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratic equations, elementary plane geometry, and English composition. The ability to translate French, German, and Latin will be of advantage to him.

The requisitions for graduation are that candidates for the

degree of bachelor of agricultural, horticultural, or veterinary science must take this preliminary course of one year at the Lawrence Scientific School, or prove by examinations that they possess an equivalent amount of knowledge. They must then follow for a year the regular courses of instruction given at the Bussey Institution, and finally devote a year to advanced study and to practical research in agriculture or horticulture, or in botany, anatomy, or chemistry as applied to those arts, and must satisfy the instructors, by passing examinations, that they have acquired a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught at the school.

Candidates for a degree are expected to pursue with equal diligence the study of "theory of farming," "agricultural chemistry," "applied zoölogy" (which includes the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals), "horticulture," "botany," and "entomology;" but the advanced studies of the final year may be varied, at the discretion of the instructors, in accordance with the student's aims and purposes.

Students who are not candidates for a degree may, upon producing certificates of good moral character, join the school at any time, without examination, to pursue any special course or courses of instruction which they are qualified to pursue with advantage.

Many other opportunities for instruction are offered to students of the Bussey Institution, in regular standing, since they are admitted free to any or all the courses of instruction (about two hundred in number) in every department of the University. The free evening high, grammar, and drawing schools of the city of Boston offer without cost a number of courses of interest to students whose previous opportunities have been limited.

LOWELL ON BOOKS AND READING.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1838) delivered the opening address of the present session of the Working Men's College, in London, Oct. 7. The students of the institution, of which Thomas Hughes is principal, are for the most part working-men. From the *London Standard* of Oct. 8, the following extracts from the report of Mr. Lowell's address are taken:—

"He had been struck that afternoon, in looking over the list of the teachers of the college, with the number of Cambridge men who were connected with it; and he could not help feeling how continually an American was reminded that he was never a stranger in England. Cambridge, in New England, was his own native town; and it was so named because the college which was established there owed its chief teaching to Oxford and Cambridge graduates—but chiefly to the latter. A Cambridge man left it one hundred pounds and his library; and a college founded with one hundred pounds and the library of a certainly not rich Puritan minister had now become a university with something like one thousand five hundred students, and more professors than there were undergraduates when he himself was at the college. He remembered, on one occasion, the president of the institution asking him what his notion of a university was; and he told him that his idea of it could be expressed in a few words,—that it was a place where nothing useful was taught. He meant by that, that nothing was taught in it for the express purpose of helping men to gain their daily bread, but that something nobler and higher was taught; and one reason why he felt an interest in this college was that, to a certain extent, it was based upon that principle,—it gave its students the chance of what might be, and what was generally called, a liberal education. He meant an education which liberalized them by teaching them things outside the narrow circle of their own habitual ideas. He thought very few people knew how much was contained in the simple fact that a man was able to read. A man who had that ability had, to a certain extent, all that he needed to make himself a scholar. If some one were to say to a student, 'I will introduce you to the society of the loftiest intellects and the most select spirits of all time,' the student would surely think that well worth having and laboring for. If some one were to say, 'I will let you have an introduction which will persuade Shakespeare and Milton to give you the very best of their time and attention,' he would be tempted to say that such a thing was almost impossible; but this was precisely that which the ability to read gave to every man. We had, all of us, odds and ends of time; and it was precisely in the use of these odds and ends, and not of the great capitals of time, that real purpose and wisdom were shown. In accepting the privilege of an introduction to such literary society as he had indicated, a man also accepted a great responsibility; for, in one sense, no one would carry away from it much more than he brought with him. He must go into that literary society prepared, to some extent at all events, for the company he was to keep. Having the ability to read, we had the choice of our own society: it might be good, indifferent, or even bad. And he must say that there was a good deal of reading in the present day which was a waste of time, and worse than a waste of time,—a kind of reading which enervated the mind and dissipated the faculty of attention.

"We considered that we lived in an age which was very far advanced, and we were inclined to look down upon the generations which had preceded us, with a good deal of self-complacency. We thought that because we had invented labor-saving machinery, and so on, we were very much superior to our forefathers; but sometimes, when he thought of what our forefathers gave their minds to, he was apt to think that we congratulated ourselves a little too soon. One great advantage of the men of one or two centuries ago was that they had few books, but that these few books were good ones. A selection—a sifting—had been made by the operation of centuries. Take Montaigne, for example. There was something very striking in the relation which that author bore to the ancients. The first language which he knew was Latin, and not French; and he associated, from the first, with the ancients; he did not conceive of them as dead people, but as companions, and he caught their tone, as he could not well help doing. That was a good illustration of what he meant to convey. He was sometimes inclined to wish that a great many modern volumes were chained, as manuscripts of old used to be; for a great many of them certainly deserved it. Nor had any one nowadays, with ability to read, reason to complain that he might not know the languages. Our time was distinguished for the number of translations of the best volumes; and if they took up, with a sincere endeavor to understand, such wonderful works as those of Dante and Goethe, they would soon find that they would be enticed along by such charming teachers, and would speedily come to know something of them in their own tongues. He himself had learned Italian from his interest in Dante; and he thought that the best way of acquiring a language in order to read it to a certain extent—he did not refer to pronunciation—was to take some great book which it was really desired to master, and insensibly, by the simple aid of a dictionary, one would come to understand it. There would be no need of a grammar, an easier way was evident, which would save an infinite deal of drudgery. In any choice of books let them always remember what Milton said, that 'a good book is the life-blood of a master-spirit;' and let them also recall the advice of Cato, always to 'keep company with the good.' Another piece of advice which he had to give them was always to make notes. In that way they would come to generalize and crystallize their knowledge. There was another point to which he might refer. One reason why classical literature—why the work of certain interesting poets, like Horace, who was, after all, quite as modern as any of our moderns, when we came to see fairly into him—was so distasteful to some of us, was because things were put in the wrong way,—because literature was made the ladder to the language and the grammar, instead of it being precisely the reverse. It seemed to him that language was good for nothing but as a ladder to the literature—good for nothing but gymnastics. From what he had said he would not have his hearers suppose that he underrated the value of living teachers, and especially of teachers who were earnestly devoted and zealous in their work; but yet he thought they would meet few men who had become really learned, who would not tell them that the chief part of their education had been that which they had given themselves."

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

Charles T. Brooks (1832).—"Re-union Hymn." For the annual class re-union, held at Kendall's, near the Old South, Boston, Oct. 6.—*Boston Evening Transcript*, Oct. 7.

"A Musical Groan,"—a poem for same occasion.—*Ibid.*

Thomas W. Higginson (1841).—The following contributions to the *Woman's Journal*: "The Ordeal of School Suffrage," Oct. 2; "The moral of the 'Ladies' Deposit Company,'" Oct. 9; "Honest Differences," Oct. 9; "The Logic of Lotteries," Oct. 16; "Professor Benjamin Peirce," Oct. 23; "The Nation's Woman of Straw," Oct. 30.

"A Search for the Pleiades." *Atlantic Monthly*, November.

Charles C. Perkins (1842).—A review of Karl Roberts's "Charcoal-Drawing without a Master." *American Art Review*, November.

F. C. Ewer (1848).—"The Operation of the Holy Spirit," published by George P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

"A Grammar of Theology," published by Pott, Young, & Co., New York City.

Charles E. Brown (1849).—A report to the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, on the "Introduction and Condi-

tion of the Jersey Breed of Cattle in Yarmouth County." *Yarmouth Herald*, Oct. 28.

Also a report on "Fruits," to the same society, and in the same paper.

Caleb D. Bradlee (1852).—"In Memoriam." A poem on the late Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, leaflet.

D. W. Cheever (1852).—"Deep Abscess of the Neck." Read at the meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Oct. 11. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Alexander Agassiz (1855).—"Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, for 1879-80." (Includes reports of the Museum Assistants.)

"Letter No. 4 to Carlile P. Patterson, Superintendent United-States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C., from Alexander Agassiz, on the Dredging Operations carried on during part June and of July, 1880, by the United-States Coast-Survey steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, United-States Navy." *Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 8, pp. 147-154.

James A. Emmerton (1855), and Henry F. Waters (1855).—"Gleanings from English Records about New-England Families." *Hist. Coll. Essex Institute*, Vol. 17, No. 1. Salem Press, 1880.

Leonard A. Jones (1855). Two articles in the *American Law Review* on the "Law of Collateral Securities," in continuation of a series of articles on that subject begun in the same journal last February. The first article was "Stock Collaterals;" the second (July), "Negotiable Collaterals;" and the third (October), "Remedies for Enforcing Negotiable Collaterals."

"Mortgages of Future Personal Property." *Southern Law Review*, June-July.

Robert Treat Paine, jun. (1855).—"The Work of Volunteer Visitors of the Associated Charities among the Poor." A paper, in pamphlet form, read before the Social Science Association, at Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 10.

Edward P. Thwing (1855).—"Preacher's Cabinet of Illustrations," Vol. II. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

George W. Chase (1858).—"John Chinaman." *The Woman's Journal*, Oct. 9.

Hasket Derby (1858).—"The Operation of Optico-Ciliary Neurotomy at the Milan Congress." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Robert T. Edes (1858).—"A Case of Idiopathic Anæmia; Recovery under the Use of Arsenic (Fowler's Solution)." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Charles Sanders Peirce (1859).—"On the Algebra of Logic." *American Journal of Science*, March (Vol. III., No. 1).

Everett P. Wheeler (1859).—"Civil Service Reform." A letter to the *Nation*, Oct. 28.

John T. Morse, jun. (1860).—"Boston Lawyers in the Old Days." *International Review*, November.

Charles A. Nelson (1860).—"How to Read," "New Methods in Teaching," and "The Teacher's Helper." *Western Educational Journal*, Chicago, Ill., July.

"Mental Arithmetic," and "'Cramming' in Education." *Ibid.*, September.

"The Spelling Reform," "Teaching vs. Hearing Recitations," and "Supplementary Reading." *Ibid.*, October.

"A Stock of Fancy Goods." *Bookseller and Stationer*, Chicago, August.

"Promised Fall Publications," and "The Slow Stationer." *Ibid.*, September.

"Contrasted." *Ibid.*, October.

"May-Day," Napoleon Bonaparte," and "Merry-Mount." *Frank Leslie's Chattebox*, May.

"Ruthie and Gertie's Birthdays," and "Vacation Time." *Ibid.*, July.

"Away to the Woods! Away!" Poem, *Ibid.*, September.

Charles W. Swan (1860).—"Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 28.

W. H. Pettée (1861).—"Report of an Examination of Portions of the Gravel Mining Region of California in Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sierra, Plumas, and Butte Counties, made in 1879." In Whitney's "Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California." *Memoirs Museum Comparative Zoölogy*, Vol. vi., No. 1 (2d part), pp. 379-487.

Edward Wigglesworth (1861).—"Recent Progress in Dermatology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7 and Oct. 21, 1880. Also critical notices in same Journal for 1880, vol. cii., of works of the following writers upon skin-diseases, viz.: Bumstead and Taylor, Morris, Leonard, Sturges, Bemiss, Keyes, Dühring, Bulkley.

Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862).—"A Bibliography of Fossil Insects." *Continued*. Harvard University Library Bulletin, No. 16, Oct. 1, 1880, pp. 87, 88.

"The Devonian Insects of New Brunswick." Anniversary

Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, 41 pp., 1, plate.

Nathaniel S. Shaler (s. 1862).—"The Future of Weather Forecasting." *Atlantic Monthly*, November.

George A. Hill (1865).—"Schopenhauer on Education." A translation from the German. *Education*, edited by Thomas W. Bicknell, Boston, November-December.

E. C. Pickering (s. 1865).—"New Planetary Nebulae." *American Journal of Science*, October.

Edward H. Bradford (1869).—"Recent Progress in Orthopaedic Surgery." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 28.

William H. Spencer (t. 1869).—"The Light of Asia." *Free Religious Index*, Oct. 14.

"The Genesis of the Deities." A discourse delivered before the First Parish Society, Haverhill, Sept. 19. *Ibid.*, Oct. 28.

T. M. Rotch (1870).—"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Walter Faxon (1871).—"On Some Points in the Structure of the Embryonic Zoöia." *Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 10, pp. 159-166, 2 plates.

Arthur T. Cabot (1872).—"Report of the Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

Walter Channing (m. 1872).—"Proceedings of the Norfolk District Medical Society." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 28.

William Herbert Rollins (d. 1873).—"Treatment for Pulpless Teeth with Uncontracted Pulp Tracts." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

J. W. Elliot (1874).—"Antiseptics in Gynecology." Read at a meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

B. B. Warden (s. 1874) and W. P. Shipley.—"Floating Magnets." *American Journal of Science*, October.

Samuel J. Barrows (t. 1875).—"The Silk Industry in America." *Atlantic Monthly*, November.

W. K. Brooks (Ph. D., 1875).—"The Young of the Crustacean Leucifer, a Nauplius." *American Naturalist*, November, pp. 806-8.

"Budding in Free Medusæ." *American Naturalist*, September, pp. 670, 671.

Thomas C. Felton (1875).—"The 'Muster Vorstellung' at Munich." *The International Review*, November.

Charles F. Thwing (1876).—"The Relation of Reason to Revelation." *Independent*, New York, Sept. 30.

George E. Putney (m. 1876).—"Extracts from the Records of the Middlesex East District Medical Society." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

John B. Swift (m. 1877).—"Report of the Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

W. I. Stringham (1877).—"Regular Figures in n-dimensional Space." *American Journal of Mathematics*, March (Vol. III., No. 1).

George Dimmock (1877).—"The Trophi and their Chitinous Supports in *Gracilaria*." *Psyche*, Vol. III., No. 76, pp. 99-103.

M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D., 1879).—"Notes on the Geology of the Iron and Copper Districts of Lake Superior." *Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College*, Vol. VII. (Geological Series, Vol. I.), pp. 1-157, 6 plates, July, 1880. This paper has been reviewed at length by Professor James D. Dana, in the October number of the *American Journal of Science*. (A correction from the October HARVARD REGISTER, p. 209.)

H. A. Hagen (Professor of Entomology).—"Kiemen-lüberreste bei einer Libelle; glatte Muskelfasern bei Insecten." *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, No. 58, pp. 304-305, Leipzig, June, 1880.

Samuel Garman (Assistant in Herpetology and Ichthyology, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy).—"New Species of *Lelachians*." *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl.*, vol. vi., No. 11, pp. 167-172.

(Describes seven new species.)

Joel Asaph Allen (Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy).—"History of North American Pinnipeds. A Monograph of the Walruses, Sea-Lions, Sea-Bears, and Seals of North America." 785 pp., 60 cuts. Miscellaneous Publications, United-States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.

Josiah D. Whitney (Professor of Geology).—"The Climatic Changes of later Geological Times: A Discussion based on Observations made in the Cordilleras of North America." *Memoirs Museum Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vii., No. 2, Part I., 120 pp.

"The Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California." Part II. *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 1 (2d Part), 297 pp., 16 plates and maps.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1863. Charles Stuart F. Weld to Lydia Anna Harvell, both of Hyde Park, by Rev. Judson A. Rich, at Hyde Park, Aug. 16.

1873. Rev. William Franklin Cheney to Lucy Elizabeth Chickering, daughter of the late William Chickering, all of Dedham, by the Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., at Dedham, Oct. 5.

1874. Theodore Lovett Sewall to Mrs. May Wright Thompson, both of Indianapolis, Ind., at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. P. B. Wright, by Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Oct. 31.

1875. Henry White Broughton, M.D., to Jennie F. Folsom, both of Boston, at the Hotel Huntington, Oct. 28.

1875. Joseph Perkins Livermore of Cambridge, to Agnes Atherton Roberts of Boston, by the Rev. Leonard J. Livermore, at Boston, Oct. 5.

1880. John Frederick Dutton to Louisa B. Pope, July 22.

1880. Charles Brown Elder to Almira Adie, daughter of W. Whipple Brown, at the First Congregational Church, Providence, R.I., Oct. 27.

1880. Theodore Roosevelt of New York to Alice H. daughter of George C. Lee of Boston, at the Unitarian Church in Brookline, Oct. 27.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1864. Loring Everett Beckwith, a daughter, Theodora Mary, born in Cambridge, Apr. 21.

1874. Ernest F. Fenollosa, a son, Ernest Kano, born in Tokio, Japan, June 20.

1877. Herbert Joseph Harwood, a son, Joseph Alfred, born at Littleton, Oct. 17.

1877. Dexter Lyman Stone, a daughter, Pearl, born at Brattleboro', Vt., Nov. 1.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1812. PELEG SPRAGUE, at his residence, 20 Chestnut Street, Boston, Oct. 13.

His parents were Seth and Deborah (Sampson) Sprague, both natives of Duxbury, where they lived together under one roof for sixty-four years. They were conspicuous examples of the lofty character and homelike virtues of the Pilgrims from whom they were descendants. The father was farmer, fisherman, ship-builder, merchant, and servant of the public. He was forty years a justice of the peace and quorum, twenty-seven years a member of the legislature, and twice a member of the Electoral College. Peleg Sprague was the ninth of fifteen children. He was born at Duxbury, April 28, 1793. He entered college in 1808, and graduated in 1812. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School, and with Samuel Hubbard in Boston, and Levi Lincoln in Worcester. He was admitted to the Plymouth County bar, in 1815, and soon afterwards went to Maine, where he practised for two years at Augusta. He next settled at Hallowell, in Maine, where he rapidly gained distinction in his profession; especially as a brilliant and successful advocate. He took an active interest in the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and was a member of the first legislature in the new State, 1820-21. Four years later he was elected to Congress, where he served from 1825 to 1829, and showed himself there to be a man of extraordinary ability. In 1829, at the age of thirty-six, he was elected United-States senator, and for six years filled that office with credit to himself and his State. He was the last survivor of that memorable Senate of 1830-32, which had as members Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Hayne, Ewing, and King; and which listened to the great debate between Webster and Hayne. His own eloquent speech during the debate on Foote's resolution is a convincing vindication of New England from the aspersions that had been cast on her. Webster is reported to have

said in speaking of members of the Senate, "Among the first as a debater is Peleg Sprague of Massachusetts. He is what I call a very eloquent man. He is able; a man of great dignity, and there is scarcely his superior in the Senate." In 1835 he moved to Boston, and began the practice of law when Mason, Webster, Hubbard, Fletcher, Dexter, and Loring were the lights of the Massachusetts bar, while Rufus Choate, Sidney Bartlett, and Benjamin R. Curtis were coming forward. Notwithstanding the fact that his health at this time began to fail, he was regarded as the peer of these men, and was eminently successful. In 1841 he became judge of the United-States District Court, as the successor of John Davis, who had been on the bench for forty years. Judge Sprague filled this position for twenty-five years; and there, too, he showed his almost incomparable ability, which was duly acknowledged by the committee of the bar, of which Benjamin R. Curtis was chairman, who prepared an address on the occasion of Judge Sprague's retirement in 1865. While serving as judge he was a great sufferer from physical infirmities, enduring severe pain and the almost total loss of sight. For many years he could not write out his charge, or even take notes of the evidence. But his memory was so extraordinary that this misfortune was not an inconvenience. He is said to have been able, even in cases of long duration, to remember every important witness, and his testimony; to state the whole case clearly, concisely, and with an admirable arrangement; and then charge the jury upon the facts. In 1840 he was Presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket. In 1847 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. As a politician he was ranked as an anti-Jacksonian; and though not an extreme partisan, in after-life he always leaned to the opposition of that president. In 1858 his "Speeches and Addresses" were published; and ten years later his "Decisions from 1841 to 1868." For several years he had been confined to his house, owing to an infirmity which deprived him of the use of his eyes. "He is among the last of a race distinguished for probity, mental force, and deep religious convictions. He outlived all his contemporaries, and has passed away full of years, and rich in that esteem which is won by a career alike useful and honorable."

1816. EBENEZER RUMFORD THOMPSON, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Brigham, in Dunkirk, N.Y., Oct. 11.

The deceased was born at West Cambridge (Menotomy, now Arlington), March 5, 1795, and was the son of Ebenezer Thompson of Woburn, captain in the United-States regular army, and Rhoda Putnam of Medford. At the wish of his father he prepared himself for college, first attending Westford Academy, and later Dr. John Hosmer's Medford Select School. After graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Lock of Billerica. He temporarily suspended the study of law in order to become private secretary of Commodore William Bainbridge, then in command of the naval squadron in Boston Harbor. In 1817 he took an active interest in the Brazilian patriots, who came to this country to procure men and arms to assist them in putting down a rebellion. He received from them a commission as colonel, and embarked for that country for service; but, when the vessel put in at New York for supplies, it was found that the revolution had already been suppressed, and therefore the trip was abandoned. He then went to Whiteboro', N.Y., where he read law in the office of Gold & Sill, and gave lessons in Greek and Latin in the Whiteboro' Academy. Without waiting for admission to the bar, he took upon himself the agency for the sale of large tracts of land in the State of Ohio. To make these sales, he settled at Warren, O., where he afterwards published the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, and while there received the degree of Master of Arts from Western Reserve College. Later he moved to Rome, Oneida Co., N.Y., and began the manufacture of cotton goods, which he discontinued in 1830, and removed to Dunkirk, where he established a wholesale mercantile trade, with branches at Sturgis, Mich., and Columbus, Penn. In 1835 the growth of the village and adjacent towns called for the publication of a newspaper, and Mr. Thompson founded the *Chautauqua Whig*, which in 1850 was merged into the Dunkirk Journal.

In 1850 he became trustee of the Dunkirk Savings Bank; in 1858, president of the Board of Education. From 1831 to 1868 he was elder of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1833 president of the Temperance Society. In 1825 he was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in the Rome Chapter of A. F. and A. M.; and May 29, 1854, represented Lodge 301 in the Grand Lodge in the city of New York. In May, 1857, he was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Cleveland, O.; and Oct. 1, 1859, he attended as honorary member the American Board of Foreign Missions in Philadelphia, Penn. From 1830 to 1866, although having a dislike to political prominence, he was elected to several State, county, and town offices.

He married, Jan. 9, 1821, Eunice March Draper, daughter of Josiah and Mary Draper, of Attleboro', and had five daugh-

ters and two sons; his surviving children being Louisa, who married W. W. Brigham, of Dunkirk, N.Y., and Julia, the wife of Dr. Julian T. Williams, also of Dunkirk, and Ebenezer Kirk Thompson, a druggist at Titusville, Penn.

1833. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY, at his residence on Gardner Street, Brighton District of Boston, Oct. 21.

His father was Peter Whitney of Northborough, and his mother Jane Lincoln of Hingham. He was born at Quincy, Sept. 13, 1812. In 1838 he graduated at the Harvard Divinity School. In 1843 he was settled in Brighton, where he remained as pastor of the Unitarian Society until 1858. Since that time he has been engaged in historical writings. His history of Brighton has been embodied in Drake's "History of Middlesex County." He was connected with the Brighton School Board for many years, and was earnestly interested in the Holton Library Association, now the Brighton branch of the Boston Public Library. He was deeply interested in all matters of town interest, and in genealogy of old residents. He delivered the oration, July 26, 1866, at the dedication of the Brighton Soldiers' Monument at Evergreen Cemetery.

1860. WILLIAM HOOPER ADAMS, on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., May 15.

He was a son of the late Nehemiah Adams, D.D.; was born in Boston, Jan. 8, 1838; was educated at the Brimmer and Latin schools, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1860. He was an active member of the "Society of Christian Brethren," filling the office of secretary 1857-59, and of president, 1859-60. In 1860 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, where he remained till January, 1861, when, having received an appointment as private tutor, in Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., he went South. The commencement of the war prevented an attempted return home; and he continued at his post, teaching, and supplying the pulpits of several churches whose pastors had been drafted. He completed his theological studies at the seminary at Columbia, S.C., and was then settled over a church at Eufaula, Ala. Coming North at the close of the war, he found no satisfactory opportunity for settlement, and returned to Charleston, S.C., in 1865. He was installed over the Circular Presbyterian Church, where he remained for twelve years. In 1877 he published his first book,—"The Seven Words from the Cross,"—"a work of great tenderness and merit." The next year he resigned his charge, and came North, to be near his father in his last days, and to engage in literary work. In the summer of 1877 he supplied the pulpit at Middleborough, Mass., and subsequently, during one year, at Lexington. Upon his father's death—Oct. 26, 1878—he began the labor of editing and publishing a series of sermons selected from Dr. Adams's manuscripts, bringing out the first volume—"Walks to Emmaus"—the next year. He then devoted his whole energy to preparing a memoir of his father. In March, 1880, he accepted an invitation from the church on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., for the summer, and "returned to his beloved friends in that city, receiving an ovation of welcome." An attack of jaundice, developing symptoms of typhoid-fever, caused his death, in the midst of his strength and usefulness. His remains were sent by a special steamer to Charleston, S.C., where his funeral took place from the Second Presbyterian Church, attended by a very large concourse of friends. Sixteen ministers, from different denominations, acted as pallbearers, among them the Bishop of Charleston and the Jewish rabbi. Rev. Dr. Brackett, pastor of the church, says: "It was a grand public testimonial of the general esteem in which Mr. Adams was held. He leaves a fragrant memory in Charleston, which a thousand hearts are pledged to keep green."

He was twice married: Oct. 3, 1866, to Pauline Thomas of Athens, Ga., who died in 1875; and in March, 1877, to Margaret E. Holmes of Charleston, S.C., by whom he had two children,—Pauline, born Feb. 19, 1878, and William Hooper, born July 10, 1880, eight weeks after the death of his father.

"As a speaker, Mr. Adams had unusual power. As a pastor, he was deeply beloved by young and old. Owing to years of peculiar personal trial and separation, it could be said of him that he had borne the yoke in his youth." He was highly esteemed, while in college, by those who knew him best, as a courteous Christian gentleman; and "the charm of his later years was in his gentle, almost sanctified, conduct, which greatly endeared him to his friends."

A "Memoir" is to be published by friends in his late church, in Charleston, S.C., edited by his personal friend, Rev. Dr. Brackett.—*Charles A. Nelson.*

1876. WILLIAM HENRY DALE, at No. 22 Leverett Street, Boston, Oct. 17.

His parents were John and Sabina Dale, both natives of England. He was born in Boston in 1833, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1866.

The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, DECEMBER, 1880. No. 6.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office as second-class mail matter.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN.

FOR the past forty-five years the chair of *belles-lettres* in Harvard College has had but two occupants; and they have been poets whose genius has given them a fair fame on both sides of the Atlantic, whose works are read, indeed, wherever the English language is used. Mr. Longfellow received his appointment in 1835, and filled the chair for nineteen years, when his mantle fell upon Mr. Lowell, who for twenty-six years has performed the duties of the post in such a way as to reflect honor upon the office and to train up hundreds of young men to a wise appreciation of the good, the true, and the beautiful in letters. The University has had no mean advantage from the fact that the department has been thus presided over for so long a time. It has been of great value to many college generations of young men, that they have had the privilege of mere association with poets whose genius the whole world acknowledges. A liberal education consists not less in the humanizing influences which come from such associations than in the accumulation of facts; and the University has done well to keep such men among the instructors.

Mr. Lowell is descended from a long line of men who have stood high in the annals of their country for two centuries and a half. His father was the Rev. Charles Lowell, for many years pastor of the West Church, Boston; and his grandfather was the Hon. John Lowell, a lawyer of eminence and one of the framers of the Constitution of Massachusetts. The emigrant ancestor was the Rev. Percival Lowell, who settled in Newbury in 1639. It was the Hon. John Lowell who inserted in the Constitution of Massachusetts the words, "All men are created free and equal," and after the Constitution had been adopted, by offering to argue in the courts that under it no man could be held in bondage, led to the abolition of slavery in the Commonwealth. We shall see that under the law of heredity this fact is not an insignificant one.

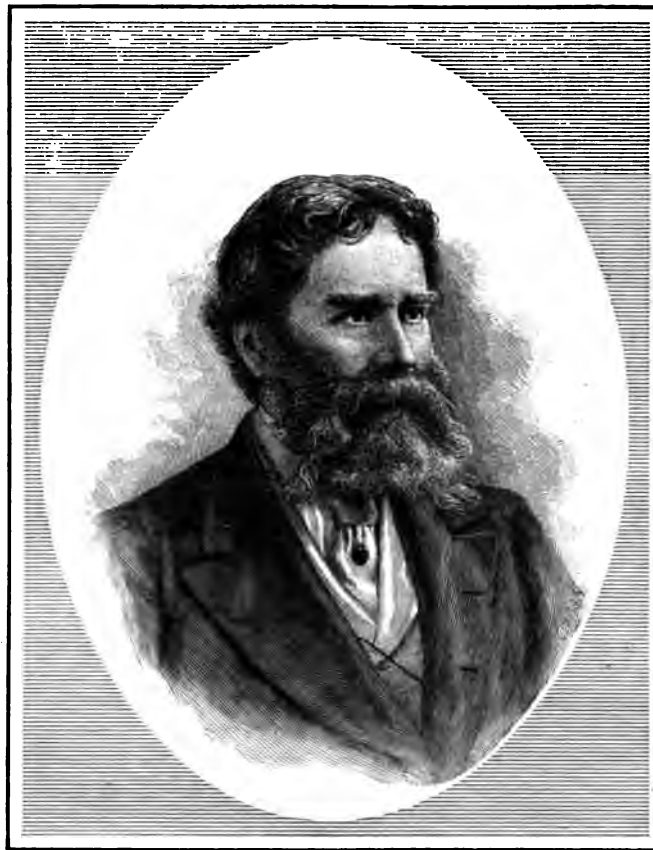
James Russell Lowell was born on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1819, at his present home, Elmwood, in Cambridge. The house in which he first saw the light is a relic of Continental days, having been built by Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Oliver, between 1763 and 1767. It was purchased, after the death of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, its former owner and occupant, by the poet's father, who greatly improved it and the generous surrounding grounds. The situation is near Mount Auburn Cemetery, and the building commands a fine view of the river Charles, which is so often referred to in Mr. Lowell's writings.

At the age of nineteen, young Lowell graduated from Harvard College, and was class poet. The promise of this poem was not immediately fulfilled; for the author, instead of entering upon a literary

career, as might have been expected, or upon the ministry, in imitation of the example of his father, as it was supposed that he would, passed through the Harvard Law School, and afterwards opened a law-office in Boston. His genius was not, however, to be thus turned from its natural channel; and it was not long before the young lawyer gave up his profession, and began to devote himself to letters. In 1841 the first fruit of this change appeared in a volume entitled "A Year's Life." It showed a vivid imagination, and contained many beautiful and striking images, all of which gave promise of the future with which we are so familiar. Mr. Lowell's next literary venture was the publication of the *Pioneer*, a magazine of criticism and literature, which he began in company with the late Robert Carter. It was too good to last long; and, though it contained contributions from Poe, Hawthorne, and others of like ability, it died at the age of three months.

In 1844 Mr. Lowell's second volume of poems appeared, and was published in England the same year. It comprised "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," some sonnets, and miscellaneous poems. These productions showed growth in thoughtfulness and improvement in expression; but there seemed to careful critics to be a want of compression. A year later Mr. Lowell gave the first marked evidence of the love which he has ever had for our early literature, in his "Conversations on Some Old Poets," a volume that has been permitted to go out of print, probably because the later critical essays of the author seem to him to comprise in a riper form all that he desires to say on these themes. In these papers we see the early expression of the critical faculty that has since become so familiar in Mr. Lowell's writings. American letters boasts no other critic of the same breadth of intellect, general scholarship, and acquaintance with the literature of other languages. This broad scholarship leads him to make some references and to use certain words and illustrations which are unfamiliar to ordinary readers, and he has been accused of pedantry by those who do not know how great is his familiarity with abstruse subjects.

The third collection of Mr. Lowell's poems appeared in 1848, which was a most prolific year; for in it he gave to the world the first series of his "Biglow Papers," the "Vision of Sir Launfal," and the "Fable for Critics." The "Vision of Sir Launfal" derives its interest from the Arthurian romances and the story of the search for the Holy Grail. It is a tender illustration of the Saviour's teachings of love and goodwill. In the "Biglow Papers" and the "Fable for Critics," Mr. Lowell appears as a humorist with a purpose and a satirist of acuteness. The "Fable for Critics" is a review article in verse; and so just are the estimates made in it of contemporary writers, that it has not yet lost its interest to readers who are studying the growth of our literature. Both the "Fable" and the "Biglow Papers" were published without Mr. Lowell's name; but his identity was not long hidden. The "Biglow Papers" gave the author a wide reputation in England, where he seemed until lately to be known rather as a satirist than as the scholarly poet that he is. In the "Biglow Papers" he gave a free rein to his love of recondite humor, drew with unerring



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
PROFESSOR OF BELLES-LETTERS AT HARVARD, AND U. S. MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

precision the Yankee character, depicted in "Parson Wilbur" the pedantic minister of former days, and held up to reproach the war with Mexico, and the system of African slavery. In the last fact we see the influence of the character of his grandfather and of his action in regard to slavery in his native State. These papers, like those by "Petroleum V. Nasby," appeared in the newspapers at first.

Mr. Lowell spent 1851 and 1852 in travel on the Continent of Europe, being for a considerable time in Italy. After his return, in 1854, he delivered a course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, to large and enthusiastic audiences, on the subject of the British poets. These appear to have led to his selection as successor to Mr. Longfellow in the chair of *belles-lettres* at Harvard, to which he was appointed in 1855.

In 1857 Mr. Lowell accepted the position of editor of the *Atlantic*, which Phillips, Sampson, & Co. were about to start. To his good judgment and editorial sagacity it owed its first success. Mr. Lowell refused to accept the new responsibility unless his friend Oliver Wendell Holmes would agree to support him by frequent contributions. This Dr. Holmes at first thought he could not do; but he was mistaken in considering that his season of literary productiveness had closed; and when he began his series of "Autocrat" papers, the editor saw that the venture was to be a success. Mr. Lowell is wont to say that Dr. Holmes made the success of the *Atlantic*, and we shall not attempt to discriminate between the claims of the wise editor and the witty contributor. The success was made; and a stream of brilliant literature was set in motion that has not since stopped flowing, though a new generation of readers and writers has grown up. The publishers have changed several times; but never has it had more generous support than from the present proprietors, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Mr. Lowell held the position of editor until the end of 1862, when he became editor of the *North-American Review*, in connection with his friend Charles Eliot Norton. Until 1872 he contributed to the *Review*, as he had done to the *Atlantic*, political and literary articles of a high order. Some of these, like the reviews of Chaucer, the Library of Old English Authors, and White's Shakspeare, were afterwards collected in volumes.

In 1864 "Fireside Travels" appeared. This volume was composed of letters addressed to Story, the sculptor and poet, who was but imperfectly veiled under the "Storg" of the book. One chapter was devoted to a description of the Cambridge of the poet's youth. Another was entitled "A Moosehead Journal," and recounted incidents of life in the Maine woods. The entire volume is marked by the poet's humor and practical philosophy, while it is not wanting in tokens of his love of nature.

Three collections of Mr. Lowell's essays have been published: "My Study Windows," in 1869; "Among My Books," in 1870; and a second series, entitled "Among My Books," issued in 1876. These are unequalled by any similar writings by an American author, displaying as they do all the scholarship, wit, humor, and acquaintance with general literature, for which Mr. Lowell is noted. The style is charming; and the reader feels that he is not merely being pleased, but is getting information of a valuable kind.

Mr. Lowell's last-published volume of collected poems appeared in 1868, — twenty years after the one which preceded it, — with the title, "Under the Willows." In it was included his "Commémoration Ode," recited at the dedication of Memorial Hall, Cambridge, July 21, 1865. This has been considered Mr. Lowell's greatest poem, though the poem which he read beneath the "Washington Elm," July 3, 1875, is perhaps its superior. The "Commémoration Ode" contains an eulogy of President Lincoln, concluding, —

"The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American."

The only volume by Mr. Lowell that has not been mentioned is "The Cathedral," a poem which appeared first in the *Atlantic* for January, 1870, and a second series of "Biglow Papers" published in the same magazine during the late war, and treated that subject in the same manner as the war with Mexico had been originally discussed in the former series.

Mr. Lowell's works are now published in nine volumes; but of several of the volumes there are a number of editions all published by the same firm.

Besides the works that have been mentioned, Mr. Lowell has written much for the press, and has edited the poetical works of Marvell, Donne, Keats, Wordsworth, and Shelley, for the collection of British poets published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., which was under the general editorial supervision of Mr. Lowell's friend Professor Francis J. Child of Harvard University.

Reference has been made to two of Mr. Lowell's trips to Europe. He was there also from 1872 to 1874, and during that sojourn he received in person at Oxford University the degree of D.C.L. In 1876 President Hayes honored his administration by appointing Mr. Lowell minister to the Spanish Court. In 1880 he was removed to the Court of St. James, and in both positions he has added to his laurels. Mr. Lowell is socially the most successful minister by whom our country has ever had the good fortune to be represented in England.

Mr. Lowell was married in 1844 to Miss Maria White of Watertown, a lady whose poems have been printed. Her death, in 1853, which occurred at the same time with a birth in Mr. Longfellow's family, gave rise to the senior poet's beautiful lines entitled "The Two Angels." In 1857 Mr. Lowell married Miss Frances Dunlap, niece of Ex-Gov. Dunlap of Maine.

THE READING AND STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

[Letter to a Young Student.]

You ask me if, in my introductory remarks to a lecture delivered last week at the Hawthorne Rooms, I said that the study of the Greek and Latin languages might be omitted at school or college, and English substituted. No, my young friend, I said no such thing. I simply said this: Do not neglect English; give earnest attention to your own language, and learn by all means to read, speak, and write it correctly, whatever else you may neglect. I said that the study of Latin would especially aid you in acquiring an accurate knowledge of English. Study all the languages possible, and be sure that your own tongue shall have the strongest hold upon you. I said it was grand to witness the onward march of the sciences, and to enjoy in our day and generation that divine philosophy which is neither harsh nor crabbed; but a plea for the more general study of English literature was never out of place anywhere. I believe I said that some of our schools and colleges have suffered from a too-long neglect of that wholesome literature which was conceived and written in the language that we were all born to speak. I remember hearing Walter Savage Landor say of a certain British author, "He has written excellent English, — a language now growing obsolete."

"The chief glory of every people," said Dr. Johnson, "arises from their authors." England has many glories to boast of, but of nothing more glorious than her literature: that alone gives her supreme grandeur among all the nations younger than Greece or Palestine.

I wish it were possible, my young friend, to put into words my own feeling with regard to English literature, — to its inspiration, its beauty, its importance, its value, its ever-during power. It is great, if for no other reason than because Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth are its native authors. When I am asked to describe its worth to the world, I simply reply, "Hamlet, and Paradise Lost, and the Ode on Immortality, are all written in English." When a literature has produced The Faerie Queene, and The Hyperion, and The Excursion, it surely takes rank among the highest. That was a good reply of Dr. Johnson, when they asked the sturdy old lover and maker of English whether he did not think Burke resembled Cicero. "No, sir," growled Johnson, "Cicero resembles Burke, sir!" For one, I do not believe, with many modern teachers, that the proper study of mankind or womankind is French, or Sanscrit, or Chinese; but, so far as *we* at least are concerned, it is English, — or, at any rate, English first. I find the seeds of immortality as thickly sown in English literature as in any other. The greatest and the purest have written in it; and you cannot have, in this or any other world that I

ever heard of, any thing better than the best. If you name to me for admiration, Goethe in Germany; Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch in Italy; Molière, Racine, and Voltaire in France; Cervantes and Calderon in Spain,—I marshal in brilliant array against them all the undying names of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Burke, Webster, and Walter Scott; Shakespeare against them all, and, as the boys say in arithmetic, "two to carry." If Shakespeare's plays had been written in a dead language, should we not all be studying that language, if only for the purpose of reading those dramas? "Yes, but," says some easy, indolent scholar, "life is not long enough to read all one would like to." I answer, "Life is long enough to read whatever is essential in every literature, unless we are like the youth who once said to me in serious and saddening earnest, 'I read only to pass away time.'" A more disheartening and hopeless sentence than that, I never remember to have heard from human lips.

Many years ago David Hume told Gibbon not to write his history of Rome in any one of the Continental languages, as Gibbon threatened to do, but to publish it in English; "because," said Hume, "our solid and increasing establishments in America promise a superior stability and duration to our mother-tongue." Seventy years after this advice was tendered and accepted, an accomplished American scholar, our then Minister at the Court of St. James, remarked at the Royal Literary Fund dinner in London, that the language which carries Shakespeare and Milton to the world, carries representative government, the trial by jury, and freedom of the press; and when that same voice, speaking afterwards to an assembly of American citizens, told them that Burke's divine words on Conciliation with America exceeded, in his judgment, every thing in the form of eloquence that has come down to us from Greece or Rome, Mr. Everett knew, as he always did, what he was saying, and spoke from a full knowledge of the worth and durability of his native tongue. "If you wish to know what can be done with a full-freighted command of language," said Lord Brougham, "read the works of Benjamin Franklin, a man who bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world." One of our most thorough educators, George B. Emerson, said long ago, "Our own English literature is probably, taking all things into consideration, the richest of all literatures. Become fully acquainted with it if possible; it will take you many years, but the time will be well and most pleasantly spent; and in obtaining this knowledge you will necessarily become acquainted with the leading thoughts of the best thinkers upon all the most important subjects in morals, taste, criticism, history, philosophy, poetry, theology, antiquities, and philanthropy, that have occupied the minds of men."

Eighty millions of people now speak the language of the Bible, and Milton, and Wordsworth. The intellectual and moral life of the world is now stimulated and informed through the English tongue. Shakespeare is said to use fifteen thousand different words, and nearly all of them are now in daily requisition.

Among the reasons why English literature should be especially studied by all young persons is that from the earliest epoch it has kept close to Nature. It has always been intimate with the forest, the wild flowers, and green grass. It is full of exquisite touches from the soil. When Guidon is looking up a wife for his pupil, Math says, "We will seek, I and thou, by charms and illusions, to form a wife for him out of flowers." So they took the blossom of the oak, and the meadow-sweet, and the blossom of the broom, and produced from them a maiden, the fairest and most graceful that ever man saw; and they baptized her, and gave her the name of "Flower Aspect."

English literature has always been true to the purity and pathos of the Christian religion. It does not seek to take from under us something mightier than ourselves, and leave us in its stead empty nothingness, mere oblivion, and unsound rhetoric. Compared with every other literature, there is very little in it that is grossly impure, or ugly, or violent. Its inspiration has been drawn largely from the "brook that flows fast by the oracles of God." Hence its permanent hold on the affections of mankind. From its beautiful pages we may all learn piety, and benevolence, and simplicity, and abstinence from evil deeds and evil thoughts. It is not the literature of despair: it is the literature of aspiration and reverence.

These are some of the reasons why I especially commend to you

the reading and the study of English letters. One of the most sensible, condensed, and convenient manuals that has appeared for a long time is the Rev. Stopford Brooke's most admirable treatise on English authors, published in London during the early part of this year. In the compass of two hundred pages, I do not know where exists so much valuable matter with reference to any literature. It is a model of condensation and accuracy; and, with that book in existence, there is no excuse now for ignorance concerning authors who have added their genius to a language we are born to speak and to read. More elaborate treatises have been published on English literature, but nothing more convenient, nothing more positively perfect. I may conscientiously recommend to you the usefulness of this little book, because we have long needed just such a compendium; and now it has been supplied to us by the hand of a master.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

BY PROFESSOR G. H. PALMER.

ANY one interested in watching the course of Harvard University in her cautious yet resolute progress toward offering her students an education more ample, more manly, and therefore in the strictest sense more truly religious, than has hitherto been procurable in America, will recognize the significance of the revisions which from time to time are made by the Faculty in their code of regulations for the internal management of the College. Nowhere better than here can the ideals which influence the body of instructors be detected. Each change of rule introduces a new educational force; and the direction of that force upon the characters of the men among whom it is to operate, as well as its co-ordination with the other forces of the College, are fitting subjects for the friends of Harvard to consider. What is thought the proper attitude of the student toward his work, toward his instructor, toward himself, may as truly be traced in some petty enactment about prescribed rhetoric or forensics, as in provisions for securing regularity of attendance at recitations.

The changes in the pamphlet just issued are more considerable than those of many previous years. Indeed, the whole code has been re-written, and, those portions of the old which still appear take on a somewhat different coloring from their altered surroundings. The more technical among the new provisions are the following. A student will hereafter be required to present his written exercise on the appointed day if it is to be received at all, while up to the present time he might delay it from week to week at a fixed expense of damaging marks. He will be refused credit for any of the three possible private examinations from which he may have absented himself; and will not be recognized as a member of any extra course of study in regard to which he has not made up his mind so late as Nov. 2. The minimum mark in the prescribed studies is to be the same as that in electives. But a freshman who on entrance anticipates a portion of the work of his year is permitted to substitute therefor the only remaining prescribed study of the sophomore year. He will not be compelled, as hitherto, to choose an elective. The ingenious devices by which the Faculty have in past times attempted to distribute absences from morning prayers with some equality throughout the year, are abolished, and their place in the new regulations is supplied by two lines stating that a student must attend two-thirds of those exercises. Public games in Cambridge during recitation-hours are not to be allowed. But, on the other hand, students are no longer forbidden to make a noise, to hold meetings without permission, or to change constitutions, officers, or members of their societies, without informing the Faculty. The drift of these changes is plain. It is in the direction of exacting more rigid conformity to such aims as the student's more deliberate judgment would approve; but with a recognition that, where the means of attaining aims are undefined, personal character has the fairer field to form and assert itself.

A similar purpose is even more marked in the two great changes of the present revision,—that in regard to attendance on College exercises, and that which relates to "conditions."

Hitherto, if a student in any course failed to reach the minimum mark,—forty per cent of the credit assigned the elective,—that or

some other equivalent course has been charged against him as a deficiency, which must be made up before he could secure his degree. Such charge, however, so long as half the work of any year was accomplished, did not detain a man from holding a place with his classmates up to Commencement Day. This effect of this rule on the lower third of the class has been to accumulate conditions from one year to another and so to crowd the studies of the senior year, the very time which ought to be most free for independent and reflective work. Hereafter, successes will be scored, not deficiencies. Advance will come not in the course of nature, but in that of attainment. For example, if a Freshman succeeds in courses equivalent to but ten hours a week out of his prescribed sixteen, and afterwards fails in one of his Sophomore courses, the fact that the majority of his classmates are becoming Juniors will not make him one. The College books do not show the proper number of studies registered to his credit. He is still a Sophomore. But, if during his second period of Sophomore life he chooses to do more than a full year's work, he might at its close count himself and be counted a Senior.

For several years past, efforts have been made at Harvard to bring students to view their lectures and recitations as an assistance which they were privileged to receive, rather than as an imposition which it would be their gain to avoid. However necessary the sense of duty toward external observances may be as a subsidiary means of pushing a man past a temporary infirmity of purpose, that motive has plainly been so overworked in American education, that systems of instruction have arisen presupposing no spontaneous purpose of diligence on the student's part. Such systems ordinarily publish a tariff assessing so many bad marks as the price at which the student may purchase immunity from a recitation. Until very recently this has been the practice at Harvard. Six years ago, however, the Faculty recognized that this system did little toward developing a man's studious zeal, and accordingly abolished stated penalties for absence in the case of Seniors, two years ago those also for Juniors. It was hoped that the sense of duty, no longer directed toward a minutely guarded observance, might gradually become more vigorous in reference to the student's own higher interests. But it has been found that in the absence of specified duties, a young man whose moral development is no further advanced than his intellectual, is apt to be heedless of all duty whatsoever. This year, therefore, the Faculty announces that men must remain at their studies continuously throughout the year; and that if they do not show a serious purpose, as tested by high standing or regularity of attendance on college exercises, their cases will be inquired into by appropriate committees. At the same time, the old mechanical system of so many bad marks for so much neglected duty has been done away with throughout the College.

Should it, then, be asked if Harvard is to be for the next year a harder or easier place to live in, it may be surmised that our great body of diligent students will answer, the latter; the elegant being who figures in the public eye as the type of indifferent Harvard, the former.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PIERCE.

THE ACTION OF THE COLLEGE FACULTY.

At a meeting of the Faculty held Nov. 15, 1880, it was voted to enter the following on the Faculty Records:—

"The Faculty of Harvard College desire to put on record their sense of the loss which they, individually and collectively, have sustained in the death of Professor Benjamin Peirce, in the fiftieth year of his service as a teacher and as a member of this body.

"Gifted with an extraordinary intuition in his favorite science, he was eager to lead where few were able to follow; but all felt the inspiration of his profound thought and earnest utterance. With full consciousness of his own powers, he over-estimated the abilities of others. Those who came into intimate contact with him were attracted by the simplicity of his nature and elevated by the nobility of his mind. His more public services to science and to the country have given him a wider reputation than belongs to the teacher; but the College has a portion in the heritage of all its illustrious sons."

WHY SHOULD HARVARD PROFESSORS BE DISFRANCHISED?

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THE last Massachusetts Legislature settled finally the question of the eligibility, as Harvard overseers, of non-residents of Massachusetts. As a member of the legislature, I was very glad to vote for this measure; and glad also to see that there was no petty or factious feeling in that body, in regard to Harvard University; but, on the other hand, a perfect willingness to adopt any legislation about which the friends of the institution could cordially agree. This being the case, it seems well to consider whether any farther modification is desirable, in respect to the election of overseers.

By the "act in relation to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College" every "officer of government or instruction of said College" is prohibited from voting for overseers.

When the act was passed, this excluded class comprised a comparatively small number; but it includes by the last catalogue not less than a hundred and eighty-three persons, most of whom are actual or honorary alumni of the College, and would be entitled to vote for overseers, were it not for their official position. The circle is now so wide that many of these officers reside elsewhere than in Cambridge; and some of them are not permanently connected with the University, but are gentlemen eminent in particular departments, who are called in to give lectures for a single year. All are, by the nature of the case, peculiarly interested in the welfare of the institution, and are likely to be much better informed in regard to it than the mass of the graduates. Can any good reason be given why these officers alone among the alumni should be deprived of their votes?

The only reason that occurs to me is the fact that they are in a manner interested in the result, inasmuch as all such officers are appointed, or at least confirmed, by the Board of Overseers. But this, so far from being a reason for their disfranchisement, seems rather a reason for their enfranchisement. As one professor very sensibly writes to me, "In what school was the doctrine learned that the governed should have no voice in choosing their governors?" Under our national system of government, neither the possession nor the expectation of office is held to be any disqualification for voting. President Hayes is not disfranchised because he is president, nor is Gen. Garfield because he expects to be; nor has the utmost demand of civil service reform ever proposed to take away the right of voting from the *employés* of custom-house or post-office. In our town or city elections the public-school teachers, if they are otherwise voters, may vote for the school-committee on whom their annual appointment depends; whereas the Harvard-University instructors are denied that privilege, although most of them have no annual appointment in view. As matters now stand, this theory that the professors are an interested body refutes itself. So long as a man merely wishes a professorship, and is therefore an interested party, this fact does not prevent him from voting "early and often" for overseers; but so soon as he is appointed, and has nothing more to hope or fear from the members of the Board, he is excluded from voting for them.

It may be said that these officers are at present well satisfied, and ask for no change. That is always the argument employed to defend all disqualifications. My reason for attaching little weight to it, in this case, is the fact that my own attention was first called to the matter, last winter, by a professor of the University, who wrote of this exclusion, "I have felt it an absurd degradation ever since I came there." Another professor alluded to the same matter, in a somewhat sarcastic vein, in a speech at the Commencement dinner; and I have good reason to believe that this feeling extends to others. If so, it is an important point; for all will agree that any thing which increases the self-respect of teachers must add to their usefulness, in the end, and so to the prosperity of institutions of learning. But the most important consideration, after all, is this,—that, if a great university is to be governed by its own alumni, it is a mistake to disfranchise precisely those alumni who know most about it, and have most interest in its wise administration.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. No. 6.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL. No. 3.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

NEAR the close of the second part of the Rev. Henry F. Jenks's sketch of the Boston Public Latin School, in the November issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER, he said that the Latin School Association had a few years ago established the practice of having annually a public dinner in Boston. The fifth of this series of annual dinners took place at the Parker House, Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, and was a success in every particular. The chairman was Hon. Henry Kemble Oliver (1818), the venerable mayor of Salem, who presided in his proverbial jovial style, to the enjoyment of the almost one hundred persons who were present. The Divine blessing was asked by the Rev. Edward A. Renouf (1838), of Keene, N.H. After-dinner speeches were made by Charles K. Dillaway (1825), a former master of the School; Moses Merrill (1856), the present master; Frederick O. Prince (1836), mayor of Boston; Charles W. Eliot (1853), president of Harvard University; the Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, James Freeman Clarke (1829), and Edward Everett Hale (1839); George G. Crocker (1864); Godfrey Morse (1870); Dr. John P. Reynolds (1845); William Gallagher (1869), one of the sub-masters of the School; and Henry F. Jenks (1863). A batch of interesting letters from invited guests was read. It will be seen from the list of speakers, that almost all of them are graduates of Harvard College, with which the Latin School is so closely allied. Nearly all the speeches were of direct interest to the School alone; but two of them, those of President Eliot and Henry Ward Beecher, contained much of universal interest, and are therefore printed in full.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN,—If it was my uncle William H. Eliot (1815), who led the chairman of the evening into the college choir, and there brought him to that exquisite skill in music which enabled him to write the tune of Federal Street [applause], I think that my uncle rendered an inestimable service to many generations.

I find my reminiscences of the Latin School somewhat different from those of most of the speakers who have heretofore addressed you this evening. In the first place, I do not have to invent any elaborate reasons to account for my presence here. I do not have to rely, like the chairman, upon any cow that I drove in my youth to Boston Common as a pasture; I was a Boston boy born and bred, as was my father before me. In the next place, I have not those vivid recollections of cowhides and ferules, of smarts and tinglings, which have been so frequently alluded to at these dinners with a kind of tender interest. I never saw the thorough gentleman who was at the head of the school during the whole of my connection with it, strike a boy [applause], and my recollections of such discipline at the school are few and faint. I dare say that the quality of the school underwent a considerable change in Mr. Dixwell's time; I think it must have. And I conceive that it was a very fortunate change, although those who in future generations sit at this annual dinner will perhaps miss those feeling allusions to the former mode of discipline with which we have been so much entertained.

Then again, I must confess, as I believe I have once before at these dinners, that I do not find the reminiscences of boyhood the most precious of my life, or look back upon the events and performances of boyhood as the most satisfactory and pleasurable things in my experience. It is much pleasanter to me to make you a short speech here, after a good dinner, than it was to get up, as I had to, at thirteen years of age, on the stage at the Lowell Institute, and say with Daniel O'Connell, "I do not rise to fawn or cringe to this house." These affectionate laudations of the sports and fights of boys, as though they were the most interesting things that ever occurred to us, I cannot fully agree with. I have enjoyed very much more the games and contests of men; and it seems to me that the joys and satisfactions of men are infinitely better worth having than any joys or satisfactions of our boyish years.

I shall not have to go beyond the facts which have been presented here to-night to account for an intense interest on my part in the Boston Latin School. We were told by Master Merrill that there were twenty-six boys this year fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, of whom twenty-four went to Harvard College. Now, that is a very strong fact for me. Being a Boston Latin School boy myself, I take a great pride in the record that the Latin School is now beginning to make in the colleges of New England. I

say "now beginning to make;" because there has been, during the last ten years, a period of transition and revolution in this school, and during that transitional period the actual visible fruits of the school's work were not what they used to be, and not what they are sure to be in the future. The Latin School of my day was by no means as good a school as the Latin School of to-day. I remember that when I went from the school to Harvard College, I knew not a single word of either French or German, that I had never studied one particle of natural science of any sort, and that I had never given an hour's time in school to the study of any English classic.

I observe with the greatest satisfaction that all these things are carefully provided for in the new programme. Nearly one-eighth of the school time of the Latin School boy is now given to English classics; and it is to be observed, too, that much more attention is now given to fluency and elegance in translation, than was given twenty or even ten years ago. I cordially agree with the remark of Rev. Mr. Beecher in his letter just read,—that a great object in the study of the ancient languages is to get a better command of one's own. Here I should like to make one suggestion of possible improvement. We can hardly spare out of school life all the afternoons and the whole of Saturday and Sunday in every week; and a very good subject with which partially to occupy these large intervals is that study of natural history to which the present programme of the school allots but an inadequate time. In Germany and in many other places in Europe, schoolmasters look after the walks and excursions of their pupils. Most parents are, of course, entirely incompetent to take their children into the fields, and teach them what they might there learn with delight. I believe the city of Boston would do well to extend the charge of the schoolmaster to this attractive domain of open-air instruction in science. Should we not all like to see squads of Latin School boys going to the sea-beaches and into the fields and woods, in the companionship of their natural-history masters, to make intimate acquaintance with some of the wonders of geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoölogy?

But I must not forget that the Latin School trains boys for other colleges beside Harvard. It is a legitimate satisfaction that our Association welcomes to this festival the graduates of many colleges. I think that we are about to see realized a considerable degree of unity of action among the colleges of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in regard to their statements of their requisitions for admission,—a unity which will be of great advantage to the preparatory schools. Mr. Merrill would tell us that it has been a serious difficulty in preparing a class of boys for several colleges, that the requisitions at the various colleges of New England have been curiously and absurdly different. These differences of apparent standard upon common subjects were not deep or large, but on that very account they were the more annoying to the schools. It will appear in the forthcoming catalogues of ten colleges in New England, that a good approach to uniformity of requisition on common subjects has already been secured.

One of the greatest improvements in the admission requisitions of colleges within the last few years is the change in regard to the requisitions in Latin and Greek. In my time at the Latin School,—and indeed until within five years,—boys were obliged to read certain quantities of Latin and certain quantities of Greek in order to obtain admission to this college or that. Now those quantities are becoming smaller and smaller, but the colleges are demanding instead a reasonable power over the Latin and Greek languages; that is to say, a capacity to translate at sight from Latin and Greek into English, and a capacity to render simple English into Latin and Greek. This is one of the greatest academic improvements of our time, for it vivifies the methods of teaching the dead languages not only in school but in college. It is this change, also, which has enabled several of the colleges of New England to come to an approximate agreement as to their admission requisitions: they have in effect decided to insist rather upon a reasonable power of translating than upon evidence that certain books have been read. Of course the diversities in the descriptions given by the different colleges of their requisitions upon common subjects were not really very significant, but they were adhered to with a curious tenacity. There is a story about Lord Palmerston which illustrates very well the frame of mind into which the several college faculties ultimately came. It is said that at a very important cabinet meeting during his premiership, where the policy of the government upon a difficult subject was to be determined before the ministers went into the Houses of Parliament in the evening, violent dissensions arose, and the meeting seemed likely to break up in disorder. In fact, many members had risen and made as though they were going to leave the room. No conclusion had been arrived at, and time was rapidly flying. At last Lord Palmerston put his back against the door, and said: "Gentlemen, this won't do: I don't care *what* you say, but you must all say *the same thing*." It is in that spirit, I think, that the colleges have finally come to a reasonable agreement upon this difficult subject of requisitions for admission. I anticipate important gains for secondary education throughout New England from these changes.

The masters of the Latin School, the School Committee and the Board of

Supervisors may feel assured that whatever good work they do in the Boston Latin School propagates itself rapidly over the country, and has an influence far beyond this city and this State. The improvements in the school during the past ten years are wonderful for their range and rapidity. It seems to me that the school has now arrived at a point where what is most needed is steadiness and continuity: a stable school for a considerable period of years upon its present basis is what I hope the Committee, the Supervisors, and Master Merrill are going to give us.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — I don't see any of my classmates here. I see that almost all these men are young men. I am an old man. I think it is about fifty-four years since I recited Latin to Mr. Gould. I have no doubt Mr. Dillaway has forgotten some of the instruction that he imparted to me. I recollect when I held out my hand, and took fifteen rattan-strokes upon it. [Laughter.] If I had only remembered my declensions in Greek and Latin as well as I remember the discipline of the school, I should be a much wiser man than I am now. I am not an alumnus. I did not take the whole course. Indeed, I was like a man who was called away from the dinner when they had only served the soup,—the substantial joints and the delicacies came after. I remember, however, with very great pleasure the year that I did spend in the Latin School, and, although I cannot analyze and declare what the profit was, I have no doubt, by faith, that it did do me good. In regard to the continuance of the course, it has been a regret to me all my life that I had not the discipline which was in force, at the time I was a scholar there, of the memory. I remember very well my admiration—for we admire the gifts that we have not ourselves—of what was called "*capping*," in Latin and Greek. I recollect very well the classes that were called out, with Simmons at the head of one, and I have forgotten who, perhaps it was Buckingham, was at the head of the other. I remember they put down every man but their two selves, and they did not sit down until there was no more Latin left. To have attained such memory, I think would have been above all price to me. I am not a classical scholar. I can crawl in Latin. I cannot do even that, in Greek. But, nevertheless, I do not judge the benefits of a classical education by my poor improvement of it. I hold that in any system of education that becomes the manhood of our age, the classics should certainly form a conspicuous element. [Applause.] Not simply on account of the training which the acquisition of ancient languages gives to men, but because it connects the life of the noblest men now with the personal life of the noblest men in times gone by. We enter into them by converse in the very language in which they thought and spoke. Every great scholar should carry within him the life and sympathy of every other of every age. Centuries are but articulations of the spine, and thought is the spinal marrow that gives unity to the whole body.

When it happened to be my privilege to examine many of the galleries of Europe, there was nothing that so much interested me as the "*studies*" of the great masters,—the Carracci, Titian, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rubens, and others,—which are preserved in the different galleries. The great pictures themselves did not bring me so near to the artists, as the sketches and progressive studies which led to the accomplished picture. I saw in them the artist in the act of thinking; here a hand, next the same hand in changed position, again altered in several ways; a faint sketch of a group, the recomposition of it just below, a suggestion of a change in that: all these were as if the master had stood by me and pointed to the progress of his own thoughts. In the same way, we should better understand Demosthenes, Cicero, and the dramatists, if we had before us the blotted leaves which traced the development of their thoughts. But next to that, to think in their language, to embrace their work in the very vehicle in which they developed it, is to bring ourselves nearer to their very personality than in any other way. The unity of the human race is not by juxtaposition, but by the interfiliation of all great natures, one with another, from the beginning of time to the present day.

Now in America we are undertaking what perhaps is, in some respects, the most gigantic task that has ever been undertaken. We are undertaking to give an education to the whole people. A great many persons, therefore, argue, as the common people have neither time nor opportunity for these higher studies, why should not our system of education give to them the fruit and the result? Teach them science! I fancy that the law of subordination is seen nowhere else more strikingly than in this matter. The lower grade of men are influenced by the section next above them; that section learns by looking up and feeling the influence of the class just above it, and that class takes its influence from the class above it. Now, you never can draw the bottom up very high unless the top has gone up very high. For, although the mind acts directly upon the great mass at the bottom, it acts by this law of transition from class to class; and the higher

these scholars, the highly educated men, the higher the next class will be, and then the next. And you will draw up the bottom a great deal easier by increasing the height of the top than by any other method whatever. [Applause.] And as these thoughts come from a perfectly disinterested quarter in this matter, as I am not biased by the great acquirements that I have made in classical lore, as I am a man of the common people, and have been working all my life for the common people, and have come to inspect this higher department from cool observation and practical standpoint, I hope they may not be considered unworthy of your consideration.

It gives me great pleasure to stand again in this place, where I have stood for many, many years since I was a boy; and I can say that while the Latin School that used to stand upon this ground is most agreeable to my memory, the place itself has continued to grow more and more precious to me ever since. I hope that this institution of which I was honored to be a member for a single year may have a history in days to come that shall be as—shall I say illustrious?—as useful certainly as in the past, and if God please as illustrious. For when the tree is growing it is beautiful, when age has given it the power to blossom it is more beautiful, and when it has strength to bear abundant fruit, and that year by year, it is the most beautiful of all. The school is dropping now from its branches ripe fruit. May its roots never see drought, may its leaf never wither, may its fruit never be worm-eaten! [Applause.]

A STUDY OF HOLDEN CHAPEL.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

OPPOSITE the windows of the room I first occupied in college was a small building which attracted my attention and stimulated my curiosity. I was told it was called Holden Chapel. Unlike all the other College buildings, it seemed to be deserted. No paths were worn to its doors, which were perpetually closed. What was concealed within its walls? The building fascinated me. Was it haunted? To my excited imagination it would not have been surprising, if some night I had seen a procession of old presidents passing in pale light across its windows. It was nearly a year before I saw its door open, and students passing into it as if to a college exercise. But it was not till late in my senior year that my own feet crossed its threshold. Then, with the rest of my class, I stumbled up a narrow flight of stairs, and groped my way through a blind passage, till I came to an apartment lighted only from the roof, and furnished with semicircular seats rising very steeply one behind another, till they nearly reached the ceiling. On the stage of this little amphitheatre, laid out on a table, was what seemed a human corpse, but was in fact only a most deathlike representation of one in wax, made to take apart in portions corresponding to those which the dissecting-knife would carve out of a real subject. Over this ghastly object a skeleton was suspended. Both were used in illustration of an intensely interesting course of anatomical lectures delivered in appropriately sepulchral tones by Dr. John Collins Warren. I also attended chemical lectures in a melancholy apartment in the lower story of the building.

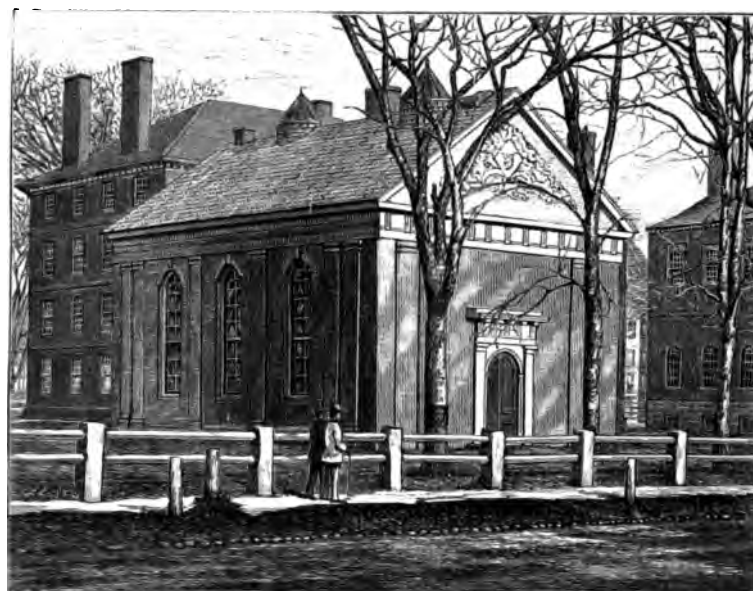
Thus were the secrets of Holden Chapel in part revealed. But there are still some unexplained mysteries about it. Its history suggests several questions, to some of which no very satisfactory answers can be given, and others cannot be answered at all.

It was built in 1744 by a donation for the purpose from Madam Holden and her daughters, the widow and children of Hon. Samuel Holden, an eminent citizen of London, distinguished for his abilities, integrity, and piety, who had been at the head of the Bank of England, a member of Parliament, and a leader among the Dissenters, and who had during his life been the most munificent benefactor the College had then had. It was designed to supply a need that the College had till that time experienced, of a place for prayers specially devoted to that purpose; and as a chapel it was undoubtedly first used. Yet, only twenty-two years after its erection, when the new Harvard Hall was completed after the fire, history informs us that a room in that building, at the west end of the lower story, was appropriated to use as a chapel. Graduates who were in college when University Hall was finished, and the chapel in that building was first used, have informed me, that up to that time they had attended prayers in Harvard Hall, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, that room in Harvard was the college chapel for nearly half a century.

The questions then arise, 1. Why did the building so soon cease to be used for the purpose for which it was expressly erected? And, 2. When it was no longer used as a chapel, for what purpose was it used, from 1766 to 1814, when it was divided into two stories and four apartments, and appropriated to the anatomical and chemical lectures delivered to undergraduates? There is an apparent blank in its history of forty-eight years.

The answers to the first of these questions are conjectural and unsatisfactory. It is said that the building was found to be uncomfortable. Undoubtedly it was so, during a considerable portion of the year. In the earliest representations of it, it appears without a chimney. But our ascetic ancestors chose to have their places of prayer uncomfortable. It was probably not more uncomfortable than every meeting-house in the land. Again it is said, that the chapel was found to be too small. This may possibly have been the controlling reason. The classes in those years averaged thirty. Four such classes may be imagined to be comfortably arranged within the building. The classes, however, were on the increase, and the approaching need of ampler space may have been anticipated. The room in Harvard, however, was not so much larger as to afford a prospect of relief for any great length of time. It is more difficult to conceive how in the year 1814 four classes of fifty each could have been comfortably seated in the chapel in Harvard Hall.

In my search for an answer to the second query, I find a speech by Dr. John C. Warren, delivered at the Harvard Centennial, in which he says that his father and himself had delivered annual courses of lectures in Holden Chapel, for more than sixty consecutive years. This fact throws much needed light on the history of the building, and reduces the supposed blank in it to comparatively few years. It appears, then, that the chapel was occupied by the medical faculty long before it was remodelled in 1814. From this assertion of Dr. Warren's, and from scattered notices in Quincy's History of the College, I infer, that when, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, the corporation organized a medical department, — with almost no funds for its support, and with nothing to offer its professors but the title, and leave to collect fees from their pupils, — Holden Chapel was assigned to it as its local habitation. There its small assets of anatomical preparations and books were deposited; and there all its lectures, both to professional students and to undergraduates, were delivered. The chapel was the sole seat of the medical faculty from its institution in 1783 till the college in Mason Street, Boston, was built in 1815. Then the professional school was transferred to Boston, and the anatomical and chemical lectures continued to be delivered to undergraduates in Holden Chapel, till Boylston Hall was finished in 1858. From that time the academic lectures of the medical faculty have been given in Boylston Hall; and each story of Holden Chapel was made into one apartment, and used for various college purposes of recitation and lecture. At one time the second story was occupied by the Everett Athenæum. During the last summer, the dividing floor has been removed; and the whole building is again to be seen in a single apartment, looking very much as it looked to President Holyoke and his students. The building still exhibits on its front pediment the armorial bearings of the Holden family carved in wood. Long may its venerable walls stand, a monument of the pious generosity of its donors in the day of small things, and bearing their name down to distant generations!



HOLDEN CHAPEL.

THE HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO. ITS SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

BY ALFRED A. WHEELER.

THE Harvard Club, founded in San Francisco in 1874, has just given its seventh annual dinner. Once every three months the Club meets and dines at the Palace Hotel; but only once a year do these gatherings assume the character of a formal celebration, honored by the presence of invited guests, and enlivened by the rhapsodies of an odist and a poet. The autumn meeting is set apart for these festivities; and at the recent celebration thirty-seven of the sixty-eight members of the club, who are chosen from all departments of the University, sat down to dinner.

The dinner was followed by an address of the Hon. Horace Davis, who in the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, sat at the head of the table. He began by recalling a remark President Eliot had made to him, — "You must have very good schools in San Francisco." The right to this compliment, Mr. Davis said, had just been again asserted in a way of which he knew the club would be most glad to hear. Two boys from the San Francisco High School had just entered Harvard without conditions, one of them with "honors" in four out of eight subjects, the other with "honors" in five out of fifteen subjects.

This was by no means the first time boys had gone to Harvard equally well prepared from the same school; and the club was proud that the principal of that school, William T. Reid, was a Harvard graduate and a member of the club. But the interesting feature of the present case was that one of these boys who did so well went to Harvard in spite of pressing pecuniary necessities which obliged him to go overland by the emigrant-train. Had Mr. Davis known beforehand, he would gladly have paid this boy's expenses by the regular train, and many other members of the club would have been glad to do the same thing. But the boy went, and in spite of three weeks' hard travel had pluck,

spirit, and ability enough to enter with great distinction. This, said Mr. Davis, brings home to us the value of a Harvard education, which, according to Mr. Davis, consists in three chief advantages. First, the average term of life of the Harvard graduate is fifty-four years, while the average age reached by graduates of other colleges is only forty-eight; so that by going to Harvard a man makes a clear gain of six years of life! Secondly, the Harvard graduate values wealth not for what it is, but for what it brings. Thirdly, the gains of a Harvard education, or of any other, are carried forever in one's own brain, and cannot be taken away by stock-brokers, or diminished by fluctuations of stock-markets.

Mr. Davis's speech was followed by an Ode to Fair Harvard, sung by all the company. It was written by one of the oldest graduates in the club, Stephen H. Phillips. The closing stanza is as follows: —

"May thy life last forever; thy praise aye endure
On the lips of all generous youth;
Thy renown be world-wide, and thy work ever sure;
Firm and earnest thy voice for the truth.
Be a harbor of refuge in freedom's dark hour,
For bright boys and ripe scholars a home;
While prosperity, honor, and nobly earned power
Mark thy progress through ages to come."

The singing of the ode was followed by the poem of Fairfax H.

Wheelan, of the last graduating class, who gave an amusing picture of Harvard life, and sustained here the reputation for wit which he won at college last spring by writing a burlesque for the Hasty Pudding Club.

The guests of the evening were then toasted; and Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, responded with a long speech.

This was followed by a very amusing speech from Judge Bolt, the president of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and a graduate of Amherst. He wished to insist upon, rather than to depreciate, the value of a college-education; but at the same time he wished to warn recent graduates against certain illusions which he thought were common to them. They were apt to imagine that they knew every thing. Now, Faust also entertained this idea; "but, if you remember," said Judge Bolt, "it was just at this point that the Devil came in." Young men just out of college were like a crowd of naked boys standing on the end of a pier running into the sea, and with nothing but sheepskins for life-preservers. They were all afraid to jump in: but as soon as they plucked up courage enough to do so, they learnt two things, — first, that the water was not as cold as they expected; second, that there were a great many good swimmers who hadn't any sheepskins.

A number of college-songs came next in order, and the regular speeches then closed with the remarks of Stephen H. Phillips. He pointed out the increased influence of late years exercised by the alumni in advancing the interests of Harvard. It was difficult to say precisely how much had been done in this direction by the Harvard Club of San Francisco; but it was generally conceded that the club had done not a little to maintain the prestige of Harvard in California. The club had also established a fund which was steadily increasing, and would ultimately be devoted to a scholarship or some other beneficiary foundation. With a view, also, to making Harvard more accessible to Californians by diminishing expenses, the club had appointed a committee to suggest to President Eliot the expediency of holding annual examinations for admission in San Francisco; and had expressed its readiness to bear the expense of making this scheme known by circulars and advertisements in the principal cities of California and Oregon. Mr. Phillips did not see why this might not be the beginning of wider schemes of co-operation between Harvard and her graduates than any yet attempted. The Roman Church afforded a splendid example of what could be accomplished by well-organized co-operation under a central head. There was no reason why Harvard should not profit by this same method. Her influence would be extended, and her aspirations to a national position more surely realized, if she bound her graduates to her by more than merely sentimental attachment. The speech closed with a strong plea that the club should strive by every means in its power to second the cosmopolitanism of Harvard.

This brought to an end the formal part of the entertainment. Impromptu speeches, songs, piano-music, and stories filled up the rest of the evening until it was time to sing "Auld Lang Syne."

PHYSICAL RESEARCH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

THE friends of science are now making an appeal for the support of physical research at this University; and it seems fitting to state as definitely as possible what would be done with whatever funds may be given for the endowment of a physical laboratory. The future can often be forecast from the past and present. To-day there are three investigations in progress in the physical laboratory, the aims of which can be briefly stated as follows: —

No. 1. The thermo-electric properties of metals at very low temperatures. The scientific bearings of this subject are many. If it can be proved that a junction of two metals can be used to determine with precision temperatures below the point where the mercury thermometer cannot be used, by reason of the freezing of mercury, a contribution will have been made to the subject of heat. A complete investigation of the thermo-electric properties of metals is much

needed. In the future, it may be shown that it will be more economical to use coal directly to generate electricity by heating the junctions of different metals than to employ steam to drive machines, which in turn transform the energy of steam into electricity, as is now done in the production of the electric light.

No. 2. The effect of great cold upon the properties of magnetic metals. By the use of solid carbonic acid, a degree of cold in the neighborhood of 75° below zero can be obtained. If the magnetic condition of metals depends upon their molecular condition, we should expect a change in the capacity, so to speak, of iron and steel for magnetism. Iron is so largely used in machines which convert motion into light and heat, that any addition to our knowledge of its magnetic character will prove of practical value.

No. 3. General spectroscopic work. The field of spectroscopic analysis is very great, and much work is needed before any extended generalizations can be made. An investigation upon the effect of pressure and temperature on the absorption of light by vapors is in progress.

The subjects I have selected are such as suit the instruments now in the physical laboratory. The instruments, however, should generally be suited to the subject, and not the subjects to the instruments.

At present, more time is spent in re-adjusting apparatus which is necessarily disarranged for purposes of instruction, on account of the limited amount of apparatus and the narrow space for work, than is employed in actual scientific investigation. In order that investigations in physical science can be carried on, a fund is needed for increasing the apparatus suitable for research, and a fund, the interest of which can be devoted each year for running expenses and to the employment of a skilled mechanic.

With more modern appliances in the shape of instruments, with rooms suitable for scientific investigation, with trained assistants and a University mechanic to aid in the details of physical investigation, systematic work could be carried on at this University in the subjects of light, heat, sound, and electricity.

The importance of physical investigation is daily attracting more attention; its bearings upon practical life, upon physiological investigation, and its relations to the science of medicine in general, are recognized by all students both at home and abroad. This article is written with the hope that it will meet the eyes of those to whom I may not have the pleasure of personally representing the condition of physical research at this University.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

BY JULIUS H. WARD.

THE class of 1855 at Harvard includes many men who have already distinguished themselves in the different professions, a few who are very distinguished, and one or two like Phillips Brooks and Alexander Agassiz who have a unique reputation. Every man who makes his mark in life has some original traits which characterize his boyhood. It might be inferred that the son of Professor Louis Agassiz would know how to draw, and would inherit a love of natural history. Alexander Agassiz inherited thus much, and his classmates testify that his ability with the pencil and brush was often put to excellent uses during his college life. He also inherited his father's wonderful persistence in accurate study and research; in fact, in his case as in many others, not only was "the child the father of the man," but, to a certain degree, the mantle of the father was sure to fall upon the son, and it fell in this wise: Professor Agassiz had too much to do to be a rich man; and his son Alexander, on leaving college in 1855, was obliged to study for a profession. He chose the calling of a civil engineer, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School with this purpose in view, where he was graduated in January, 1857, taking the degree of B.S. He then passed three terms in the chemical department, and in March, 1859, left for California. While engaged in his scientific studies he was also one of the teachers in Professor Agassiz' school for young ladies. He had not been long in San Francisco before he received the appointment of assistant in the Coast

Survey, and spent most of his time, until the rainy season began, in surveying the north-west boundary. He then returned to San Francisco, finished the office-work of the season, and resigned his position. It was at this time that his skill with the pencil was brought into service in drawing specimens of the fish caught along the shore of our north-western boundary. He also began to collect specimens for his father, and showed himself an adept in their study and preservation. He passed the greater part of the winter of 1859-60 at Panama and Acapulco, collecting specimens for the Museum at Cambridge, under his father's direction. Returning in the spring to San Francisco, he remained in that city collecting specimens, and largely engaged in studying fishes, of which he made remarkably fine drawings. He next visited the interior of California, and examined the principal mines. On returning to Cambridge in July, 1860, he received the appointment of Agent of the Museum, and immediately began to prepare for his new duties. With this end in view he took a full course of study in the zoölogical and geological department of the Scientific School in the winter of 1861-62, and then entered upon his duties in the Museum as assistant in zoölogy, taking full charge in the absence of the Director. In 1865, the Museum not requiring all his time, he made a venture in coal-mining in Pennsylvania; and this led the way to the great venture of his life, to his transition from comparative poverty to great wealth, and to the unfolding of possibilities in his own career of which he then hardly dreamed. The Lake Superior copper-mine, called the "Calumet," and another called the "Hecla," then existed, and had just been scratched, but could not be said to be developed. It was reserved for Alexander Agassiz to unfold the richest copper-mines in the world; and for two years and a half he was buried in the bowels of the earth on the shores of Lake Superior, working on the average fourteen hours a day, sinking the shaft, and developing powers as a mining engineer, and as the organizer of the opening of the mine, which were as unknown to himself before this experience as the mines themselves were unknown to the world. His labor was enormous, and the credit of making these mines what they

are to-day belongs exclusively to him. It is true that others supplied the working capital; but Mr. Agassiz supplied the brains, and carried the work to the point of overwhelming success. The same qualities which made his father great as an investigator in science made the son successful as a scientific explorer on Lake Superior. The mining experience was practically over in the autumn of 1869; and Alexander Agassiz, who had nearly worked himself to death in order to make the mines yield their treasures to the world, came back to Boston, in his thirty-fifth year, his energies for study and research and original investigation sharpened by his Western toil, and his position so well assured in respect of money, that he could do any thing he liked. It seemed as if all that a man of his tastes could ask for, in point of opportunity, had been granted to him. Since then he has been engaged in what is more and more manifest as the great work of his life.

In the autumn of 1869 he visited Europe, and examined the museums and collections of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Northern Europe, returning a year later to resume his duties as assistant curator of the Museum. On the death of Professor Agassiz in 1874,

he was appointed curator, which office he still holds, and has given his time and wealth very largely in the succeeding years to the development and the private endowment of this institution. President Eliot is authority for the statement that he has contributed, since 1871, no less than \$230,000 to the single department of the University with which he is connected, besides numerous gifts and subscriptions to other departments. His way of giving has been peculiar. He is one of the few men who are able to give money for praiseworthy objects without making any fuss about it. When he sees a need in one of the departments of the University, to use President Eliot's words, "he goes and supplies it, pays the bill, and says nothing about the transaction." It is in this way that he has become one of the chief benefactors of Harvard. The Museum of Natural History could not but flourish, in the hands of one who has not only given it his best thought, but supplied out of his own purse all its special needs; and in thus continuing the work which his illustrious father left undone in 1873, he has built up the noblest and truest monument to Professor

Louis Agassiz' scientific genius. But this is only a portion of the work which has taken his thought. He is an original investigator, and has substantially added to our knowledge of natural history. Simply to describe the original work done by him, and communicated to the learned societies of which he is a member, would take more space than is here given to the labors of his life. What distinguishes his investigations is that they strike into the very heart of pure science. He is no theorist. He ventures nothing in which the facts will not verify his inductions. He is certain as far as he goes, and his work to-day is substantially the same as that in which his father distinguished himself; but between the two there is a wide difference. Both have the merit of patient, original research, but the father had the poetry of science, in which the son does not share; the father was never more at home than before an audience with a crayon in his hand, and the son never faces an audience or makes a speech if he can help it; the father was so unconscious of the value of money, except for the purposes of science, that others had to keep his purse,

while the son is the president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, which he organized, and is one of the clearest-headed men of business to be found in Cambridge or Boston.

Alexander Agassiz' private work, so to speak, is as extensive as that by which he is professionally known at Harvard. In 1875 he made an expedition to the west coast of South America to examine the copper-mines of Peru and Chili, during which time he gathered an immense collection of Peruvian antiquities, now in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge. In the same year he was invited by Sir Wyville Thomson to assist him in arranging and making up the collections of the great English exploring expedition of the "Challenger," and brought back with him to this country a part of these collections; since then writing a full report on the sea-urchins of this famous expedition, which has very great value as a contribution to original research. Since 1876 he has spent every winter in similar deep-sea dredging expeditions, the superintendent of the Coast Survey having each year placed at his disposal the steamer "Blake," for this purpose. In these expeditions he has explored the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Caribbean Sea. Only last June he was



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

off on another deep-sea dredging trip, and this is the way he lives and labors. He is scarcely through with one task before he has another in hand. His work is nearly always what nobody has done before him, involving researches in some department of natural history of which science as yet knows nothing; and his studies are as accurate and thoroughly worked out as it is possible to make them. His method as a scientist is the method of a master.

Personally Mr. Agassiz is a bright, intelligent, busy man, easily approached, something more than a man of science, abounding in liveliness, interested in all that interests humanity, but too much occupied with special work ever to be idle. His life has been one of continuous development along the lines which his genius or temperament has naturally led him. Though a Swiss by birth, he is essentially a Yankee in his intellectual grasp, and in all that belongs to his ordinary life. Few men at forty-five are so full of vigor, or show more reserved vitality. Where so much has been done since he gained the pecuniary leverage which has enabled him to do what he thought best worth doing, what may not be looked for in the rich prime and aftermath?

THE HARVARD-UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE FOR 1880-81.

BY HENRY N. WHEELER, A.M., ITS EDITOR.

THE catalogue¹ for this year differs little from the catalogues of previous years in regard to the nature and arrangement of the information which it contains. Its contents are briefly as follows: a calendar, showing at a glance at what times the events of interest to officers and students take place; legislative acts passed from time to time relating to the government of the University; the statutes of the University; a general list of all officers; and information about the several departments, comprising in each case a list of the faculty and students, the requisitions for admission and graduation, information relating to scholarships, pecuniary aid, and expenses, and other matter peculiar to the department. At the end of the catalogue is a general summary, showing the total number of officers of each grade and of students in each department.

The following are some of the changes in the condition and organization of the University which appear on a comparison of the new catalogue with its predecessors.

There is a vacancy in the Perkins Professorship of astronomy and mathematics, caused by the death of Professor Benjamin Peirce.

Professor Edward J. Young, A.M., has resigned the Hancock Professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Crawford Howell Toy, LL.D., is his successor. Two new professorships have been established: one of classical philology, held by William De Forest Allen, Ph.D. (formerly at Yale College); and the other, of Sanskrit, held by Charles Rockwell Lanman, Ph.D. (formerly at the Johns Hopkins University). William G. Hale, A.B., resigned his tutorship in Latin; and John H. Wheeler, Ph.D., and Edward E. Phillips, Ph.D., have been appointed tutors in Greek and Latin. Ernest Young, Ph.D., who has held one of the Parker Fellowships for the past two years, has resumed the position of instructor in history. There are now three more instructors in the English department than heretofore.

Candidates for admission to College are no longer examined by the "Old Method." The requisitions for admission now comprise eleven "prescribed subjects," and four groups of "elective subjects." Every candidate must be examined in all of the *prescribed subjects*, and in at least two of the four groups of *elective subjects*. The following announcement is made in regard to English composition:—

"In 1882 every candidate will also be required to correct specimens of bad English given him at the time of the examination. For this purpose the time of the examination will be lengthened by half an hour." On p. 66 is also an announcement of changes to be made, in the year 1882, in the requisitions in Latin. In each of the four departments of Latin, Greek, mathematics, and physical and natural science,

two courses are carried on in the freshman year: a maximum course for those admitted with the elective groups in these departments; and a minimum course for those admitted without the elective groups.

Five "Bright Scholarships," with an annual income, at present, of \$275 each, have been established during the past year, making in all one hundred and seventeen scholarships now open to college students. The income derived from the various beneficiary funds, and from the Loan Fund, which is distributed among needy and deserving students, has been increased from \$3,800 to \$4,700, a large portion of this increase being due to the "Munroe Fund" recently received by the College. The rents of several of the rooms in Thayer Hall have been reduced during the past two years.

The following table shows the number of electives, and the number of exercises a week in each subject that are offered to undergraduates of the College:—

	No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.		No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.
Hebrew	1	3	Political economy	3	8
Sanskrit	1	3	History	8	21
Comparative philology	2	3	Roman law	1	3
Greek	10	20	Fine arts	3	6
Latin	8	16	Music	4	9
English	7	15	Mathematics	9	23
German	8	19	Physics	5	13
French	5	14	Chemistry	7	21
Italian	3	9	Natural history	8	23
Spanish	3	9			
Philosophy	8	21	Total	104	259

In addition to the above, a considerable amount of voluntary instruction is offered; this instruction consists of exercises or lectures in elocution, German literature, physics, geology, physiology and hygiene, and physical training. Under this head are to be placed the "evening readings" (open to the public), which consist mainly of selections from the ancient and modern classics. Of the twenty-one courses of readings announced for the current year, there are nine in Greek, two in Latin, two in German, three in English, and one in each of the following subjects: *Lebid* and the Arabian Poets; Lectures on the Veda, with translations; French; Italian; and Spanish. Students of regular standing in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction in any other department; the many courses offered by the different schools of the University, therefore, are also voluntary courses for the college undergraduate.

In the Scientific School, the number of scholarships has been increased from four to twelve, and the number of students from sixteen to thirty-seven. The new scholarships are for the benefit of graduates of the State Normal Schools.

The requisitions for admission to the Medical School have been much increased, and hereafter each candidate for admission—not a graduate of some college or scientific school—must pass an examination in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) physics, and (4) an elective subject to be chosen from the following: French, German, the elements of algebra or of plane geometry, botany.

Members of the Graduate Department have now open to them forty-four courses of study; they may also pursue any of the undergraduate courses. There are thirty-four applicants for the higher degrees, and seven holders of fellowships. Last June fourteen graduates received the degree of A.M., and five the degree of Ph.D. In this department "the Toppan Prize" of \$150 is offered for the best essay (of sufficient merit) on specified subjects in political science.

The number of bound volumes in the several libraries of the University is 251,625. The college library is open on Sundays, after 1 P.M., for readers only.

On page 216 is matter relating to "The Hemenway Gymnasium, Dudley Allen Sargent, A.B., M.D., Director and Assistant Professor of Physical Training." This gymnasium is open on week-days to all students of the University; and on Saturdays, from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M., for public inspection. Upon entering the University, each student is entitled to a thorough examination by the director, and from the data thus obtained a special order of exercises is prepared. After from three to six months, the student is entitled to another examination, by which the results of his work are ascertained, and his individual case

¹ Since the year 1871 the catalogue has been published as a private enterprise by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge, Mass.; but it is edited each year by some college officer appointed by the President, and is therefore in every respect what it would be were it published by the University. The price is thirty-five cents in paper covers, and sixty cents in cloth covers.

farther prescribed for by the director. A course of informal lectures on the "Uses of the Gymnasium" is also given by the director, in which the theories and principles of physical training are practically illustrated.

At the Harvard Examinations for Women, candidates will hereafter be examined on the subjects required for admission to Harvard College.

The following summary shows the number of teachers and students of the University for the years 1850-51, 1865-66, and 1880-81.

	1850-51.	1865-66.	1880-81.
Teachers	36	44	158
STUDENTS:			
College	293	413	828
Divinity School	23	14	23
Law School	103	177	156
Scientific School	66	79	37
Observatory . . . . .	..	1	..
Medical School	117	244	241
Dental School . . . . .	..	..	18
Bussey Institution . . . . .	..	..	6
Graduate Department . . . . .	..	..	34
Unmatriculated Students . . . . .	..	..	15
Holder of Fellowships . . . . .	..	..	7
Resident Graduates	3	8	2
Whole number of Students	605	936	1,367
Deduct for names inserted more than once . . . . .	..	..	3
	..	..	1,364

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Three Phases of Modern Theology: Calvinism, Unitarianism, Liberalism. By JOSEPH H. ALLEN, A. M., [1840], lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: George H. Ellis.

This is a handsome pamphlet of seventy pages, containing three essays or addresses—not controversial, as the title might suggest, but critical, or perhaps we might rather say historical. The first illustrates Calvinism "as a force in history," particularly in the heroic period of the Reformation. The second is a comparison of earlier and later phases of the Unitarian movement, with a somewhat elaborate statement of the relations of science and theology. The third, "The Gospel of Liberalism," is the annual address delivered last June before the Alumni of the Divinity School. Its chief aim appears to be, to explain the term "Scientific Theology," so as to make it include the deeper moral and spiritual convictions characteristic of Christianity. How far it succeeds in reconciling these with the doctrine of evolution, which the writer apparently accepts, the reader must judge for himself.

Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838-1880. By FRANCIS BOWEN, LL.D., Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880.

Though there is a great deal that is profound in this book, there is nothing unintelligible except the title. We thought we knew what "gleanings" are; but if these are gleanings, what must the sheaves be? We find here only full, well-bound sheaves of ripened grain.

The papers in this volume are, all of them, worthy of the author's distinguished ability and reputation. Some of them, and not the least valuable, are printed for the first time; others—well remembered by a smaller public than will now enjoy them—are happily transferred from periodicals where they could be found only by special search, to a volume in which they are easily accessible. Time has added to the value of some of these essays, which have lain unpublished for a series of years. Thus the essay on "The Perpetuity of National Debt," had it appeared when written, would have received very little favor; while its reasonings will now seem unanswerable to every intelligent reader, and, but for its date, might be regarded as the outcome of financial experiences which they anticipated. The paper on "Classical and Utilitarian Studies," too, timely when read to a small audience thirteen years ago, will find in many minds a more cordial reception than would have then awaited it. On some of the subjects in political economy and philosophy which are here discussed, Professor Bowen maintains views which will command assent only within a limited circle; but upon these no one can question the lucidness and thoroughness of his treatment, or can find any "gleanings" on the track over which his sickle has passed. On other subjects, as on "The Idea of Cause," and on "The Human and Brute Mind," we have monographs that stand almost or quite alone as regards clear statement, philosophical discrimination, cogent reasoning from premises that can be doubted only by the extreme positivist, and conclusions that can be denied only by invalidating the premises. We regret that we have not time for a careful analysis of the contents of this remarkable vol-

ume. It may well be followed by several others of equal value; for the author, in his long editorial career, while chief contributor to his own journal, wrote hardly an article not worth keeping, except now and then on a subject in its very nature ephemeral.

The literary life of nearly half a century covered by these papers is a longer period of successful authorship than has often fallen to the lot of any man; and it is still in full vigor and productiveness. Professor Bowen never had more numerous or more deeply interested pupils than he still gathers about him from year to year; and his latest writings indicate a power still on the increase, and are insuring for him an undisputed primacy in the department which his labors of these many years have enriched and adorned.—A. P. Peabody.

The Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California. By J. D. WHITNEY. Being vol. vi., No. 1, of the memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.

The premature suspension of the geological survey of California in 1874, left in the hands of its director a considerable amount of unfinished work. Of this, a part has already been published on his own responsibility; some of the rest appears now in the above form. After a prefatory chapter on the marked topography of the State and the geology of its mountain ranges, in which the history of the discovery of the comparatively modern age of the gold-bearing rocks is reviewed, the occurrence of the auriferous gravels and their connection with the frequently accompanying volcanic rocks are discussed. The gravels were worn from gold-bearing rocks on the mountain flanks, and carried to their present sites by rivers running down the slope much as do the streams of the present time; over them lie, in many places, sheets of lava which are found to be fragments of once continuous volcanic streams that started high in the mountains and were guided downward by the valleys of their time. But, owing to great changes in the topography since these eruptions, it was not for many years that the true relation of the gravels and lavas was perceived. The gravels were considered by some the product of the sea, brought above water by mountain elevation; and they were supposed by others to mark the line of a single great river flowing north or south, parallel to the flank of the Sierra. The former continuity of the now broken lava-flows was long unnoticed. After the period of volcanic activity, the streams of the slope found themselves turned from their channels by the hardened beds of lava; they therefore began a new set of valleys in the softer rocks alongside of their old courses, and have succeeded so well in establishing the new channels that their waters flow in deep cañons often a thousand feet lower than before.

This leaves the lava streams well above the present valleys, standing as more or less elongated table-mountains, with flat tops and steep sides. Beneath the table cover, securely sealed, are the auriferous gravels of the old channels. It is by no means true that all the old gravels are so carefully preserved. The largest accumulations stand uncovered; it is in these that hydraulic mining has been so highly developed, with its dams, ditches, water-artillery, and sluices. But in order to see the full history of the deposit, it must be examined in an "old channel" mine, under the lava coating of a table-mountain. Such a one is opened on the steep mountain side, a little below the lava; and in most cases a great amount of profitless, dead work must be done in driving a tunnel through the "rim," or side of the old valley, before the gravel, with its grains of gold, is reached.

Fine heliotype illustrations of the processes of hydraulic mining, maps show the distribution of the gravels and lavas, and sections explain their relative positions. In an appendix is a detailed description, by W. H. Pettes, of various classic localities (such as "You Bet," "Red Dog," "Nary Red," and "Plug Ugly"), and a discussion of the gravel question by W. A. Goodyear.

Of more general interest is the part devoted to fossil remains in the gravels, especially the description and illustration of the celebrated Calaveras skull. This famous fossil was discovered in 1866 in sinking a shaft on a table-mountain in Calaveras County; it was in gravel, a hundred and thirty feet from the surface, and the covering was composed of four lava-beds separated by gravel deposits, showing that its prehistoric wearer lived on the slopes of the Sierra before the close of the period of volcanic activity. It has been mercilessly assailed as a hoax, not on account of any suspicious circumstances attending its discovery, but because it was predetermined in the minds of many that man did not live at so ancient a time. The facts in its favor are as follows: The finders of the skull were men of veracity and intelligence, and had no motive for deception; some human bones and a number of human implements have been found under similar lava-flows in other California mines; the Calaveras skull is greatly changed in composition, in a way that often results from fossilization; in form, as described by Dr. Jeffries Wyman, it is related to the Esquimaux, and not to Bret Harte's Missouri miner. It is not hard to choose between these authorities in a scientific discussion.—W. M. Davis.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, Editor and Publisher,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

VOL. II. DECEMBER, 1880. No. 6.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

NOW that the first year of THE HARVARD REGISTER is ended, I desire to express my gratitude to President Eliot for many valuable suggestions; to the press, especially in Boston and New York, for their generosity in favorably noticing the successive numbers; to the host of contributors and subscribers, whose names are given elsewhere in this paper; to Rand, Avery, & Co. of Boston, the printers, who, by means of their unsurpassed facilities, experienced workmen, and competent proof-readers, have made THE HARVARD REGISTER one of the best specimens of modern typography to be seen in any monthly periodical; and to the patrons of my advertising columns. There are three firms to whom I am indebted for the greatest pecuniary support:

1. Macullar, Parker, & Company, whose establishment is one of the finest places of business in this country; 2. Houghton, Mifflin, & Company, proprietors of the celebrated Riverside Press, and publishers of the works of an incomparable list of American and British authors; and 3. John C. Paige, Boston's most energetic and best known insurance agent. Among the other advertisers whose constant or generous support has enabled THE REGISTER to exist, are the following:—

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I have mentioned these firms by reason of sincere gratitude; for, although they have simply paid

for space in my advertising columns, they have at the same time provided the greater part of the money that was absolutely needed to pay the current expenses. How grateful I am to them, none but myself can realize; for no one can appreciate the difficulties under which THE REGISTER has struggled during the past year, — conducted as it has been solely by one undergraduate, who has procured the contributions, arranged for the illustrations, edited the contents, supervised the mechanical work, canvassed the subscriptions, and solicited the advertisements. It has cost nearly one thousand dollars a month, and was begun without a dollar of capital. It met, at the outset, considerable opposition from several quarters, and its early suspension was prophesied by many persons. Yet it has lived through its year of experiment; and the persons and firms to whom its success, by reason of their contributions, subscriptions, and advertisements, is due, have their names gratefully recorded in this issue.

It is also with the heartiest gratitude that I have to state, that, owing to the prompt renewal of old subscriptions, and the addition of many new ones, THE REGISTER will begin the new year with a much brighter prospect, and will continue, I trust, with far greater satisfaction than it has given in the past year.

MOSES KING.

THROUGHOUT the year 1880 THE HARVARD REGISTER has been sent regularly to upwards of two thousand persons, from whom no word whatever has been received; and now we simply ask of every subscriber or non-subscriber, who has not done so already, to let us know by return mail whether or not his subscription for 1881 may be expected. To send in this word costs only a postal card, and will place the publisher under obligations, whether the reply be favorable or unfavorable; for, in the coming year, "specimen copies" will not be sent, as heretofore.

If the means resorted to in the past year to bring THE REGISTER before Harvard men has been subject to unfavorable criticism, it would be well to remember that the editor and publisher, on his own responsibility, undertook something new. He was unknown to the graduates whose subscriptions he was seeking; he was not well known by the officers whose contributions he expected. He therefore made his plans for gathering materials, and then presented the successive issues to the graduates for their individual judgment on the merits of the publication. The subscriptions have been wholly voluntary on the part of graduates; and consequently the publisher has reason to be grateful for the eighteen hundred subscriptions that have been received, especially as the greater part have been received within the last half-year, and upwards of one hundred of them within the past month.

THE REGISTER will continue in 1881 in a more convenient form and handsomer style, and will contain a greater number of pages, finer illustrations, and, we trust, even more acceptable contents. The subscription price is three dollars a year, all subscriptionst beginning with the issue for January, 1881.

In the January issue we shall try to make up many of the omissions that have occurred in our memoranda for 1880, under the headings, "Marriages," "Births," "Deaths," "Record of Publications," "Politics," etc.; and we should be pleased to receive from any one all information that will aid us in completing the record of Harvard men.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

DURING the coming month there will be issued a pamphlet, containing:—

A portrait of the late Professor Peirce.

The Four Sermons.

Rev. Dr. Peabody's Eulogy,
Rev. Dr. Clarke's Funeral Address,
Rev. Dr. Hill's Sermon in Portland, Me.,
Rev. Dr. Bartol's Sermon in Boston.

The Three Poems.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's, from the *Atlantic*.
Thomas Williams Parsons's.
George Thwing's, from the *Transcript*.

The Action of

The President and Fellows,
The College Faculty,
The Social Science Association.

The Biographical Sketches in

The Harvard Register, by Ex-President Hill.
The Boston Advertiser, Editorial.
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PEABODY MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

WHILE Professor E. S. Morse was in Japan he secured for the Museum such objects as he could obtain with the money at his command to illustrate the early Japanese arts and customs, and any thing he could find of Aino work. This collection has just been unpacked, and is being arranged in the gallery which is to be devoted to the exhibition of the Japanese, Chinese, and Polynesian collections. It will be valuable in the study of the development of the potter's art in Japan, as it contains over a hundred representative specimens from various districts, all of which have been carefully identified by the best Japanese authorities. Several of these vessels are of known manufactories of from 800 to 1,200 years ago, and a few are still older. There is also a good series of vessels, extending down to recent times; and accurate models of a Japanese parlor and kitchen, besides many interesting objects illustrative of the archaeology of Japan, and various specimens obtained from the Ainous.

A large addition has recently been made to the collection of engravings and photographs hanging upon the walls of the halls and rooms of the Museum, particularly a fine series of large photographs of the Zúñi and Moqui Pueblos and of their inhabitants; a full set of Catherwood's colored lithographs of the architecture of Central America; and several beautiful photographs of the ruins of Mitla and Yucatan. Large photographs of the so-called "Aztec Calendar Stone" and "Sacrificial Stone" have also been placed on the first gallery. These photographs and the large collection of pottery, stone "idols" and many other objects from Mexico and Central America, can be examined with profit by the readers of the series of articles by Charney, now appearing in the *North-American Review*. Two of the sacrificial yokes made of stone, like those described by Charney, have recently been received from the Zoölogical Museum, and were obtained by the late Professor Agassiz during the famous Hassler expedition.

A number of photographs of the architecture of India have been placed on the wall of the entrance-hall, where also may be seen the chromo-lithographic plates of the Mosaics of Constantinian.

Dr. Edward Palmer has just returned from Mexico and Texas, where he has been engaged for a year past in making collections for the Botanic Garden and the Peabody Museum. The most important objects are a number of mummies, in bundles, similar to those from Peru, and thirty crania from very old burial-caves in Coahuila. In the bundles containing the skeletons, many interesting objects were found, such as ornaments, baskets, stone implements, etc., and the blankets and garments about the bodies were found to be finely woven from agave fibre. The important fact has been learned by Dr. Palmer, that artificial mounds like those of the Mississippi Valley do not occur in South-eastern Texas.

UNDERGRADUATES.

GEORGE LYON, jun. (1881), read some of his many selections at the entertainment given Nov. 20, by St. Peter's Church in Temple Hall, Cambridgeport, and also at the reception of the Washington School Associates, which took place Nov. 29 at Lyceum Hall, Cambridge. He has made several engagements for public readings to be given later in the season.

CHARLES T. DAZEY (1881) wrote a two-act farce called "Rustication," for a college society, the Everett Athenæum. The farce received so much approbation that it was brought out last year at the Boston Museum for the "benefit" of William Seymour the stage-manager. There it met with so much success that the managers of the Museum reproduced it, this November, for four successive performances.

CLUBS.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club of New York was held at Delmonico's, Nov. 20, at 9.30 P.M. Supper was served at 10 P.M. The following candidates for membership were elected: Edward R. Cogswell (1864), William H. Purrington (1873), William T. Learned (1880). — *Francis M. Weld, Secretary.*

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

Allen Putnam (1825). — "New England Witchcraft, explained by Modern Spiritualism." pp. 482. Colby & Rich, 9 Montgomery Place, Boston, publishers.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "Rational Sunday Observance." *North-American Review*, December.

"Municipal Improvement. Giving Names to Towns and Streets." *Boston Commonwealth*, Nov. 27.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). — "Benjamin Peirce: Astronomer, Mathematician." A poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Cyrus A. Bartol (1835). — "Discourse in West Church on Lydia Maria Child." *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 25.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). — "Subordination in Education." *The Student*, December.

List of papers communicated to the American Philosophical Society. Proceedings of the Society, Nov. 5.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — In the *Woman's Journal* the following: "The Worcester Convention," Nov. 6; "The Reason Firm, the Temperate Will," Nov. 13; "The Harvard Annex," Nov. 20; "Lydia Maria Child," Nov. 27.

William T. Davis (1842). — "The Queen, Ministry, Lords, and Commons." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

John Lowell (1843). — "A United-States Bankruptcy Statute." *International Review*, December.

Henry D. Sedgwick (1843). — "The Layman's Demand on the Ministry." *Unitarian Review*, November.

Fitzedward Hall (1846). — "Explanation of 'I had rather go,' and similar Idioms." *Nation*, Nov. 4.

Richard M. Hodges (1847). — "Pilo-Nidal Sinus." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Nov. 8. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

Thomas Chase (1848). — Note on 1 John iii. 9. *Friends' Review*, Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

Notice of "Proceedings of a Conference on Education" held at Haverford College, July. *Friends' Review*, Nov. 20.

"Dr. Arnold's Religious Teaching;" report of remarks of Thomas Hughes at Haverford College. *Sunday School Times*, Nov. 20.

Fifth Annual Report of the President of Haverford College for the year 1879-80, published with *Report of the Managers*.

Horatio Alger, jun. (1852). — "The Young Explorer," being the third volume of "The Pacific Series." A. K. Loring, publisher, Boston.

"Tony the Hero;" the second volume of the "Dare and Do Right Series." J. S. Ogilvie, publisher, New York, N.Y.

"Making His Way." A serial story extending through twelve numbers. *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, Penn., May, June, and July.

"Robert Coverdale; or, The Young Fisherman of Cook's Harbor." A serial story. *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, November and December, 1880, and January, 1881.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

VOL. II. DECEMBER, 1880. No. 6.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

NOW that the first year of THE HARVARD REGISTER is ended, I desire to express my gratitude to President Eliot for many valuable suggestions; to the press, especially in Boston and New York, for their generosity in favorably noticing the successive numbers; to the host of contributors and subscribers, whose names are given elsewhere in this paper; to Rand, Avery, & Co. of Boston, the printers, who, by means of their unsurpassed facilities, experienced workmen, and competent proof-readers, have made THE HARVARD REGISTER one of the best specimens of modern typography to be seen in any monthly periodical; and to the patrons of my advertising columns. There are three firms to whom I am indebted for the greatest pecuniary support:

1. Macullar, Parker, & Company, whose establishment is one of the finest places of business in this country; 2. Houghton, Mifflin, & Company, proprietors of the celebrated Riverside Press, and publishers of the works of an incomparable list of American and British authors; and 3. John C. Paige, Boston's most energetic and best known insurance agent. Among the other advertisers whose constant or generous support has enabled THE REGISTER to exist, are the following:—

Boston.

CHARLES A. SWEET & Co., Bankers and Brokers.
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I have mentioned these firms by reason of sincere gratitude; for, although they have simply paid

for space in my advertising columns, they have at the same time provided the greater part of the money that was absolutely needed to pay the current expenses. How grateful I am to them, none but myself can realize; for no one can appreciate the difficulties under which THE REGISTER has struggled during the past year,—conducted as it has been solely by one undergraduate, who has procured the contributions, arranged for the illustrations, edited the contents, supervised the mechanical work, canvassed the subscriptions, and solicited the advertisements. It has cost nearly one thousand dollars a month, and was begun without a dollar of capital. It met, at the outset, considerable opposition from several quarters, and its early suspension was prophesied by many persons. Yet it has lived through its year of experiment; and the persons and firms to whom its success, by reason of their contributions, subscriptions, and advertisements, is due, have their names gratefully recorded in this issue.

It is also with the heartiest gratitude that I have to state, that, owing to the prompt renewal of old subscriptions, and the addition of many new ones, THE REGISTER will begin the new year with a much brighter prospect, and will continue, I trust, with far greater satisfaction than it has given in the past year.

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THROUGHOUT the year 1880 THE HARVARD REGISTER has been sent regularly to upwards of two thousand persons, from whom no word whatever has been received; and now we simply ask of every subscriber or non-subscriber, who has not done so already, to let us know by return mail whether or not his subscription for 1881 may be expected. To send in this word costs only a postal card, and will place the publisher under obligations, whether the reply be favorable or unfavorable; for, in the coming year, "specimen copies" will not be sent, as heretofore.

If the means resorted to in the past year to bring THE REGISTER before Harvard men has been subject to unfavorable criticism, it would be well to remember that the editor and publisher, on his own responsibility, undertook something new. He was unknown to the graduates whose subscriptions he was seeking; he was not well known by the officers whose contributions he expected. He therefore made his plans for gathering materials, and then presented the successive issues to the graduates for their individual judgment on the merits of the publication. The subscriptions have been wholly voluntary on the part of graduates; and consequently the publisher has reason to be grateful for the eighteen hundred subscriptions that have been received, especially as the greater part have been received within the last half-year, and upwards of one hundred of them within the past month.

THE REGISTER will continue in 1881 in a more convenient form and handsomer style, and will contain a greater number of pages, finer illustrations, and, we trust, even more acceptable contents. The subscription price is three dollars a year, all subscriptions beginning with the issue for January, 1881.

In the January issue we shall try to make up many of the omissions that have occurred in our memoranda for 1880, under the headings, "Marriages," "Births," "Deaths," "Record of Publications," "Politics," etc.; and we should be pleased to receive from any one all information that will aid us in completing the record of Harvard men.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

DURING the coming month there will be issued a pamphlet, containing:—

A portrait of the late Professor Peirce.

The Four Sermons.

Rev. Dr. Peabody's Eulogy,
Rev. Dr. Clarke's Funeral Address,
Rev. Dr. Hill's Sermon in Portland, Me.,
Rev. Dr. Bartol's Sermon in Boston.

The Three Poems.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's, from the *Atlantic*.
Thomas Williams Parsons's.
George Thwing's, from the *Transcript*.

The Action of

The President and Fellows,
The College Faculty,
The Social Science Association.

The Biographical Sketches in

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CHARLES K. LEXOW (1873) of Nanuet, Rockland Co., N.J., has reason to be proud of the evidence of his popularity, as evinced by the vote given him at the Republican Convention Thursday. It was the first time his name was brought forward politically; and without previous work, he was only one vote behind his competitor for the Assembly nomination in a heavy vote. — *Bergen County Democrat*, Oct. 29.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. — At the general meeting, Oct. 20, Joel A. Allen, assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, spoke of the distribution of the birds of the West Indies, with special reference to those of the Caribbee Islands. Samuel H. Scudder (s. 1862) showed specimens of the carboniferous centipede, *Euphorberia*, some of gigantic size, and discussed their relationship to living and extinct types; and Dr. W. F. Whitney (1871) described the structure of the so-called "sucking stomach" of butterflies.

At the General Meeting, Nov. 17, M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879) read a paper on the amygdaloidal structure and vein formation, with special reference to the copper-bearing rocks of the Keweenaw District of Lake Superior, being a reply to Professor James D. Dana. Dr. B. Joy Jeffries (1854) spoke of a peculiar look of the color-blind, which is little recognized, but curiously interesting. F. W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum, showed a carved human bone found in Maine, and remarked on its character and origin. S. W. Garman, assistant in herpetology, at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, described the early stages in the development of the tree-toad; and mentioned a case of "a toad found in solid rock."

PEABODY MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

WHILE Professor E. S. Morse was in Japan he secured for the Museum such objects as he could obtain with the money at his command to illustrate the early Japanese arts and customs, and any thing he could find of Aino work. This collection has just been unpacked, and is being arranged in the gallery which is to be devoted to the exhibition of the Japanese, Chinese, and Polynesian collections. It will be valuable in the study of the development of the potter's art in Japan, as it contains over a hundred representative specimens from various districts, all of which have been carefully identified by the best Japanese authorities. Several of these vessels are of known manufactories of from 800 to 1,200 years ago, and a few are still older. There is also a good series of vessels, extending down to recent times; and accurate models of a Japanese parlor and kitchen, besides many interesting objects illustrative of the archaeology of Japan, and various specimens obtained from the Ainos.

A large addition has recently been made to the collection of engravings and photographs hanging upon the walls of the halls and rooms of the Museum, particularly a fine series of large photographs of the Zuffi and Moqui Pueblos and of their inhabitants; a full set of Catherwood's colored lithographs of the architecture of Central America; and several beautiful photographs of the ruins of Mitla and Yucatan. Large photographs of the so-called "Aztec Calendar Stone" and "Sacrificial Stone" have also been placed on the first gallery. These photographs and the large collection of pottery, stone "idols" and many other objects from Mexico and Central America, can be examined with profit by the readers of the series of articles by Charney, now appearing in the *North-American Review*. Two of the sacrificial yokes made of stone, like those described by Charney, have recently been received from the Zoölogical Museum, and were obtained by the late Professor Agassiz during the famous Hassler expedition.

A number of photographs of the architecture of India have been placed on the wall of the entrance-hall, where also may be seen the chromo-lithographic plates of the Mosaics of Constantinian.

Dr. Edward Palmer has just returned from Mexico and Texas, where he has been engaged for a year past in making collections for the Botanic Garden and the Peabody Museum. The most important objects are a number of mummies, in bundles, similar to those from Peru, and thirty crania from very old burial-caves in Coahuila. In the bundles containing the skeletons, many interesting objects were found, such as ornaments, baskets, stone implements, etc., and the blankets and garments about the bodies were found to be finely woven from agave fibre. The important fact has been learned by Dr. Palmer, that artificial mounds like those of the Mississippi Valley do not occur in South-eastern Texas.

UNDERGRADUATES.

GEORGE LYON, jun. (1881), read some of his many selections at the entertainment given Nov. 20, by St. Peter's Church in Temple Hall, Cambridgeport, and also at the reception of the Washington School Associates, which took place Nov. 29 at Lyceum Hall, Cambridge. He has made several engagements for public readings to be given later in the season.

CHARLES T. DAZEY (1881) wrote a two-act farce called "Rustication," for a college society, the Everett Athenæum. The farce received so much approbation that it was brought out last year at the Boston Museum for the "benefit" of William Seymour the stage-manager. There it met with so much success that the managers of the Museum reproduced it, this November, for four successive performances.

CLUBS.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club of New York was held at Delmonico's, Nov. 20, at 9.30 P.M. Supper was served at 10 P.M. The following candidates for membership were elected: Edward R. Cogswell (1864), William H. Purrington (1873), William T. Learned (1880). — *Francis M. Weld, Secretary.*

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," etc.]

Allen Putnam (1825). — "New England Witchcraft, explained by Modern Spiritualism." pp. 482. Colby & Rich, 9 Montgomery Place, Boston, publishers.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "Rational Sunday Observance." *North-American Review*, December.

"Municipal Improvement. Giving Names to Towns and Streets." *Boston Commonwealth*, Nov. 27.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). — "Benjamin Peirce: Astronomer, Mathematician." A poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Cyrus A. Bartol (t. 1835). — "Discourse in West Church on Lydia Maria Child." *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 25.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). — "Subordination in Education." *The Student*, December.

List of papers communicated to the American Philosophical Society. Proceedings of the Society, Nov. 5.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — In the *Woman's Journal* the following: "The Worcester Convention," Nov. 6; "The Reason Firm, the Temperate Will," Nov. 13; "The Harvard Annex," Nov. 20; "Lydia Maria Child," Nov. 27.

William T. Davis (1842). — "The Queen, Ministry, Lords, and Commons." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

John Lowell (1843). — "A United-States Bankruptcy Statute." *International Review*, December.

Henry D. Sedgwick (1843). — "The Layman's Demand on the Ministry." *Unitarian Review*, November.

Fitzedward Hall (1846). — "Explanation of 'I had rather go,' and similar Idioms." *Nation*, Nov. 4.

Richard M. Hodges (1847). — "Pilo-Nidal Sinus." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Nov. 8. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

Thomas Chase (1848). — Note on 1 John iii. 9. *Friends' Review*, Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

Notice of "Proceedings of a Conference on Education" held at Haverford College, July. *Friends' Review*, Nov. 20.

"Dr. Arnold's Religious Teaching;" report of remarks of Thomas Hughes at Haverford College. *Sunday School Times*, Nov. 20.

Fifth Annual Report of the President of Haverford College for the year 1879-80, published with *Report of the Managers*.

Horatio Alger, jun. (1852). — "The Young Explorer," being the third volume of "The Pacific Series." A. K. Loring, publisher, Boston.

"Tony the Hero;" the second volume of the "Dare and Do Right Series." J. S. Ogilvie, publisher, New York, N.Y. "Making His Way." A serial story extending through twelve numbers. *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, Penn., May, June, and July.

"Robert Coverdale; or, The Young Fisherman of Cook's Harbor." A serial story. *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, November and December, 1880, and January, 1881.

Edward H. Hall (1851).—"The Bible." *Unitarian Review*, November.

Edward Howland (1853).—"A Great City." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

Moncure D. Conway (t. 1854).—"The English Lakes and their Genii." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

William J. Potter (1854).—"The Obligations of Liberal Faith." *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 4.

Edward Payson Thwing (1855).—"Coddling the Voice." *The Voice*, December.

Frederic May Holland (1859).—"Our Library." IV. French Novelists. *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 4.

Theodore W. Fisher (m. 1861).—"Recent Progress in the Treatment of Mental Diseases." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11 and 18.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862).—"The Signification of Frequent Micturitions." Read before the Suffolk District Medical Society. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 25.

James De Normandie (t. 1862).—"National Work of the Unitarian Church in America." *Unitarian Review*, November.

A. E. Verrill (t. 1862).—"Notice of the Remarkable Marine Fauna occupying the Outer Banks off the Southern Coast of New England." (Brief Contributions to Zoölogy from the Museum of Yale College. No. XLVII.) *American Journal of Science*, November, pp. 390-403.

John W. Chadwick (t. 1864).—Discourses in pamphlet: January, "The Man Jesus." February, "The Moral Aspects of Religious Change." March, "The Rise of Man." April, "The Victory over Death." May, "Channing's Life and Work." June, "The Conduct of Life." October, "The Real Presence." November, "Essentials in Religion." December, "The Chief End of Man."

"In Western Massachusetts," *Harper's Magazine*, November.

"Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child." Sermon preached to the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sunday forenoon, Nov. 20. *Boston Commonwealth*, Dec. 4.

Besides the above, and the writings recorded in previous issues of THE HARVARD REGISTER, Mr. Chadwick, during the year 1880, has written perhaps twenty articles and some seventy-five brief reviews in the *Christian Register*; about a dozen fuller reviews in the *Nation*, and in the *Free Religious Index*; and various poems and articles in *Harper's Weekly*, the *Christian Union*, and in other publications.

Clarence J. Blake (m. 1865).—"The Telephone and Microphone in Auscultation." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Nov. 8. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

James B. Gregg (1866).—"The Roman Law and Calvinism." *New Englander*, July.

Thomas S. Perry (1866).—"Gray, Collins, and Beatrice." *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

James J. Putnam (1866).—"Records of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, October, 1879, to May, 1880." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11 and 18.

Frederic R. Sturgis (m. 1867).—"On the Virus of the Simple Venereal Ulcer (Chancroid)." A clinical lecture delivered at Charity Hospital, B. I. *The Specialist and Intelligencer*, December.

Elbridge G. Cutler (1868).—"Recent Progress in Pathology and Pathological Anatomy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 25.

Edward H. Bradford (1869).—"Treatment of Hip Disease." Read before the Society for Medical Improvement. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11.

Frank W. Draper (m. 1869).—"Medical Expert Testimony." Read at the meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Oct. 25. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 4.

Thomas M. Rotch (1870).—"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 4 and 18.

Charles E. Munroe (t. 1871).—"The Action of Vegetable Acids on Tin." Vol. v., Proceedings of the American Public Health Association. "The Valuation of Coal." No. 13, Proceedings of the United-States Naval Institute.

George M. Garland (1871).—"Recent Progress in Physiology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 4.

Edward O. Otis (1871).—"Whale-Tendon Ligatures." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 11.

Francis A. Gooch (1872).—"A New Form of Absorption-Apparatus for Use in estimating Ammonia." *American Chemical Journal*, vol. i., No. 6.

"A Tubulated Crucible for Use in Estimating Volatile Products of Ignition." *American Chemical Journal*, Vol. ii., No. 4.

Clifton E. Wing (m. 1872).—"The 'Abdominal Method' of Singing and Breathing as a Cause of 'Female Weaknesses.'" *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 25.

Nathan Haskell Dole (1874).—The following copy of the title-page of a recent work explains itself:—

"A Popular History of Russia from the Earliest Times to 1880. By Alfred Rambaud, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, at Paris; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, etc., etc. This work has been crowned by the French Academy. Translated by L. B. Lang; edited and enlarged by Nathan Haskell Dole; including a history of the Turko-Russian War of 1877-78, from the best authorities, by the editor. In three volumes; fully illustrated with wood-cuts, steel-plates, and maps and plans. Boston: Dana Estes and Charles E. Lauriat, 1880."

Charles P. Bancroft (1874).—"Case of Urethral Stricture treated by Otis's Method." Read before the Suffolk District Medical Society, Oct. 9. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18.

Samuel J. Barrows (t. 1875).—"One Way to prevent Labor Strikes." Reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*. *Free Religious Index*, Nov. 4.

Willard Brown (1876).—A review of Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty." *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Henry T. Finck (1876).—"The Æsthetic Value of the Sense of Smell." *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Charles F. Thwing (1876).—"Recent Movements in Woman's Education." *Harper's Magazine*, December.

"Some Occasions of Self-Deception." *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia Penn., Nov. 13.

John B. Swift (m. 1877).—"Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 18 and 25.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878).—"A Sketch of Comparative Embryology. V.—The General Principles of Development." *American Naturalist*, December, pp. 871-880: nine cuts.

William Henry Edwards and Joseph Martin Wilson (t. 1878).—"Chemical Change of Coloration in Butterflies' Wings." *Psyche*, vol. iii., No. 75, pp. 87, 88.

J. S. Diller (t. 1879).—"The Felsites and their Associated Rocks north of Boston." Proceedings Boston Society Natural History. Vol. xx., pp. 355-368.

Leonard Waldo (Ph.D. 1879).—"The Distribution of Time." *North-American Review*, December.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1874. Samuel Edwin Wyman, M.D., of Arlington, to Annie G., daughter of ex-Alderman J. G. Gooch, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. Franklin Johnson, D.D., in Cambridge, Nov. 18.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1866. James B. Gregg, a son, Donald, born in Hartford, Conn., June 4.

1874. Charles M. Green, M.D., a son, Robert Montraville, born in Boston, July 11.

1877. Herbert J. Wallace, a son, Frederick, born in Fitchburg, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1824. SAMUEL PARKER PARKER, D.D., in Stockbridge, Nov. 16.

Dr. Parker was born in Boston, Sept. 10, 1805. He was grandson of the late Samuel Parker, Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. Having been prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard in 1820, during the presidency of the beloved and revered Kirkland, took high rank in his class, and both at school and in college was distinguished for his purity and elevation of character. Graduating in 1824, he became usher and subsequently sub-master of the Boston Latin School, a thorough teacher, as he had been a thorough student, in that institution. After some years occupied in teaching he prepared himself for the Christian ministry in the Episcopal Church, and, after his ordination in 1834, became a most devoted and useful worker in the cause which he had at heart. His first field of labor was in Stockbridge, holding his ser-

vices for a while in a schoolroom and then in the town-hall. By his influence and active efforts, St. Paul's Church in Stockbridge, a picturesque building, designed by Upjohn, was built. After some years of faithful service in this place he went to New York, and was for a time an assistant to Dr. Muhlenberg. He was then called to St. Mary's Church on Staten Island, where a beautiful church edifice of stone, erected through his personal appeals and devoted labor, in place of the small wooden structure in which he at first officiated, remains a monument to his untiring energy and zeal. At a later period, after his return to Stockbridge, he accomplished the same good work for a new society in Amherst started by Dr. Huntington. There, too, a fine church, built through his exertions, bears witness to his missionary zeal.

After six years in New York and the neighborhood, he went back to Stockbridge and took charge of two churches in Stockbridge and Lenox, at the same time devoting a part of the day to preparing students for college, a work for which his previous experience at the Latin School and in private tuition, as well as his ample classical learning, had peculiarly fitted him. Then, after successive periods of service in Exeter, Winchester, and Melrose, he again returned to Stockbridge, and officiated in vacant churches in that vicinity, and last at Sheffield fourteen miles distant, where, notwithstanding his age and the distance, he continued in all weathers to perform his clerical duties. This brief sketch of his life is sufficient to show his intense energy and his activity of body and of mind, sustained by constant exercise of his faculties to an age at which most men retire from their labors. During his residence in Stockbridge he took a lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of the town and its people, the beautifying of the place, the improvement of the public library and selection of its books, to which he gave much time and thought. He was universally respected and beloved. In 1861 Union College conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

Dr. Parker was a man of fine classical attainments, and pure literary taste, a clear, vigorous, and polished writer, and an earnest and instructive preacher. Several of his sermons prepared by invitation for special occasions were published at the request of the hearers, and essays and articles from his pen appeared from time to time in the church magazines. He was married April 20, 1836, to Miss Eliza Pomeroy, grand-daughter of Judge Sedgwick, and niece of the authoress, Miss C. M. Sedgwick. She died three months before his own departure. Two sons and two daughters survive them.

The following sonnet was addressed to him a few years since, not long after the death of his daughter, by one of his classmates:—

Friend of my youth, who still in vigorous age
Dost serve the Master under cloud or sun,
For whom there shines on some soft-tinted page
Of the Great Book of Life, the Lord's "Well done,"
Oft in the musing mood my thoughts will run
Back to our school-boy times and college days,
When 'neath some spreading elm gay yarns we spun,
Or sat together round the wood-fire blaze.
Through different paths the Lord our steps hath bent,
Each led by Him whose wisdom rules the whole,
Each bearing in a double sense the cross;
Ah! not in vain, we trust. The firm intent
Of a high aim lifts up the steadfast soul
Above all earthly gain or earthly loss.

— William Newell.

1824. AUGUSTUS TORREY, M.D., in Beverly, November 1.

Dr. Torrey was born in Salem, May 12, 1805. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Torrey, a well-known physician of Salem. He was the grandson of Rev. Manasseh Cutler of Hamilton, and the younger brother of the late Joseph Torrey, D.D., President of Vermont University. He entered Harvard College in 1820, was a faithful and industrious student, and maintained an honorable rank in his class until his graduation in 1824, when, having chosen his father's profession, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and in 1827 established himself in Beverly. By his steady devotion to the duties and studies of his profession, by his coolness and good judgment and constantly increasing skill, by his kindness and attention to his patients, and his quiet and unassuming manners, he won the confidence of his community, and gained a large and permanent practice, as well as the general esteem of his townsmen, as a good citizen, and a kind, upright, and honorable man. He was a man of literary taste and culture, took special interest in some branches of natural science, and was an active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He has been in feeble health of late, and had not strength to rally from the shock of his wife's sudden death a few weeks since. He died on the 1st of November, at the age of seventy-five.

Five sons and two daughters survive him. One of his sons, Dr. Samuel W. Torrey, succeeds his father in his profession in Beverly. — William Newell.

1869.
Francis H. Appleton.
Francis Atwood.
George H. Ball.
Franklin Bartlett.
Josiah C. Bartlett.
Thomas P. Beal.
Joseph D. Brannan.
Henry Brett.
Charles L. Capen.
Walter Cook.
William E. Cutter.
William M. Davis (s.).
Francis W. Draper (w.).
A. E. Fletcher.
Austin G. Fox.
Sydney K. Gold.
Charles L. Hayward.
George Hill.
Henry M. Howe.
Henry S. Howe.
Henry Howland.
William James (w.).
Warren A. Locke.
John J. McCook.
William D. Mackintosh.
Edward H. Mason.
George E. Merrill.
Frank D. Millett.
Charles W. Moseley.
Francis G. Peabody.
Henry G. Pickering.
Thomas E. Pope.
John M. W. Pratt.
Henry W. Putnam.
Francis Rawle.
Frederic W. Russell.
Mark S. Severance.
Nathaniel S. Smith.
William E. Sparks.
George C. Travis.
Charles W. Wendte (t.).
William S. Whitwell.
Gardner G. Willard.
Augustus E. Willson.
Frank Woodman.
Horatio W. Wright.

1870.
Walter Adams.
William W. Chamberlin.
Arthur H. Cutler.
Walter Deane.
Charles C. Emott.
Laurens N. Francis.
James B. Galloway.
Richard T. Greener.
William G. Hale.
Isaac T. Hoague (t.).
Charles E. Hoar.
Artemus H. Holmes.
Henry K. Horton.
James C. Jordan.
Perceval Lowell.
William Merrick.
Charles Monroe.
Godfrey Morse.
Franklin Nourse.
Henry Parkman.
Theophilus Parsons.
Thomas M. Rotch.
James R. Soley.
Charles P. Spalding.
Thomas B. Ticknor.
Lucian A. Wait.
John S. White.
Charles B. Wilby.
Charles F. Woodard.
James B. Wyatt.

1871.
Henry C. Backus.
John Bartlett (s.).
Francis Bassett.
Clarence H. Berry.
William S. Bigelow.
Charles J. Bonaparte.
William W. Boyd.
William E. Byerly.
Virgil R. Connor.
Horace E. Deming.
Ephraim Emerton.

Walter Faxon.
Henry Godey.
William B. Hills.
George I. Jones.
John L. King.
Walter C. Larned.
John S. Lawrence.
Henry C. Lodge.
Francis O. Lyman.
Kenneth McIntosh.
James R. Morris.
Theodore M. Munroe (s.).
Thomas Nesmith.
Frederic R. Nourse.
Theodore M. Osborne.
Edward O. Otis.
Edward D. Pearce.
Robert F. Pennell.
George F. Roberts.
Junius Sampson.
James P. Scott.
George Stedman.
William E. Story.
George L. Stowell.
Theodore Sutro.
Nathaniel Thayer.
Lendall Titcomb.
Benjamin B. Townsend.
Timothy B. Walker.
Henry N. Wheeler.
Charles L. B. Whitney.
George C. Wing.

1872.
George F. Babbitt.
Walter Burgess.
Otis H. Currier.
Thomas French.
William P. Frost.
George A. Gibson.
Francis A. Gooch.
Allen W. Gould.
S. Eliot Guild.
Francis Hasbrouck.
Ralph W. Hickox.
Henry E. Hill.
Leander Holbrook.
Lucius L. Hubbard.
Marcello Hutchinson.
Grenville M. Ingalsbe (t.).
Merton S. Keith.
Camillus G. Kidder.
Albert L. Lincoln.
Arthur Lord.
Russell W. Montague.
Henry A. Muhlenberg.
Joseph N. Pardee (t.).
Louis H. Parkhurst.
John F. Richardson.
Charles H. Russell.
Edward B. Russell.
Edward S. Sheldon.
Ralph Stone.
Jeremiah J. Sullivan.
Charles S. Thornton.
Floyd W. Tomkins.
Charlemagne Tower.
Alanson Tucker.
Moses P. White.

1873.
Thomas W. Baldwin.
William T. Barker.
James A. Beatley.
William A. Bell.
Charles A. Brackett (d.).
C. P. E. Burgwyn.
Charles P. Button.
William F. Cheney.
Alfred G. Church.
Frederic H. Copeland.
R. A. B. Dayton.
John A. Eastabrooks.
Joseph E. Garland.
Francis E. Gavin.
Charles N. Goodrich.
Robert Grant.
Elisha Gunn.
Henry H. Haynes.
Walter C. Hill.
Francis A. Hubbard.
George H. Johnson.

Clarence E. Kelley.
James L. Laughlin.
Robert M. Lawrence (w.).
William C. Lawton.
Charles K. Lexow.
James O. Lincoln.
Silas M. Macvane.
Clarence B. Moore.
Samuel L. Morison.
Edward B. Nelson.
Herbert I. Ordway.
Louis S. Osborne.
Charles H. Otis.
Dudley L. Pickman.
Edward R. Pratt.
Walter Raymond.
Ambrose C. Richardson.
Maurice H. Richardson.
George L. Shorey.
John F. Simmons.
Freeman Snow.
Joseph S. Swaim.
Charles F. Tarbell.
Edwin H. Terrell (t.).
William Thomas.
Albert H. Thompson.
Edward P. Usher.
Grant Walker.
Alfred F. Washburn.
H. S. White.
Ernest Young.

1874.
James L. Abbot.
William F. Abbot.
Richard M. Allen.
Francis E. Babcock.
Charles P. Bancroft.
Henry H. Barrett.
George A. C. Bendelari.
Thomas S. Bettens.
Henry M. Burdett.
Thomas Cary.
Henry H. Crocker, jun.
Louis Dyer.
Francis W. Elwood.
Ernest F. Fenollosa.
Edward M. Ferris.
Francis B. Flanders.
Wendell Goodwin.
Ulysses S. Grant, jun.
Charles M. Green.
Edward B. Hill.
Nathaniel D. C. Hodges.
A. J. Hopkins.
William D. Hunt.
G. H. G. McGrew.
William C. Mason.
William L. Morse.
Richard C. Newton.
John Parsons.
Marshall L. Perrin.
William T. Piper.
Francis E. Randall.
George Riddle.
William C. Sanger.
Robert W. Sawyer.
Edmund H. Sears.
Theodore L. Sewall.
George S. Silsbee.
Edward E. Simmons.
Robert A. Southworth.
William F. Spinney.
Charles W. Stone.
Edwin P. Stone.
Edward W. Walker.
George W. White.
John P. Wyman.
Samuel E. Wyman.

1875.
Alpheus B. Alger.
Gorham Bacon.
Edward R. Benton.
Le Baron R. Briggs.
Willard Brown.
Paul Butler.
Edwin Le Roy Carney.
Lester W. Clark.
Benjamin R. Curtis.
Francis W. Dean (s.).
Francis H. Eaton.

E. A. Emerson.
Jesse W. Fewkes.
Andrew Fiske.
William R. Foster.
James W. Gaff.
George B. Hobart.
Franklin W. Hooper.
Charles R. Johnson.
John F. Kent.
Wallace L. Kimball.
Abbott Lawrence.
Nathan Matthews.
William H. Melville.
Richard Montague.
Grenville H. Norcross.
William L. Porter.
Denman W. Ross.
Thomas E. Secor.
Hamilton I. Smith.
Nathaniel H. Stone.
Samuel D. Warren.
Henry B. Wenzell.
William H. Williamson.

1876.
Thurlof Weed Barnes.
G. G. and C. A. Blymer.
Robert S. Bradley.
William A. Brownlow.
James H. Bullard.
William H. Burbank.
Walter S. Collins.
William F. Duff.
John G. Gopsill.
Holmes Hinkley.
Henry D. Hobson.
Charles Isham.
Samuel D. Kittredge.
Francis S. Livingood.
F. C. McDuffie.
Leonard J. Manning.
William H. Moody.
William R. Page.
Benjamin O. Peirce.
William P. Richards.
Alden Sampson.
Frederick J. Stimson.
Charles F. Thwing.

1877.
Robert S. Avann.
Francis A. Bates.
Amos L. Bond.
Alexander T. Bowser.
H. Sigourney Butler.
Egbert M. Chesley.
John Conlan.
Henry G. Danforth.
George Dimmock.
Frederick F. Doggett.
Walter B. Douglas (t.).
Herbert G. Dow.
Herbert H. Drake.
Howard P. Eells.
William Farnsworth.
Matthew J. Ferguson.
Alfred Gooding.
James W. Goodwin.
Robert W. Greenleaf.
Nathan H. Harriman.
Robert O. Harris.
Herbert J. Harwood.
George E. Hovey.
William L. Humason.
George W. Huse.
Samuel Leland.
John Lowell.
Edward P. Merriam.
James Mottier.
Albert G. Morse.
George M. Nash.
Jacob C. Patton.
Arthur Perrin.
Matthew V. Pierce.
Frank W. Rollins.
Thomas M. Sloane.
Abbot E. Smith.
Daniel E. Smith.
Dexter L. Stone.
Washington I. Stringham.
Edward H. Strobil.
Lindsay Swift.

William R. Taylor.
Augustus C. Tower.
John F. Tyler.
Herbert I. Wallace.
John F. White (s.).
Charles H. Wiswell.
1878.
Willis B. Allen.
William Z. Bennett.
Frederic O. de Billier.
Lafayette G. Blair.
George K. Boutelle.
George H. Browne.
William H. Brune.
Stephen Bullard.
Edward P. Channing.
Osborne S. Curtis.
Howard F. Doane.
Irving Elting.
Augustus C. Gurnee.
Charles A. Hamilton.
Lewis Hancock.
Benjamin F. Harding.
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Charles Moore.
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Barney Sachs.
William H. Schaefer.
Alfred W. Spencer.
William A. Spinney.
William O. Stearns.
Russell Sturgis.
William Sullivan.
Hubert E. Teschemacher.
Charles B. Trail.
James A. Tufts.
Henry P. Warden.
Henry Wheeler.

1879.
Harlan P. Amen.
Clement W. Andrews.
George D. Ayers.
B. F. Bailey.
Edmund L. Baylies.
Benjamin S. Blanchard.
Albert S. Brandeis.
Arthur A. Brooks.
John A. Brown.
Charles C. Burlingham.
Isaac T. Burr.
George H. Burrill.
Harry Butler.
William B. de las Casas.
Robert P. Clapp.
Joseph P. Cobb.
John T. Coolidge.
Francis L. Crawford.
Francis H. Daniels.
George H. Davis.
Samuel Delano.
Walter D. Denegre.
George L. Dolloff.
Frank Donaldson.
Frederic H. Ellis.
Glendower Evans.
Harry B. French.
Charles G. Galloupe.
J. T. Gilbert, jun.
Hermon W. Grannis.
Henry C. Hall (w.).
William B. Harlow.
George Hoadly.
Andrew H. Hodgdon.
Thomas J. Homer.
William H. Hubbard.
Woodward Hudson.
M. Hutchinson.
George W. Jackson.
M. R. Jacobs.
Clarence G. James.
Webster Kelley.

Walter M. Lancaster.
William B. Lawrence.
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Frederic M. Leonard.
Archibald Le Roy.
G. A. Littlefield.
Francis McLennan.
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William M. Richardson.
Frederick H. Rindge.
Hiram H. Rose.
Henry R. Sargent.
Charles E. St. John.
John C. Shea.
L. D. Shepard (s.).
Samuel Snelling.
Charles F. Sprague.
Francis J. Swayze.
Jireh Swift.
William C. Tarbell.
Joseph G. Thorp.
Alfred S. Tubbs.
William G. Twombly.
David Urquhart.
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M. E. Wadsworth (Ph.D.).
Henry C. Warren.
William L. Watson.
Edward S. Weston.
Charles H. Whiting.
Stephen B. Wood.

1880.
William H. Alley.
Charles E. Atwood.
Henry T. Barstow.
Sherard Billings.
Herbert P. Bissell.
Charles B. Blair.
Frank H. Brackett.
Amos F. Breed.
Clifford Brigham.
Nat M. Brigham.
I. S. Carruth.
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Frederic B. Hall.
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Howard Townsend.
Richard Trimble.
Bradford S. Turpin.
Charles Ware.
Charles G. Washburn.
H. Randall Webb.
Fairfax H. Wheelan.

Silas M. Whitcomb.
John Woodbury.

1881.

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Frank W. Baker.
J. S. Bell.
James Bliss.
Edward D. Brandegee.
E. W. Brewer.
W. G. Brinsmade.
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Edward Reynolds.
DeLancey Rochester.
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F. W. Sharon.
William A. Slater.
Irving G. Stanton.
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Ambrose Talbot, jun.
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Sam Wylie.

1882.

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J. H. Bacon.
Chambers Baird.
E. W. Baker.
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George F. Barlow.
W. A. Blodgett.
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F. N. Cole.
Wm. DeLancey Cunningham.
W. H. Danforth.
C. R. Dean.
George H. Eaton.
William G. Fellows.
B. M. Firman.
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J. McG. Foster.
G. H. Francis.
F. E. Fuller.
J. P. Gardner.
J. Gillespie.
F. N. Goddard.
J. Q. A. Griffin.
H. W. Harlow.
James H. Hopkins.
A. A. Howard.
H. M. Hubbard.
C. G. R. Jennings.
Woodbury Kane.
C. H. Keep.
A. B. Kingsbury.
E. H. Marzett.
E. W. McColl.
W. I. McCoy.
Garrett E. Nagle.
O. A. Olmsted.
Edmund S. Perin.
E. Perrin.

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M. J. Pickering.
G. M. Richardson.
H. A. Richardson.
F. W. Rhineland.
Lucien M. Robinson.
John Russell.
Harold M. Sewall.
H. H. Sherwood.
George F. Spalding.
E. D. Stetson.
F. M. Stone.
J. H. Storer.
J. Edward Weld.
P. M. Washburn.
Owen Wister.
F. C. Woodbury.

1883.

George H. H. Allen.
William H. Aspirwall.
D. N. Baxter.
George W. Beals.
J. R. Brackett.
A. C. Burrage.
G. D. Burrage.
W. L. Burrage.
J. M. Burch.
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H. G. Chapman.
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J. E. Davis.
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Prescott Lawrence.
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A. G. Weeks.
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R. W. E. Wilson.
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George S. Winslow, jun.
Robert D. Winthrop.

1884.

Myron P. Denton.
John P. Holmes.
J. R. Jewett.
Frederic R. King.
C. H. Kip.
A. F. McArthur.
C. W. Smith, jun.
Henry Trail.

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Frank C. Swett.
William L. Whitney.
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A. B. Thaw, Pittsburg, Penn.
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